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THIRD REPORT

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OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PRISONS IN SCOTLAND,

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES R. G. GRAHAM, BART.,

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S

RINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE,

OF

THEIR PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT 2 & 3 VICT. c. 42.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1842.

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THIRD REPORT

OF

THE GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PRISONS IN SCOTLAND;

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1841.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES R. G. GRAHAM, BARONET,
ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

SIR, *Edinburgh, February* 14, 1842.

IN pursuance of the Scottish Prisons Act of 2 and 3 Vict. c. 42, we have to report to you our proceedings during the last year; and, referring to the 8th and 40th sections of the Statute, as showing generally the matters which our Annual Reports are required to contain, we propose that the present shall be comprehended under the following heads, viz.— Objects of Report.

I. Our Proceedings with relation to the General Prison at Perth.
II. Our Proceedings with relation to the Local Prisons.
III. A Statement of our Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1841, and Proceedings relative thereto; and,
IV. An Estimate of the Funds which we shall require in the execution of the Act during the current year 1842.

The full details of all these proceedings are contained in our Minutes, and those of our Committees; and we annex hereto a statement of the dates of meetings of the General Board, and of the names of the members composing our several Committees, and the dates of their meetings. App. No. I.

But before entering on our Report, we beg leave to recall your attention to a passage in the commencement of the Report presented by us at this period last year, where we mentioned that some imperfections had been found to occur in the operation of the Prisons Act, although we trusted that none of them would prove to be of such a nature as materially to interfere for some time with our giving effect to its objects,—and we submitted, that if any legislative measure should be deemed indispensable during that session, (which we did not anticipate,) it should be confined to remedying such imperfections, and carrying into more full effect the principles of the existing Statute. After the experience of another year, we have to repeat our conviction of the soundness of the principles on which the existing Act is framed; but we are now inclined humbly to represent that there are obstructions in the way of its full and beneficial operation, which Parliament alone can remove. The chief of these relates to the raising sufficient funds for building prisons in some of the counties, which will be particularly noticed in that part of our Report which refers to local prisons; and others will come under observation in detailing the matters with which they are connected. Proposed Amendment of Act.

I. GENERAL PRISON.

I. General Prison. Progress of the Works.

The whole works of the General Prison, according to the plans reported in 1840, are now nearly finished. During last year, their progress has been reported to us from time to time by our architect, Mr. Brown, and they have been also inspected by some of our own number. We are thus enabled to state, that although they have not proceeded quite so rapidly as we expected, their present condition is perfectly satisfactory. The contracts mentioned to have been entered into in our last Report, for execution of the mason, carpenter, and slater works, the iron work, the plumber work, and the plaster work, are almost wholly completed. We have since entered into contracts for painting the wood and iron work of the prison, and for supplying the heating and ventilating apparatus, gas fittings, locks,

inspection openings, bells, and the necessary furnishings for a certain number of the cells.

Apparatus for Warming and Ventilating.

Of these the most important is the contract for the warming and ventilating apparatus, which we entered into with the Shotts' Iron Company, according to plans prepared by Dr. D. B. Reid and Mr. Price. This contract is also completed,

App. No. II.

and we have received the annexed Report, showing the operation and effect of the warming and ventilating apparatus, from Dr. Reid, who visited Perth on the 17th January last, along with Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, and Mr. Brown, our architect, for the purpose of testing its efficiency.

Smaller Contracts.

The other smaller contracts for executing painting, and gas fittings, and for furnishing locks, inspection openings, &c., are all, if not finished, in the very near prospect of being so. We beg to refer to drawings of the locks, and inspec-

App. No. III.

tion openings for the cell doors, in the Appendix, with the respective prices noted on them.

General Prison ready to receive Prisoners this Spring.

We are, therefore, now in a situation to state, that we confidently expect to be able to declare the General Prison ready to receive prisoners, in terms of the Act, previous to the ensuing Spring Circuit of the Court of Justiciary. The description of prisoners to be received in the General Prison is pointed out in the 27th section of the Act, and comprehends generally all those sentenced to periods of imprisonment of six months or upwards, but with an option to the General Board, or to the Judge in passing sentence, with respect to those sentenced for periods of less than a year but not less than six months, and with a reserved power to the Court of Justiciary to sentence any prisoner to confinement in any prison. From the returns already made to us from the local prisons, abstracts of which are given in the Appendix, and to which we shall hereafter refer, we are afraid that the present extent of accommodation in the General Prison, being only about 400 cells, will not admit of all those prisoners being sent to it who are legally admissible. It will be our duty to make arrangements as to this, and to render the opening of the General Prison as available as possible, in affording relief to those prisons which are at present the most inconveniently crowded.

Chapel.

App. No. IV.

We have given directions for the fitting up of a chapel, according to the plans herewith reported; and we trust that, by the means adopted of placing each prisoner in a separate stall, they may be assembled for religious worship, without any infringement of the rule of strict individual separation, which we are anxious to observe. It will be observed, that a covered way is also provided, along which the prisoners will be conducted to and from the chapel.

Insane Prisoners.

We are also taking steps for providing, within the walls of the General Prison, a wing for insane prisoners, and hope to have it speedily completed, by the adaptation to this purpose of one of the old buildings of the depôt formerly used as an hospital. In connexion with this subject we may here mention, that we obtained from the physician and surgeon superintendent of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Dundee, a satisfactory Report as to the state and condition of the six criminal lunatics stated in our last Report to have been removed to that asylum, and who still remain there; and that in the course of last year we removed other three criminal lunatics to the same institution, being one from the county of Perth and two from Stirlingshire. The lunatic whom we mentioned last year as having been removed from Greenock Prison to the Lunatic Asylum at Paisley, made his escape therefrom. The County Board informed us of the circumstances of the escape, and that all due means had been adopted for his apprehension, but without success. We have satisfaction in observing, that further provision has been made for the custody of dangerous lunatics by the recent Act of 4 and 5 Vict. c. 60.

Governor's House and other Houses and Offices.

Considerable additions have been made to the house formerly occupied by the chief officer of the depôt, in order to adapt it for the residence of Mr. Deverell, the governor of the prison; and the other houses and offices designed for the chaplain and subordinate officers are being put in proper repair.

Prison Officers.

The appointments to the important offices of chaplain, surgeon, and matron, to the General Prison, are still under our consideration. We have charged Mr. Deverell, the governor of the prison, subject to our instructions, with the appointment of the warders and other subordinate officers; and we have also given the governor power to suspend or dismiss at pleasure any of the officers, except the chaplain,

surgeon, and teachers,—any such suspension or dismissal being forthwith reported to us.

Funds.

Early in last year, we effected the loan from the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, to which we referred in our last Report as being under negtoiation. The amount received by us was 15,950*l.*; and in security of repayment of the same, with legal interest thereon, by instalments of 2000*l.* each, on 1st June annually, we, by deed of mortgage, dated 27th July, 1841, assigned to the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners the yearly assessments of 2000*l.* authorized by the 35th section of the Act for building and completing the General Prison. We also mentioned last year that we had a prospect of obtaining an additional grant by Parliament of 5000*l.*, to enable us to complete the General Prison agreeably to the plans, including the chapel, and also a wing for criminal lunatics; and we have now the satisfaction to state that this additional grant was voted by Parliament during last year. For an abstract of our whole receipts and expenditure connected with the General Prison, we refer to the third head of this Report, containing a statement of our whole receipts and expenditure.

II. Local Prisons.

II. Local Prisons.

Our communications with the Prison Boards of the several counties, regarding the construction, management, and discipline of the prisons under their charge, have been numerous and extensive during the past year.

At the period of making our last Report, the County Boards had only been six months in office, and therefore we could then do little more than refer to measures which were in preparation for carrying the Act into execution in the counties. With a view to the construction of proper prisons, we mentioned that the Table of Prisons, and the Report by a Committee of our number, prepared towards the close of the year 1840, and containing our opinions as to the prison accommodation required in the several counties, had been sent to each county, in so far as relating to it. And with a view to the efficient management and discipline of the Local Prisons, we reported that we had distributed to the County Boards, Introductory Rules for Prisons, framed by us, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State, in pursuance of the Act.

We have now to report, that in almost every county in Scotland, measures are actually in progress towards erecting new prisons, or improving the construction of those which already exist; and that much has also been done in the enforcement of an improved system of discipline, although we have found it impossible, in the present condition of the prisons generally, to effect the complete observance of the Introductory Rules.

County Boards.

It affords us great satisfaction to be able to repeat the statement we made last year, that we have found the County Prison Boards able and zealous in the discharge of their duties, and ready to co-operate cordially with us in carrying into effect the purposes of the Act. In exercise of our authority, we, in the month of March last, constructed a new table of establishment of County Boards, framed with reference to the amount of prison assessments during the year 1840. In this table, the privilege of representation in the County Board is given to every burgh which contributed not less than 30*l.* for the purposes of this Act, and the number of members fixed for each County Board is divided among the landward part of the county, and the several burghs, as nearly as possible in proportion to the amount of assessments respectively contributed by them. The numbers assigned were notified by us to the Commissioners of Supply and magistrates of burghs previous to the month of April, in the course of which the members are annually chosen. The Boards thus established came into office on the third Wednesday of May last, and will continue until the like period in the current year. We refer to a table in the Appendix, showing the number of members in each County Board, and the names of their chairman and clerk.

App. No. V.

Report divided into, 1st, Prison Accommodation; and 2nd, Management of Prisons.

Our Report with respect to Local Prisons will relate, 1st, to Prison Accommodation; and 2nd, to the Management and Discipline of Prisons. On each of these branches we shall give a full statement of our proceedings. With regard to the former, it appears to us that we shall report most satisfactorily by entering as briefly as possible into a detail of what has been done and is in progress in each county; but, before doing so, we desire to submit a few general remarks relative to the performance of this branch of our duty.

1. Prison Accommodation.

I. Prison Accommodation.

Separate System to be adopted.

We have already stated, as well in our Reports to the Secretary of State as in our communications with County Boards, that it was our desire to provide prison accommodation according to what has been named the Separate System. By this we mean, that every criminal prisoner shall be confined in a separate cell of such a size, and lighted, warmed, and ventilated in such a manner, as may be required by a due regard to health, and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison; that he shall have the means of taking sufficient air and exercise; that he shall be furnished with suitable labour or employment; and with the means of moral and religious instruction.

Cannot be adopted generally in present Prisons.

We regret to state that the prisons of Scotland, generally, are yet very far from admitting of the adoption of this system; and in order to enable you to judge of this, we beg to refer, both to the Table of Prisons already mentioned, and also to a Digest hereto appended, of returns received from the several counties so lately as in the month of December, 1841, showing the number of cells and rooms in all the chief prisons, the number of prisoners therein, and, generally, how far the separate system is actually in observance. An examination of this Digest, and particularly a comparison of columns 3 and 4, will clearly show, that while the prisons of a few of the counties contain sufficient accommodation, those of the greater part of them are so limited in number of cells as to be utterly incapable of admitting of the separate system being put in force. Among the latter are to be remarked, the counties of Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, Inverness, Lanark, Haddington, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, and others. It is true the opening of the General Prison will afford relief to a certain extent, by gradually drawing to it about 400 prisoners. But this will still leave many counties unprovided with the means of carrying into effect the prescribed mode of prison discipline.

App. No. VI.

Funds for building Prisons.

It increases our regret that we are under the necessity of adding, that although much is now in progress towards abating this evil, yet we fear the provisions of the existing Act will be found inadequate wholly to remedy it. It is in our power, with your approval, to raise a certain definite amount of assessment in each county for the purpose of building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons; but it is only with the consent of the Commissioners of Supply of the county, and of the magistrates and town councils of all the burghs which are authorised to appoint members of the County Boards, that any addition can be made to that amount. Being very early aware that the funds within our control would be insufficient, in many counties, to meet the necessary expenditure, we took the first opportunity afforded us, in the Report on Prison Accommodation, prepared in 1840, to point out to such counties the expediency of the necessary consent being given to an addition to the assessment for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons. And, again, in March last, in sufficient time before the meetings in April to choose the County Boards, at which meetings the Act provides, that the requisite consent shall be given, the letter hereto annexed was, at our request, addressed to the several County Boards by Lord Dunfermline, as chairman of the Board in the absence of Lord Melville, calling the attention of the County Boards to this very important subject, and suggesting that they should take into their serious consideration the state of their prisons, and the probable expense that may be required in buildings, alterations, or repairs; and balancing the apparent expense against the available funds, that they should determine whether they would not take advantage of the opportunity afforded to them in April then next, of bringing this subject under the consideration of the local authorities of their several counties, with a view to obtain their consent to make such addition as might be deemed necessary and proper, in the circumstances of each county, to the ordinary assessment for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons within the county.

App. No. VII.

The result, upon the whole, has been satisfactory. Additions have been duly consented to, and apportioned, in terms of the Act, in the following counties, and of the under-mentioned amounts;—for the detail of the apportionment of which we beg to refer to the Table of Assessments in the Appendix:—

In the County of Berwick, an addition of	£1070	0	0
Fife	5000	0	0
Inverness	8059	0	0
Kincardine	76	16	10
Nairn	1130	8	4
Ross and Cromarty	5850	0	0
Stirling	5000	0	0

1. Prison Accommodation.

Besides these, an addition of 550*l.* has been consented to in Sutherlandshire, but is not to be raised until the new prison to be built at Dornoch shall be completed, and therefore has not yet been apportioned, or directed by us to be levied; and we have been informed that additional assessments will also be raised, with the consent of the local authorities, in the counties of Elgin and Banff.

In the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Wigtown, an additional assessment for building local prisons was recommended by the Prison Boards; but although the consent of some of the requisite authorities was obtained in several of these counties, in none of them was the full consent given which was necessary to warrant our directing it to be levied in pursuance of the Act.

In the county of Edinburgh, on the strong recommendation of the County Board as to the urgent need of a large addition to the ordinary assessment, the requisite consent was duly given by the Commissioners of Supply of the county, and by the magistrates and town councils of Edinburgh, Leith, and Portobello, to an addition of 2500*l.* for each of five years; but the consent of the magistrates and town council of Musselburgh, the only other body whose consent was necessary, and which contributes only about one-thirtieth part of the assessments on the county, being withheld, the attempt to raise the necessary funds for providing proper prison accommodation in the county of Edinburgh fell to the ground. This is much to be regretted, as it is impossible to carry out the views entertained both by the County Board and by ourselves with the limited funds at present available. As showing how much the prison of Edinburgh requires enlargement, in order to admit of the separate system being adopted, we beg to refer to the Digest of the Returns of Cells and Prisoners, from which it appears that while there are only 212 cells for criminal prisoners, the average number of such prisoners during the months of October and November last amounted to 512.

It is our duty to mention, however, that the refusal of the magistrates and town council of Musselburgh to consent to the additional assessment has been stated to us in a memorial from them to have been founded on the unequal pressure of the prison assessments on property within that burgh, as compared with other parts of the county, being, as they have alleged, at the rate of nearly 5 per cent. upon the real rent, while the county of Mid-Lothian is assessed at about 1 per cent., and other burghs in the county at somewhat under 2 per cent. We are not possessed of means of judging as to the accuracy of this statement, but have no reason to doubt it. Our sole duty on this subject is to apportion the whole assessments falling on any county among the landward part, and the several burghs, according to their relative population, and thereafter direct the several proportions to be levied on the annual value of property within them, respectively, by the Commissioners of Supply on the landward part of the county, and by the magistrates on their several burghs. It must of course happen, as a consequence of this system, that the incidence of the assessment on the value of property will be according to the proportion existing in the landward part of the county and the burghs, respectively, between their population and the value of their property; and therefore that, in the several parts of the same county, considerable differences in the amount of assessment payable may occur. It is not within our province either to inquire into the causes which have led to this mode of apportioning the prison assessments within counties, or to call it in question; but we have reason to believe that in many cases considerable differences do actually occur, in the proportional amount of assessment falling on the value of property in the several parts of the same county, especially with respect to the poorer burghs.

The county of Haddington affords another example similar to what we have just mentioned. In that county also additional funds are very necessary for building prisons, and, on the recommendation of the County Board, due consent to an addition was given on behalf of the landward part of the county and the burgh of Haddington, but the consent of the burgh of Dunbar, being the only other party whose consent was required, and which contributes less than a tenth part of the county prison assessments, having been refused, the proposal to raise additional funds was necessarily abandoned. But, without going into further detail as to the circumstances attending the failure to obtain the requisite consent in the other counties to which we have referred, it may be mentioned generally that, in several instances, the assessment has failed notwithstanding the ready consent of those authorities within the counties who represent by far the greater part of the property within them.

1. Prison Accommodation.

This is one of the chief points already generally referred to, in which it appears to us that the existing statute requires amendment, and we beg to submit it accordingly to your consideration.

2,305.

In the county of Orkney and Zetland no addition has been made to the ordinary assessment for building local prisons, the County Board having reported that it would be inexpedient to do so until an amendment of the Prisons Act is obtained to the effect of declaring Orkney and Zetland separate counties as to all prison matters, and a more equitable adjustment of the assessment in consequence made in proportion to the population and crime in these districts respectively. This measure has been already recommended by us in our former Report, and we beg to repeat the recommendation.

Sites of Prisons.

We have directed that our architect shall visit, and report to us, as to the sites of all new prisons to be erected at towns where sheriffs hold courts for the exercise of their ordinary criminal jurisdiction. In choosing such sites we are anxious that they should be dry, well-aired, and healthy, not overlooking nor overlooked by any other buildings, nor affording means of communication in any way from without, that they should have a proper supply of water, and sufficient space to admit of prisoners taking exercise in the open air. With these advantages, we are also desirous that they should be as near as possible to the Courts of Justice.

Warming of Prisons. 2,283; 2,166.

We have instructed our architect in examining and reporting on plans of lock-up houses, that provision be made for warming them. We have also expressed our disapproval of open fires as a means of warming cells or rooms in prisons.

An Officer to sleep in every Prison.

Several prisons being at present unprovided with accommodation for the residence within them of the keeper or any officer, we have expressed to the County Boards our strong desire that some temporary arrangement should be made for an officer sleeping in every prison, while prisoners are in confinement; and we believe that such arrangements have been made accordingly, with respect to all the prisons except small and rarely used lock-up houses.

Inconsiderable Improvements and Repairs.

We do not require County Boards to obtain our authority for the execution of inconsiderable improvements or necessary repairs on their prisons.

Declarations legalizing and discontinuing Prisons. App. No. VIII.

In exercise of the powers conferred on us by the Act, we have, after communicating with the County Boards, granted various declarations legalizing and discontinuing prisons, and beg to refer to a table of such declarations hereto annexed, showing the date, extent, and effect of each of them.

Committee on Local Prisons.

The laborious duty of considering and reporting to us on the communications from County Boards with respect to prison accommodation in the several counties has been performed by the Committee to which we referred in our last Report, of which our chairman is convener.

Having submitted these general remarks, and referring to the Table of Prisons, and Report on Prison Accommodation, given in the Appendix to our last Report, to the pages of which reference will be made after the name of each county, we proceed to lay before you a summary of the results of our communications with the several counties on the subject of Prison Accommodation:—

I. Aberdeenshire.

I. Aberdeenshire. (2nd Rep. 20 & 85.)

Aberdeen.

Aberdeen.—It appears from the Returns of Cells and Prisoners, to the abstract of which reference has already been made, that there are sufficient means in the prison of Aberdeen for carrying the separate system of imprisonment into effect.

Alterations have been in progress during the last year in this prison, but their completion has not yet been reported by the County Board.

2,421.

It has been proposed by the County Board that exercise should be given to prisoners in rooms with several openings, instead of in the open air; but we did not approve of the proposition, and have informed the County Board, that if suitable provision could be made for giving the prisoners air and exercise upon the roof of the prison, we should be inclined to approve of such a plan, and if not, that it would be necessary to provide airing-yards in the open air upon the ground.

Police Cells. 2,313.

Police Cells.—The County Board having reported to us that they had not taken possession of the police cells in the city of Aberdeen, as they did not conceive them to be a prison in the sense of the Act, we requested the opinion of the sheriff on the subject, who stated that these cells are appendages of the police office, fitted up with

I. Aberdeenshire.

benches, like a soldier's guard-room—that they never have been used as a prison—that no person has ever been confined in them under the warrant of a magistrate, but drunken and disorderly persons would be kept there as in any strong room, if apprehended in the country, till they can be examined—and that they are very well fitted for this purpose, but not at all for the purposes of a prison. In these circumstances, we acquainted the County Board, that we concurred in the opinion expressed by them that the police cells did not fall under their management.

Old Tolbooth. 3.

Old Tolbooth.—The County Board reported, that in their opinion it would not be advisable to discontinue the Old Tolbooth as a part of the prison of Aberdeen, but recommended that it should only be used during the day time as a place of punishment. In answer to this proposal, we have requested the County Board to state what arrangements they propose to make for improving it, and rendering it suitable for this purpose.

Old Aberdeen. 2, 53-283.

Old Aberdeen.—On the application of the County Board, we, by declaration and order, dated 20th January, 1841, discontinued the prison at Old Aberdeen, and authorised the County Board to give it up to the proprietors of the town-house of Old Aberdeen, of which it forms a part. We beg to refer to the table of declarations appended hereto for the terms and effect of that declaration.

Peterhead. 2, 313-349-356-359.

Peterhead.—We have had frequent communication with the County Board regarding the site and plans of a new prison at Peterhead, where it has become necessary to erect one, in consequence of the recent establishment of a sheriff-substitute at that place; and, after much consideration, have approved of the site and plans, and have authorised the erection of the prison accordingly. It is to consist of six cells, a bath-room, keeper's house, of three apartments, and other requisite accommodation.

Huntly, Fraserburgh, and Tarland. 2, 53.

Huntly, Fraserburgh, and Tarland.—We have been in communication with the County Board as to the erection of small prisons at Huntly, Fraserburgh, and Tarland, and plans of a new prison at Tarland have been submitted to us; but we have not yet seen fit to authorise the execution of any works at these places.

Kintore, Inverury, Turriff, Strichen, Old Meldrum. 2, 53.

Kintore, Inverury, Turriff, Strichen, Old Meldrum.—The County Board reported that the prisons at these places appeared to them to be sufficient for the purpose of lock-up houses, and should be legalized accordingly; in answer to which we informed them that we were not inclined to interpose by legalizing any of those prisons at present, but that they still remained legal places of confinement in the same manner, and to the same extent, as before the passing of the Prisons Act.

Funds. 2, 233.

Funds.—The County Board have reported that they are satisfied that, in the circumstances of the county of Aberdeen, it is unnecessary to impose any additional assessment for building, altering, and repairing local prisons, as a continuance of the maximum annual assessment of 734*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, for a period of four or five years, will be sufficient.

II. Argyllshire. (2nd Rep. 20 & 83.)

II. Argyllshire.

Inverary. 2, 168; 2, 351; 3, 86-7.

Inverary.—The present prison of Inverary is capable, with alterations and additions, of being converted into a prison in which the separate system may be carried into effect. Certain alterations have been authorised by us, and further extensive additions and alterations are under consideration.

Campbelltown. Ibid.

Campbelltown.—We have had frequent communication with the County Board as to providing a new prison at Campbelltown, which is very much required, and the County Board are at present engaged in maturing plans for our consideration.

Tobermory. 2, 214.

Tobermory.—The prison at Tobermory, which is the seat of a sheriff-substitute, consists of only two cells, and the County Board have reported their opinion, that no increase of accommodation is necessary. In answer, we have informed them that we retain the opinion already expressed in the Report on Prison Accommodation of 1840, as to the necessity of increasing the size of this prison.

Fort-William.

Fort-William.—We found the Prison Boards of Inverness and Argyll willing to enter into our views with respect to the erection of a prison at Fort-William, for the use of parts of both counties. But we have recently received a communication from the sheriff of Argyllshire, referring to the Act 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV. chap. 37, § 14, and stating, that as it was doubtful whether the magistrates of Argyllshire could make any use of the prison when erected, they could not be

II. Argyllshire.

reasonably called upon to contribute to the expense of the prison, unless the power of committing to it be obtained. This is one of the points to which we have referred generally in the commencement of our present Report, wherein the existing Prisons Act appears to us to require amendment, and we have referred the matter to the Lord Advocate.

Bowmore.
2, 215.

Bowmore.—The County Board proposed to erect a prison at Bowmore, in the island of Islay, according to the model plan No. 2, of which we approved, and requested them to report as to a site, plan, and estimate of expense.

Oban.
2, 309.

Oban.—The County Board have it also in contemplation to erect a lock-up house at Oban.

Dunoon.
2, 215.

Dunoon.—The County Board have stated that a subscription of from 150*l.* to 160*l.* had been made for building a lock-up house at Dunoon, which was ready to be paid to them, and that they thought a prison according to the model plan No. 2 would be suitable. We approved of this proposition, and requested the County Board to report as to a site, plan, and estimate of expense. This the County Board have delayed to do, until it be seen whether an additional assessment for local prisons

3, 88.

shall be consented to.

Lochgilphead.

Lochgilphead.—The County Board formerly stated that they thought it desirable to have a lock-up house at this place, but were prevented by the great expense from recommending it at present. We requested them to reconsider this and report if they thought fit; but no further proceeding has taken place on the subject.

Funds.
2,168.

Funds.—The County Board have stated to us that they conceived it to be advisable to restrict their views at present to the improvement of the prison of Inverary, the erection of a new prison at Campbelltown, and a new lock-up house at Dunoon; and upon our suggesting to them that they ought not to limit their present views to those objects, while prison accommodation is, in their own opinion, required at other

2, 309.

places in the county, they replied, that it appeared to them that the proposed operations at Inverary, the new prison at Campbelltown, and a lock-up house at Dunoon, would be sufficient to exhaust any sum that could be raised on the credit of the present annual assessment of 328*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The funds at our disposal for building, altering, and repairing local prisons in Argyllshire, are therefore insufficient. The County Board recommended to the consideration of the local authorities the propriety of consenting to an additional assessment for this purpose; but no consent by any of them has been reported to us.

III. Ayrshire.

III. Ayrshire. (2nd Rep. 22 & 90.)

Ayr.
2, 50.

Ayr.—We understand that the union at one time contemplated between the counties of Ayr and Wigtown, under the 52nd section of the Prisons Act, is not to take place.

The prison of Ayr appears, from the Digest of Returns of Cells and Prisoners, to contain nearly sufficient accommodation for the separate confinement of its prisoners.

2, 235; 2, 405.

The County Board have informed us that they propose to make alterations on this prison, and have requested Mr. Brown to furnish them with plans and estimates of expense of the same, which we have requested them to report for our approval.

Irvine and Kilmarnock.
2, 235.

Irvine and Kilmarnock.—The County Board report that they have requested Mr. Brown to furnish them with plans of new prisons at Irvine and Kilmarnock, but these plans have not yet been transmitted for our consideration.

Stewarton.
2, 235.

Stewarton.—It being proposed to us by a magistrate of Ayrshire, resident near Stewarton, that the present prison at that place ought to be used in the mean while, and the County Board having reported their opinion that, with the superior's concurrence, this proposal should be acceded to until another is erected, we informed them, that having regard to the situation and structure of the prison, and the opinion which we had already expressed in regard to it, we regretted that it had been found necessary to use it, but trusted that the County Board would endeavour to render it as suitable as possible in the mean time, and would lose no time in providing a new lock-up house on a different site, as proposed.

Stewarton, Largs, Saltcoats, Cumnock, Girvan, Maybole.
3, 74.

Stewarton, Largs, Saltcoats, Cumnock, Girvan, Maybole.—The County Board have reported that they propose to erect new lock-up houses at Stewarton, Largs, and Saltcoats, according to the model plan No. 2, and at Cumnock, according to the

model plan No. 1, at an estimated expense in whole of 960*l.*; and that they also propose to execute repairs on the prisons at Girvan and Maybole, at an estimated expense of 100*l.* We have approved of these proposals, and have requested the County Board to transmit plans, specifications, and estimates of expense of the proposed lock-up houses and repairs, and suitable descriptions of the sites, for our sanction. III. Ayrshire.

Other Prisons in the County.—No proceedings have been reported to us by the County Board during last year with respect to the other lock-up houses in Ayrshire. Other Prisons in the County.

Funds.—The ordinary assessment in this County for building local prisons is 434*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* It has been reported to us by the County Board, that as they were not able to determine what lock-up houses might be required for the county, and had not received estimates of the expense of the alterations on the prison of Ayr, and of new prisons at Irvine and Kilmarnock, they did not consider it expedient to take any proceedings last year with respect to additional assessment for building, altering, and repairing local prisons. Funds. 2.

IV. Banffshire. (2nd Rep. 22 & 85.) IV. Banffshire.

Banff.—The County Board have reported to us the execution of temporary alterations on the prison of Banff, which, however, is still very defective in accommodation, and incapable of admitting of the adoption of the separate system. We have also been frequently in communication with the County Board regarding a site for a new prison; and Mr. Brown, our architect, has, by our direction, inspected and reported on a proposed site, of which we have approved. The County Board have not yet reported plans of the new prison for our consideration. Banff. 2, 116.

Keith and Aberchirder.—The County Board having submitted to us plans for the erection of lock-up houses at Keith and Aberchirder, according to the model plan No. 1, we approved of the same, and authorised the County Board to proceed without delay to carry them into execution. The completion of the works has not been reported to us. Keith and Aberchirder. 2, 116.

Cullen, Dufftown, and Tomantoul.—We have been in communication with the County Board regarding alterations proposed by them on the prisons of Cullen, Dufftown, and Tomantoul, on which we obtained a Report by Mr. Brown, which was communicated to the County Board, with a request that they would consider as to the propriety of giving effect to his suggestions. The County Board have since placed themselves in communication with Mr. Brown on the subject. Cullen, Dufftown, and Tomantoul. 2, 216; 2, 233; 2, 238.

Macduff and Portsoy.—The County Board applied to us to discontinue the lock-up houses at Macduff and Portsoy, and with reference to the request contained in our Report of 1840, stated that with regard to the disposal of these lock-up houses they did not feel themselves authorised to give any opinion, as they were claimed as private property. To this we answered, that if the lock-up houses were private property, they did not need to be discontinued, but that if they had been legalised and used as prisons they were not private property, and fell under the management of the County Board. Macduff and Portsoy. 2, 238.

Funds.—We are afraid that the annual assessment of 128*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, within our power, will be insufficient to provide all the necessary prison accommodation in Banffshire. It was reported to us that the Commissioners of Supply, and the magistrates and town council of Banff, had consented to some addition being made to the said assessment, but the proceedings were not in such a shape as to admit of our interposing our authority to the apportionment of any additional assessment on the county. Funds. 2, 349-382.

V. Berwickshire. (2nd Rep. 26 & 94.) V. Berwickshire.

Greenlaw.—Considerable alterations have been proposed by the County Board, and sanctioned by us, on the prison of Greenlaw, with a view to the better adoption of the separate system. We have also authorised an addition of a back kitchen to the keeper's house. These operations are in course of being executed. Greenlaw. 2, 118-249-406; 3, 23-70-78.

It appears from the Digest of Returns of Cells and Prisoners, that this prison contains sufficient accommodation as the chief prison of the county for the separate confinement of prisoners.

Dunse, Lauder, and Earlston.—We have authorised the erection of new small Dunse, Lauder, and Earlston.

V. Berwickshire.

prisons at Dunse, Lauder, and Earlston, according to the model plans Nos. 3, 2, and 1, respectively, and the works of the prison at Dunse are now in progress. The County Board have delayed the execution of those at Lauder and Earlston until the ensuing spring, and until we shall approve of the site of that at Earlston.

Coldstream and Aytoun. 3, 99-116.

Coldstream and Aytoun.—The County Board have also been authorised to execute repairs on the existing lock-up houses at Coldstream and Aytoun. It had formerly been proposed by the County Board to erect a new lock-up house at Aytoun, but they having come to be of opinion that the present one might be made sufficient, we saw no reason to dissent from that opinion. The alterations on the Aytoun lock-up house have been recently reported to be completed.

Cockburnspath.

Cockburnspath.—No proceedings have been reported to us by the County Board with respect to the erection of a lock-up house at Cockburnspath, where they formerly reported that one would be required.

Funds.

Funds.—An addition of 107*0l.* to the ordinary assessment of 99*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* has been consented to by the local authorities for the current year. There will thus be sufficient funds for providing requisite prison accommodation in this county; and it is not deemed necessary to estimate for any assessment for the current year, under the 36th section of the Act.

VI. Buteshire.

VI. Buteshire. (2nd Rep. 28 & 84.)

Rothesay. 2, 314-349-360.

Rothesay.—In addition to the improvements formerly authorised by us on the prison of Rothesay, we were requested by the County Board to sanction certain further alterations during last year, according to plans and specifications, which we did. None of these improvements or alterations have been reported to us by the County Board as having been completed.

There appears to be sufficient prison accommodation in the prison of Rothesay, as the chief prison of the county for the separate confinement of prisoners.

Lamlash, in Isle of Arran. 2, 314-349-361.

Lamlash, in Arran.—On the application of the County Board, we have authorised the erection of a new lock-up house at Lamlash, in Arran, according to the model plan No. 1, with the addition of a water-closet. The County Board have not yet reported to us the completion of the works.

Millport.

Millport.—No report has been made by the County Board as to the erection of a lock-up house at Millport.

Funds.

Funds.—The annual assessment for building, altering, and repairing prisons in this county amounts to 47*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

VII. Caithness-shire.

VII. Caithness-shire. (2nd Rep. 27 & 79.)

Wick. 2, 8.

Wick.—We have approved of certain alterations on the prison of Wick, proposed by the County Board, and authorised their execution; but the County Board have not reported their completion.

It appears that there will probably be sufficient prison accommodation in the prison of Wick, as the chief prison of the county.

Thurso.

Thurso.—The County Board have not reported as to the site and estimate of expense of a lock-up house of three cells, with accommodation for a keeper, which they formerly proposed should be erected at Thurso. Our architect, however, has seen the proposed site, of which he approved, and, at the same time, pointed out the manner in which he thought the building should be set down.

2, 321.

Funds.

Funds.—The annual assessment of 12*1l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* will probably be sufficient to provide requisite prison accommodation in this county.

VIII. Clackmannanshire.

VIII. Clackmannanshire. (2nd Rep. 28 & 82.)

Nothing has been done during last year in providing prison accommodation for Clackmannanshire, in consequence, as reported by the County Board, of the continued desire of the authorities to unite with Stirlingshire, and the difficulty of forming a union under the 52nd section of the Prison Act, of the same kind as they have hitherto had under the Act of 55 Geo. III. c. 109, and which it is their wish to continue.

Alloa.

Alloa.—The only prison in the county is that at Alloa; but it is a mere lock-up house, to which prisoners are never committed, and is only used for locking

them up whilst under examination, or until the warrants of committal to Stirling are made out. VIII. CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

Tullicoultry.—We had a communication from the sheriff of the county, stating that the Prison Board were of opinion that, considering the proximity of Tullicoultry to Alloa, it was unnecessary to erect an ordinary lock-up house at Tullicoultry, but that they thought it might be very proper to have a strong room in the house of the police constable there, not for the purpose of imprisonment, but of mere temporary detention until the person apprehended could be safely conveyed to the ordinary prison, and requesting to know whether we should approve of having such a strong room. In answer, we referred to our opinion on the subject of strong rooms in constables' houses, contained in our Second Report, and declined giving any further opinion. Tullicoultry. 2, 380.

Funds.—The annual assessment for the purpose of building local prisons on this county is 95*l.* 13*s.*; and the Commissioners of Supply have under consideration the propriety of consenting to an addition thereto. Funds.

IX. DUMBARTONSHIRE. (2nd Rep. 28 & 76.) IX. DUMBARTONSHIRE.

We reported last year that the Prison Board of Dumbartonshire were desirous of forming a union with the county of Lanark, under the 52nd section of the Act. Arrangements were accordingly made as to the terms of the proposed union, and the agreement was reported to us for our approbation. It was proposed that the union should be formed for the transmission of prisoners from Dumbarton to Glasgow, for which the county of Dumbarton should pay to the county of Lanark 10*l.* per annum for each of five cells in the prison of Glasgow, of which number of cells, whether occupied or not, Dumbartonshire should be understood to have the use, for prisoners whose term of imprisonment exceeded two months, and that the county of Dumbarton should also pay the county of Lanark at the rate of 10*l.* per annum for each additional cell to be occupied by such prisoners, if the number should be more than five, and that the county of Dumbarton should in all cases pay for each prisoner the proportion of the average cost of the maintenance of all the prisoners in Glasgow Prison, under deduction of the receipts for prisoners' labour; and further, that the Dumbartonshire Prison Board should remove the prisoners to Dumbarton, at the expiry of their sentence, reserving to the parties to the union to dissolve the same on twelve months' previous notice to that effect. On considering the term of this agreement, we were of opinion, and informed the Prison Boards of Lanark and Dumbarton, that if it were proposed as a permanent agreement it could not be approved of and confirmed by us as a union of the counties of Lanark and Dumbarton, under the 52nd section of the Act, but that if it were proposed only as a temporary arrangement until a suitable prison be provided in the county of Dumbarton, we would then take it into consideration. We were thereafter informed of the resolution of the Prison Board of Dumbartonshire, that as the proposed union had not met with approval, immediate measures would be taken for converting the prison of Dumbarton into a suitable prison of the first class, but requesting our sanction to the arrangement, under the 31st section of the Act, until the prison and its establishment of officers is complete; and to this proposal we acceded. 2, 353. 2, 406.

Dumbarton.—Plans of proposed alterations on the prison of Dumbarton have been submitted to us by the County Board, by which sixteen cells would be obtained for criminals, and two for debtors, with bath-room and other conveniences. Mr. Brown having reported on these plans, and suggested some further alterations, we approved of his Report, and transmitted a copy of it to the County Board, in order that they might proceed without delay to carry the proposed improvements into effect. Dumbarton. 2, 116-131.

Kirkintulloch and Helensburgh.—The County Board submittted a plan of proposed prisons at Kirkintulloch and Helensburgh. After consulting with our architect, we were of opinion that the proposed plans were unsuitable. We have since received a communication from the County Board, stating that, in consequence of the unfitness of the present lock-up houses at these places, they had resolved to purchase ground, and to build a new lock-up house, of the class No. 2 of the model plans, at each of these places; and we have accordingly requested them to transmit plans, and specifications, and estimates, with suitable descriptions of the sites, for our approbation. Kirkintulloch and Helensburgh. 2, 47-117. 3, 23.

Funds.

Funds.—The annual assessment on this county for building prisons is 157*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

X. Dumfriesshire.

X. Dumfriesshire. (2nd Rep. 28 & 92.)

Dumfries.
2, 113.

Dumfries.—We requested the County Board to state what they have to propose in order to provide sufficient prison accommodation at Dumfries, and at the same time informed them of our opinion, that a new prison is indispensably necessary. No further proceedings have taken place on this subject.

Annan.

Annan.—On the application of the County Board, we have approved of a site and plan of a new lock-up house at Annan, which is to contain three cells and a keeper's house according to the model plan No. 2; and the County Board have also reported to us, that they have resolved to accept of the price of 200*l.*, offered by the burgh of Annan, for the County Board's interest in the old prison, of which we have approved, under the condition that the transference of the present prison is not to be completed until the new one be legalized.

2.

Moffat.
2, 213-383-4;
3, 72.

Moffat.—We have been in frequent communication with the County Board, as to the providing a lock-up house at Moffat. Their proposal was, to fit up a building as a lock-up house, which had been formerly used as a baron's prison, and is the private property of the baron, and for this purpose to obtain a lease of the building for a short period. We did not, however, conceive it to be consistent with our duty to assent to this proposal, no reason being stated why the prison accommodation at Moffat, if required at all, should not be of a permanent nature.

Sanquhar, Lochmaben, Lockerby, and Langholm.

Sanquhar. Lochmaben, Lockerby, and Langholm.—No proceedings have been reported to us by the County Board during last year, with respect to prison accommodation at these places.

Thornhill, Ecclesfechan, and Springfield.

Thornhill, Ecclesfechan, and Springfield.—Neither did the County Board, during last year, make any suggestion as to the erection of new small prisons at these places.

Funds.

Funds.—The annual assessment on this county for building local prisons is 285*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; and the county have reported that they have not recommended any addition being made thereto, for want of information on the subject.

XI. Edinburgh.

XI. Edinburgh. (2nd Rep. 30 & 88.)

Edinburgh.
3, 104.

Edinburgh.—The failure to obtain the consent of all the local authorities to a large addition to the ordinary assessment on this county for building local prisons has been already mentioned. In these circumstances, the Prison Board proposed to us limited plans of alterations and enlargement of the prison of Edinburgh, embracing alterations on the west division of the prison, and on the house occupied by the governor of the former bridewell, of which we approved.

We at the same time requested the County Board to furnish a plan for the future custody of civil prisoners.

Canongate.
2, 377.

Canongate.—We reported last year that this prison was, upon the application of the County Board, discontinued, and directed to be sold. The County Board, however, during last year, finding a great want of prison accommodation in the prison of Edinburgh, and having considered a proposal by the Inspector of Prisons, for the temporary re-establishment of the Canongate Prison, for confinement of civil prisoners, with Report by the governor of the prison of Edinburgh, stating the relief, in point of accommodation, that would be obtained by adopting the proposal, came to be of opinion that the measure should be adopted on the understanding that it should be considered a temporary measure only, and should be carried into effect with as much regard to economy as possible, and, accordingly, recommended it to us for consideration and sanction. After some communication with the County Board on the subject, and having required them to report as to the security of the prison, and the arrangements they proposed for its management, as to which they reported satisfactorily, we agreed to sanction the proposal that the Canongate Prison should be re-opened for a period not exceeding two years, but under the condition and provision that, on the expiration of the period of two years from the re-opening thereof, it should, if not sooner discontinued by us, cease, and be discontinued as a legal prison. In pursuance of this arrangement, we have recently issued a declaration legalizing this prison as part of the prison of Edinburgh, and we refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix for the extent and effect thereof.

Abbey Barony Prison.—Having considered a communication from the County Board, and return by the bailie of the Abbey and Sanctuary of Holyrood-House, transmitted by them for our opinion, we acquainted the County Board of our opinion, that this prison being the property of the Crown, and the keeper of it being nominated by the keeper of the palace, the County Board could not exercise any right of property in it under the Prisons Act,—reserving to the Inspector of Prisons any authority which he may conceive to belong to him, in virtue of his appointment by the Secretary of State.

Abbey Barony Prison. 2, 110.

Lock-up House.—The County Board have made no communication to us during last year, either as to the improvement or discontinuance of the lock-up house.

Lock-up House.

Police-Office of Edinburgh.—The County Board applied to us for the entire discontinuance of the police-office of Edinburgh, as a place of confinement for prisoners under sentence; and at the same time stated their opinion that if this were done the connexion of the County Board with the police-office would entirely cease. On considering this application, we agreed to discontinue the police-office as a prison for convicted prisoners, from such date as might be suggested by the County Board, but at the same time informed them that after such discontinuance the police-office would still, in pursuance of the Police Act, remain a legal prison for prisoners ordered by magistrates to be detained therein when remanded for affording time to find caution or for further examination, and, therefore, would still remain, to that extent, under the charge of the County Board.

Police Office of Edinburgh. 3, 83-115.

We have appointed a committee of our number to inspect the said police-office, in so far as used as a prison, and report thereon to us.

3, 115.

Leith Prisons.—We have had no communication with the County Board last year, with respect to prisons at Leith.

Leith Prisons.

Musselburgh.—Plans of alterations on the prisons of Musselburgh have been submitted by the County Board for our consideration and sanction. These plans were reported on by our architect, who suggested various alterations, and we communicated to the County Board a copy of his Report, with a request that they would report an estimate of the expense of the proposed alterations, according to their plan, and also according to that recommended by Mr. Brown.

Musselburgh. 3, 80-93.

Dalkeith.—The County Board reported to us their opinion, that, in the absence of any evidence of the prison at Dalkeith having ever been legalised, it ought not to be claimed by them, in which opinion we agreed. Having requested the County Board to report their opinion as to the prison accommodation requisite at Dalkeith, they reported that they should not at present require to build any prison at Dalkeith apart from the cells immediately to be provided by the county police.

Dalkeith. 2, 427, 3-25.

Lasswade, Pennycuik, Portobello, and Mid-Calder.—No proceedings were reported to us during last year, in pursuance of our former request, with respect to prison accommodation at these places.

Lasswade, Pennycuik, Portobello, and Mid-Calder.

Funds.—The annual assessment under our control for providing prison accommodation in this county is 1462*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which both the County Board and we consider to be insufficient. As already mentioned, the endeavour to raise an additional assessment of 2500*l.* a-year for five years, failed, in consequence of the refusal of the magistrates and town-council of Musselburgh to consent to the proposed addition.

Funds.

XII. ELGINSHIRE. (2nd Rep. 32 & 80.)

Elgin.—The County Board are proceeding with the erection of a new prison at Elgin, regarding which we reported last year.

Elgin. 2, 306-321, 328-350-399.

Forres.—The prison at Forres was discontinued for certain classes of prisoners by our declaration, granted on 10th June last, for the extent and effect of which we refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix hereto. The County Board are in communication with our architect on the subject of plans for a new prison.

Forres. 3, 100.

Fochabers.—No proceeding has been reported to us in regard to prison accommodation at Fochabers.

Fochabers.

Other Lock-up Houses.—The County Board transmitted for our sanction a Report, with relative plans and specifications, for repairing four lock-up houses at Rothes, Lossiemouth, Findhorn, and Burghead, the sites of which the County Board pro-

Other Lock-up Houses. 3, 101-116.

XII. ELGINSHIRE.

posed to rent from the proprietors at the least possible expense. On considering this report and relative plans, we informed the County Board that they could not be sanctioned by us.

Funds. 2, 162.

Funds.—The assessment on this county for building prisons amounts to 105*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* The County Board have stated to us, that they find the expense of erecting the new prison at Elgin will exceed 2000*l.*; that the funds already voted by the county were calculated to amount only to about 1000*l.*, and therefore, that when the further prison accommodation requisite in the county is taken into account, it is doubtful whether a sum sufficient to meet these combined expenses could be raised upon the credit of the assessment authorised under the 36th section of the Act. In answer to this, we expressed our regret at the want of funds for providing prison accommodation in the county, and acquainted the County Board that the necessary funds could only be supplied by an additional assessment consented to in terms of the Act, and therefore suggested to them to make out a statement of the sums that would be necessary to supply the deficiency of funds, and lay the same before the Commissioners of Supply and the magistrates of burghs for their consideration.

XIII. FIFESHIRE.

XIII. FIFESHIRE. (2nd Rep. 32 & 96.)

Cupar. 2, 378.

Cupar.—It appears from the Digest of Returns of Cells and Prisoners, that there is not sufficient accommodation in the chief prisons of this county for carrying the separate system into effect.

We have had various communications with the Prison Board of Fife, as to the erection of a new prison at Cupar. We have approved of a site, and plans of the proposed prison are at present under our consideration.

3, 91.

On the application of the County Board we have legalised two cells under the County Buildings, belonging to the Commissioners under the Fife Court House Act, for the reception of criminal prisoners committed for further examination or for trial, until more complete accommodation be obtained. Our declaration is dated 13th November last, and we refer for its extent and effect to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix.

Dunfermline. 2, 177.

Dunfermline.—On the application of the County Board, we legalised as part of the prison of Dunfermline a temporary addition made thereto, until a proper prison be provided. The declaration is dated in March last, and we refer, for its extent and effect, to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix.

3, 378.

We have approved of a site for a new prison at Dunfermline, and the County Board are in course of preparing plans for our consideration.

Kirkaldy. 2, 227.

Kirkaldy.—The alterations referred to in our last Report on the Prison of Kirkaldy having been reported to us to have been completed, we discontinued that prison for certain classes of prisoners, by declaration dated 7th April last, for the extent and effect of which we refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix hereto.

Other Prisons in the County.

Other Prisons in the County.—No proceedings have been reported by the County Board with regard to the other prisons in the county of Fife during last year.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary assessment on this county for building prisons is 454*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and an addition of 5000*l.*, to be raised in equal portions in nine years, has been consented to by the local authorities, and apportioned by us. The

2, 314.

County Board having reported to us that the Commissioners of Supply for the county, and the councils of the different burghs represented in the Board, (Cupar, St. Andrew's, Kirkaldy, Dunfermline, and Newburgh,) had consented to the said addition, which was estimated, with the ordinary assessment, as equal to provide prisons at Cupar and Dunfermline, and having applied for our consent to proceed with the erection of the said two prisons with all convenient despatch, we gave it, and at the same time agreed to sanction the application of the said addition to the erection of the new prisons at Cupar and Dunfermline.

XIV. FORFARSHIRE.

XIV. FORFARSHIRE. (2nd Rep. 38 & 88.)

Dundee.

Dundee.—No proceeding was reported by this County Board last year with respect to the prison at Dundee.

Forfar. 2, 166-378-349-355-360.

Forfar.—Early in last year we approved of a resolution submitted to us by the County Board, to erect a new prison in Forfar, to contain 15 cells, with provision

for extending it when necessary. Thereafter we approved of a site, and have since had various communications with the County Board regarding plans of the proposed prison. In the last of them the County Board express a desire to re-consider their former resolution as to the extent of Forfar prison, and to erect one with more limited accommodation, and we have requested them to report a plan before the end of January of the current year. XIV. Forfarshire.

Arbroath, Montrose, and Brechin.—In pursuance of the views expressed in our last Report, we discontinued the prisons at Arbroath, Montrose, and Brechin, for certain classes of prisoners, by declaration dated 4th June last, for the extent and effect of which declaration we refer to the Table in the Appendix hereto. Arbroath, Montrose, and Brechin.

Arbroath.—We approved of a resolution submitted to us by the County Board, to provide a new prison of 12 cells at Arbroath, and have also approved of a site. The plans and estimates have not yet been reported by the County Board. Arbroath. 2, 166.

Montrose.—No proceeding has been reported last year regarding prison accommodation at Montrose, except the discontinuance already mentioned. Montrose.

Brechin.—The County Board reported to us their opinion that a prison of six cells should be erected at Brechin, of which we approved. Various sites were proposed by the County Board, which were examined and reported on by our architect, and his Report was communicated to them. Plans and estimates have not yet been reported. Brechin. 2, 356.

Cupar-Angus.—The County Board having reported the execution of certain alterations and repairs upon the lock-up house at Cupar-Angus, and the Inspector of Prisons having submitted to us a Report thereon, we communicated a copy of it to the Prison Boards of the counties of Forfar and Perth, and acquainted them that we could not approve of this lock-up house, in its present condition, being permanently continued as a place of confinement. Cupar-Angus. 2, 383.

Carnoustie.—The County Board having proposed to purchase and fit up as a lock-up house at Carnoustie a building which had previously been erected with a view to that purpose, but had not been legalized, we approved of this proposal, and requested them to apply to us in order to have the lock-up house legalized, so soon as it should be ready for use. They have not yet, however, made the application. Carnoustie. 2, 113.

Funds.—The ordinary assessment in this county, under our control, is 707*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, which, in answer to an inquiry of the County Board, we have informed them, seems to be sufficient to enable us to raise the necessary funds for improving the prison of Dundee, and building a new one at Forfar, objects which appear to us to be of primary importance, seeing that these towns are the seats of the Sheriff Courts of the county. The remainder of the funds to be raised in security of this assessment will be applicable to providing necessary accommodation elsewhere; and in case it should be found inadequate, it will be for the consideration of the local authorities whether they ought not to consent to make an addition to the ordinary assessment. Funds. 2, 307.

XV. Haddingtonshire. (2nd Rep. 40 & 89.)

XV. Haddingtonshire.

Haddington.—It appears, from the Digest of Returns of Cells and Prisoners, that the prison accommodation of this county is insufficient for the adoption of the Separate System. Haddington. 2, 51-52.

The County Board formerly reported their opinion, in which we agreed, that the present prison should be disposed of, and a new one erected on a different site; and they have since informed us that their views are in perfect accordance with our own as regards their prisons, and that they had made communications accordingly to the Commissioners of Supply and the magistrates of the burghs; but are tied up from doing anything until additional funds be obtained. They further state their opinion, that any outlay on the present prison of Haddington would, under existing circumstances, be injudicious. We have already mentioned that the proposal to obtain additional funds in this county failed in consequence of the refusal of the Magistrates and Town Council of Dunbar to give their consent thereto. During last year we have, with the concurrence of the County Board, obtained the removal from the prison at Haddington, to the prison of Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, of 18 prisoners, in pursuance of the 31st section of the Act.

Other Prisons in the County.—No proceedings have been reported wth respect Other Prisons in the County.

XV. Haddingtonshire.

to prison accommodation at any of the other places in the county, mentioned in our last Report.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary assessment in this county is 135*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* annually, which both the County Board and we consider to be insufficient.

XVI. Inverness-shire. Inverness.

XVI. Inverness. (2nd Rep. 40 & 76.)

Inverness.—The present prison of Inverness appears from the Digest of Returns of Cells and Prisoners to be insufficient for the adoption of the Separate System.

Temporary alterations have been authorised.

2, 209-312-427. 2, 306.

We have had much communication with the County Board regarding the site and plans of a new prison at Inverness, and have approved of a site proposed on the Castle Hill of Inverness. With respect to the extent of accommodation, the County Board proposed to us the erection of a prison containing 20 cells, and stated their opinion that the county of Inverness should not be subjected to the expense of building accommodation for prisoners sent from other counties to be tried at the Justiciary Circuit Court. In answer to this we stated our reasons for thinking that the proposed accommodation was too limited, and that we had no doubt that the county of Inverness was bound to provide prison accommodation for prisoners sent from other counties to be tried at the Circuit Court; and informed the County Board at the same time, that we should not object to the erection of a prison of suitable construction at Inverness, although it should contain less accommodation than they considered to be expedient,—it being understood that we were apprehensive that we might find it necessary to exercise the power of removal of prisoners to another county under the 31st Section of the Act, at the expense of the county of Inverness. The County Board stated in reply that they considered the obligation to provide accommodation for prisoners sent to Inverness for trial at the Circuit Court to be one of extreme hardship, and which they reserved right to oppose; but, on the subject of the extent of accommodation to be provided at Inverness, that they were unwilling to act in opposition to the reasons assigned by us, and therefore that they resolved to erect a prison of 30 cells, exclusive of two police cells, as originally recommended by them. Of this resolution we approved, and have since given a general approval of plans for the erection of the new prison, and requested the County Board to proceed as speedily as possible with the preparation of detailed plans, specifications, and estimates, and transmit them for our approbation.

Police Cells.

Police Cells.—No proceeding has been reported with respect to the present police cells. As already stated, it is proposed to provide two police cells in the new prison.

Kingussie. 2, 427.

Kingussie.—On the application of the County Board, we have approved of a mere lock-up house being provided at Kingussie instead of a prison of three cells, as formerly proposed by the County Board.

Fort-William and Lochmaddy. 2, 312-313. 2, 304.

Fort-William and Lochmaddy.—We have approved of the proposal of the County Board, that prisons of four cells should be erected at these places, instead of six, as formerly proposed. It has been reported to us, that the sheriff of Inverness-shire has fixed upon Lochmaddy as the place at which courts should be held within the Long Island district of the county for the exercise of his ordinary criminal jurisdiction. With respect to Fort-William, we refer to what is said in reporting on Argyllshire.

Other Prisons in the County. 2, 427.

Other Prisons in the County.—The County Board transmitted to us a Report, and Relative Plans, prepared by Mr. Brown, of the various prisons proposed by them in Inverness-shire, which we considered generally satisfactory, and requested the County Board to transmit detailed plans, specifications, and estimates, for approval.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary assessment in this county is 313*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* annually; and, as already mentioned, the Commissioners of Supply of the county, and magistrates of Inverness, have consented to an addition of 8059*l.* to be levied in equal instalments in nine years.

XVII. Kincardineshire. Stonehaven. 2, 116.

XVII. Kincardine. (2nd Rep. 42 & 86.)

Stonehaven.—In conformity with the views expressed in our last Report, we have been frequently in communication with the County Board regarding proposed

additions to the present prison. The County Board transmitted to us plans which, on reference to our architect, were not approved, and plans prepared by him, designed to accomplish the objects in view, were recommended by us to be substituted. Subsequently, on the application of the county, we directed Mr. Brown to visit the prison of Stonehaven, in order to consider some objections which had occurred to them to the execution of his plan, and which could not be well considered without personal communication with him. The County Board have since reported plans of the proposed additions prepared by Mr. Brown, containing 12 cells, &c., of which we have approved, and we have requested the County Board to report detailed plans, specifications, and estimates for approval.

XVII. KINCARDINESHIRE.

Stonehaven.

2, 165.

3, 14-18.

Inverbervie.—Our architect, when on a visit to the north, inspected the proposed site of the new lock-up house at Bervie, and pointed out the manner in which he thought the building should be set down. On the application of the County Board, and after report by our architect, we approved of the erection of a lock-up house at Bervie, according to the model plan, No. 1, with provision for heating it. It is to be in the ground story of a building designed to contain a hall and council-room for the magistrates of the burgh on the second floor. The progress of the building has not been reported to us.

Inverbervie.

2, 321.

2, 349-362-382-387.

Laurencekirk.—We have approved of the erection of a small prison at Laurencekirk, according to the model plan, No. 1, with provision for heating and ventilating it.

Laurencekirk.

2, 116-128.

Funds.—The annual assessment on Kincardineshire is 113*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and the local authorities have consented to an addition thereto of 76*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* for the last year. The County Board reported to us that, for the purpose of enabling them to build the necessary local prisons in the district, they intended, with our sanction, to obtain a credit with the Branch of the Bank of Scotland established at Stonehaven, to the extent of 1300*l.*, and to pay into the bank, as they became due, the assessments under the 36th section of the statute, including the addition made thereto, in liquidation or reduction of the sums to be drawn out for the expense of building the requisite prisons in the county. We agreed to this arrangement; and have further to refer, on this subject, to what is said in Branch IV. of our Report, as to retention by County Boards of assessments for building local prisons.

Funds.

XVIII. KINROSS. (2nd Rep. 42 & 83.)

XVIII. KINROSSSHIRE.

Kinross.—The County Board submitted to us a plan of alterations proposed on the prison of Kinross, comprehending accommodation for a keeper, five cells for criminals, and a debtors'-room. On referring these plans to our architect he considered the arrangements to be very unsatisfactory, and made various suggestions for altering them. A copy of his report was communicated to the County Board, with our request that they would consider as to the propriety of giving effect to his suggestions. There being at present no accommodation for a keeper residing within the prison, we have expressed our strong desire that, in the mean time, when there are any prisoners an officer should sleep within the prison, or in a place immediately communicating therewith.

Kinross.

2, 165-233 248-254.

2, 314.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 88*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, which will probably be sufficient for the wants of the county, there being no prison required except that at Kinross.

Funds.

XIX. KIRKCUDBRIGHT. (2nd Rep. 42 & 93.)

XIX. KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

The County Board have reported to us their resolution that they could not recommend to the Commissioners of Supply the adoption of a union with Dumfries.

2, 48.

Kirkcudbright.—We have been in frequent communication with the County Board regarding plans of alterations on the present prison of Kirkcudbright, and have, on the report of our architect, recently approved of them, and authorised their execution.

Kirkcudbright.

2, 117-133-378-382.

Other Prisons in the County.—The County Board have reported to us that they have in contemplation to erect a new small prison at Castle Douglas, containing four cells, and at Gatehouse another of two cells, and that they also have it in view to improve the present prison at Maxwelltown, and their other small prisons. We have approved of these views, but no plans have yet been submitted to us for carrying them into effect.

Other Prisons in the County.

XIX. KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment in this county is 144*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The County Board reported to us that they recommended to the Commissioners of Supply the expediency of consenting to an addition thereto of 500*l.*, but no consent has been reported.

XX. LANARKSHIRE.
2. 5.

XX. LANARKSHIRE. (2nd Rep. 44 & 73.)

The County Board have reported to us that they had authorised the necessary measures to be taken, under the superintendence of their own architect, for carrying into effect our resolutions, instructions, and recommendations, with respect to prison accommodation in the county, contained in the Report of our Committee of 2nd November, 1840, appended to our last Report.

The only further proceedings which took place last year as to prison accommodation in Lanarkshire regarded the following prisons:—

Prison of Glasgow.

Prison of Glasgow.—The County Board reported that they had authorised the large apartment, formerly used as a chapel in the old prison of Glasgow, to be used for a class of prisoners under constant inspection, but only as a temporary arrangement, until the prison accommodation be improved, so as to admit of the system of separate confinement. Of this report we approved.

It appears from the Digest of Returns of Cells and Prisoners, that the prison of Glasgow does not contain sufficient accommodation to admit of the entire adoption of the separate system. In the north prison (formerly the bridewell), the deviation from the separate system relates only to the female department; while, in the south prison (the old burgh gaol), that system is departed from, both with respect to males and females, owing to want of accommodation.

Hamilton.
2, 253.

Hamilton.—In pursuance of the request mentioned in our last Report, the County Board transmitted explanations as to the constitution of an alleged debt of 600*l.* on the prison of Hamilton. We have requested them to furnish farther explanations on the subject.

Wishawtown and Carluke.

Wishawtown and Carluke.—The county proposed that, instead of a prison according to the model plan, No. 3, being erected at Wishawtown for that place and Carluke, as mentioned in last Report, a prison according to the model plan, No. 2, consisting of three cells and keeper's house, should be built at each of these places, of which we approved.

Funds.

Funds.—The annual assessment on this county amounts to 1345*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, which will probably be sufficient.

XXI. LINLITHGOWSHIRE.
Linlithgow.

XXI. LINLITHGOWSHIRE. (2nd Rep. 48 & 90.)

Linlithgow.—It appears from the Digest of Returns of Cells and Prisoners that the chief prison of this county does not contain sufficient accommodation for the introduction of the separate system.

2, 212.

We have, in pursuance of the 31st section of the Act, obtained the removal of four prisoners to the prison of Glasgow. Some temporary alterations authorized last year have been reported to us by the County Board as having been made, and they at the same time stated that, if it should be deemed necessary to have further accommodation, they hoped that arrangements might be effected to render these alterations available. In answer to which, we expressed an opinion that further prison accommodation would be absolutely necessary at Linlithgow, in order to carry fully into effect the separate system of imprisonment; but no plan has yet been reported.

Queensferry, Bathgate, and Borrowstownness.
2, 212.

Queensferry, Bathgate, and Borrowstownness.—The County Board having proposed to make some repairs on the present prison at Queensferry, Bathgate, and Borrowstownness, we approved of the same, but with the understanding that the proposed expenditure for repairs on the prison of Bathgate should not supersede the proposal formerly made by the County Board, and approved by us, as to the

2, 353.

erection of a new lock-up-house at that place. Subsequently the County Board reported to us that the idea of erecting a new prison at Bathgate (under the arrangement formerly mentioned) has been given up by the magistrates for the present, if not altogether, and that therefore the County Board see no alternative but to retain the present prison.

At the request of the County Board, we have discontinued the prisons of Queens-

ferry and Bathgate, by declaration, dated 7th April last, and for its terms and effect we refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix hereto. XXI. Linlithgowshire.

Funds.—The annual assessment in this county is 113*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* Funds.

XXII. Nairnshire. (2nd Rep. 48 & 80.) XXII. Nairnshire.

Nairn.—The County Board reported to us their resolution against uniting with Inverness, and to build a first-class prison in Nairnshire. They have also fixed upon a site for the new prison buildings to the north of, and immediately adjoining, the buildings of the present court-house and prison, of which, on report of our architect, we have approved. Plans of the new prison are in course of preparation, but have not yet been reported to us. Nairn. 2, 114. 2, 315. 3, 14-15.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment in this county is 36*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, to which the local authorities have added 1130*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, to be distributed over a period of ten years. Funds.

XXIII. Orkney and Zetland. (2nd Rep. 48 & 80.) XXIII. Orkney and Zetland.

Kirkwall.—No proceeding has taken place last year regarding the erection of the proposed new prison at Kirkwall, except that the County Board reported that they were in communication with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, relative to the purchase of a piece of ground as a site. Kirkwall. 2, 118.

Lerwick (*Fort Charlotte*).—With reference to the request mentioned in our last Report, the County Board have stated to us that the prison of Lerwick is held by no other title than mere tolerance, during the pleasure of the Board of Ordnance; they, at the same time, reported, that so soon as estimates of fitting up an additional room for civil prisoners should be obtained, the matter would be laid before us. No farther proceedings, however, have taken place. Lerwick (Fort Charlotte).

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment in this county is 164*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* It has been reported to us that the Commissioners of Supply of Orkney and Zetland, at their meeting on 30th April last, resolved, in reference to the communication from Lord Dunfermline, and after taking the same into their serious consideration, that, seeing the Zetland Committee of the Prison Board have solemnly protested against any attempt to render Zetland liable for any part of the expense of Orkney prisons, and that we had determined that any additional assessment, for the purpose of building and repairing prisons, in which Zetland is not included, is illegal, and in contravention of the Prisons Act—that it would be inexpedient to take any steps to add to the ordinary maximum assessment, until an amendment of the Prisons Act is obtained, to the effect of declaring Orkney and Zetland separate counties as to all prison matters, and a more equitable adjustment of the assessment in consequence made in proportion to the population and crime in the respective counties. Funds. 2, 305.

XXIV. Peeblesshire. (2nd Rep. 48 & 95.) XXIV. Peeblesshire.

Peebles.—The County Board have proposed plans of extensive alterations and improvements on the prison at Peebles, which show the prison to consist of two police cells and other accommodation in the sunk floor, three cells, washing-house, and bath, and two rooms for the keepers on the principal floor, four cells on the second floor, and five cells, with a day-room for debtors, on the third floor, being in all two police and 13 other cells, together with airing-yards, and other accommodation. Of these plans, on report of our architect, we have approved, subject to a recommendation to the County Board that they should, as soon as possible, purchase a small piece of ground lying between the prison and the river. Peebles. 3, 139, 141.

Skirling and Linton.—The County Board have not reported with regard to small prisons being erected at these places, as formerly requested. Skirling and Linton.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 35*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, which is insufficient to provide the necessary prison accommodation. The Commissioners of Supply have reported to us their consent to an addition of 1400*l.* to be distributed in equal portions over five years, or such other number of years within the period of the Act as the magistrates of the Burgh of Peebles may agree to. In answer, we have acquainted them that we cannot proceed to apportion and modify the said additional assessment until the consent thereto of the magistrates and Town Council of Peebles be given at their meeting in April to choose members of the County Board. Funds.

XXV. PERTHSHIRE.

XXV. PERTHSHIRE. (2nd Rep. 50 & 87.)

Perth. 2, 167.

Perth.—In pursuance of the request mentioned in our last Report, the County Board have reported certain improvements that have been completed on the Perth prison.

Police Cells.

Police Cells.—The County Board report that these are sufficient for police cells, in which none can be kept longer than three days.

Culross and Kincardine. 2, 167.

Culross and Kincardine.—The County Board reported that no repairs of consequence are required on the prisons at these places, and that they are of little use, although, from the isolated portion of the county to which they are attached, they are necessary to be kept up.

Dunblane. 2, 167. 3, 139-142.

Dunblane.—The County Board reported that Lord Kinnoul had liberally given them the selection of a site for a prison gratis, anywhere on his property in and around Dunblane, and that a Committee of their number were in progress of selecting a site and fixing on a plan for the erection of a proper prison. The proposed site and plans have since been reported to us; and, after some communication with the County Board on the subject, and report by our architect, and the site having been inspected by our chairman and Mr. Fox Maule, we have remitted the plans to our architect, to confer thereon with the architect of the County Board.

Dunkeld and Comrie.

Dunkeld and Comrie.—The County Board have proposed that the prisons at these places should be declared to be no longer Baron's prisons, but should be legalized as lock-up houses. We have requested the inspector of prisons to examine them and report as to their fitness to be established by us as lock-up houses.

Cupar-Angus. 2, 283, 288.

Cupar-Angus.—We refer to what has been said as to the prison at Cupar-Angus in our Report on Forfarshire.

Blairgowrie.

Blairgowrie.—The County Board report, that little alteration is necessary on the prison at Blairgowrie; that it is furnished with iron bedsteads, and the windows are grated to prevent communication from without.

Crieff.

Crieff.—Plans of a prison at Crieff have been submitted to us by the County Board, which is proposed to be built on the site of the present prison, in connexion with a court-room and spire. After consulting with our architect, who had previously inspected the site, we approved of the plans, provided an additional piece of ground on the south be obtained by the County Board.

Other proposed Lock-up Houses in the County.

Other proposed Lock-up Houses in the County.—With reference to the suggestions of the inspector of prisons and the sheriff, mentioned in our last Report, the County Board have resolved to delay consideration of these suggestions as to new prisons being required at Aberfeldy, Alyth, Auchterarder, Callander, Doune, Errol, and Pitlochry, until the operation of the prison accommodation now in existence and in progress has been more fully ascertained, and that they would, in the mean time, take steps to obtain all the information which can be procured as to the necessity of new prisons at these several places.

Funds.

Funds.—The annual assessment on this county amounts to 630*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

XXVI. RENFREWSHIRE.

XXVI. RENFREW. (2nd Rep. 52 & 76.)

It appears from the Digest of Returns of Cells and Prisoners that the chief prisons of this county do not contain sufficient accommodation to admit of the adoption of the separate system.

Paisley. 3, 26-7.

Paisley.—The alterations mentioned in our last Report as having been authorised, have not yet been reported to be completed. Some farther inconsiderable repairs are also in progress. The County Board submitted to us a plan for forming airing-yards for the prisoners in part of the space between the prison and the court

3, 71-79.

buildings surrounded by iron railings. On reference of this plan to our architect, he reported to us that the forming of the yards in the proposed situation was liable to various objections, and, among others, that the prisoners in the yards could have no difficulty in seeing and communicating with the prisoners in the cells. We communicated to the County Board a copy of our architect's report, in which we stated our concurrence, and that we considered the above-mentioned objection to

3, 84-94.

be insuperable. A subsequent statement having been made by the County Board that they proposed to put up a railing enclosing the prison-yard, we acquainted

them that to do so would be to act in opposition to our views, by incurring expense in making an airing-yard which we deemed unsuitable. XXVI. Renfrewshire.

Greenock.—In pursuance of the recommendation of our Committee mentioned in our last Report, the prison of Greenock was discontinued by us for certain descriptions of prisoners by declaration of date 9th December, 1840, referred to in our last Report. We have been in frequent communication with the County Board regarding the site and extent of a proposed new prison at Greenock; but as neither of these points are finally determined, it is unnecessary to report the proceedings which have taken place on the subject. Greenock. 2, 6-110-111-114-213-315-329; 3, 71.

Port-Glasgow.—Plans of alterations on the prison at Port-Glasgow have recently been submitted, and are under our consideration. Port-Glasgow.

Pollockshaws.—With reference to an inquiry directed by us, the County Board reported that they had reason to believe that the small lock-up house at Pollockshaws had never been legalized as a prison, that it is only occasionally used by constables for the temporary detention of offenders, and that it does not belong to the County Board. Pollockshaws. 2, 352.

Renfrew, Johnston, Barrhead, Gourock, and Lochwinnoch.—No proceedings have been reported by the County Board regarding the prison at Renfrew, or providing prisons at the other places here mentioned. Renfrew, Johnston, Barrhead, Gourock, and Lochwinnoch.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this County is 562*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; and the County Board have reported that they considered it inexpedient in the mean time to recommend to the local authorities to consent to any addition. Funds. 2, 236.

XXVII. Ross-shire and Cromartyshire. (2nd Rep. 52 & 78.)

XXVII. Ross and Cromartyshire.

It appears from the Digest of Returns of Cells and Prisoners that the chief prison of this county does not contain sufficient accommodation to admit of the adoption of the separate system.

The County Board, being satisfied of the expediency of providing new and more extensive prison accommodation, submitted to the Commissioners of Supply plans and estimates of expense of the various prisons which they deemed necessary, with a view to an addition being made to the ordinary assessment. The Commissioners of Supply objected to the extent and expense of the proposed prison accommodation; and at their request our Committee on local prisons had a conference on the subject with a deputation of their body. The result of this conference was satisfactory, and we are happy to report that it has led to the consent of the local authorities being given to a large addition to the ordinary assessment, and that measures are accordingly in progress for erecting new and improved prisons throughout the county. 3, 88-137.

Dingwall.—We have approved of a site for the new prison. The County Board propose to erect a prison containing two large cells for excise prisoners and debtors, sixteen other cells, an apartment in which a female debtor may be kept, with bath-room, keeper's house, and other accommodation. Plans of the prison have been already under our consideration, and various suggestions having been made by our architect, and communicated to the County Board, we wait for their being again submitted to us. Dingwall. 2, 306-318. 2, 240-246.

Tain.—The County Board proposed to erect a new prison at Tain, of an extent exceeding what we considered in our last Report to be necessary; and on the Commissioners of Supply objecting to such extent, we stated our opinion that the plans proposed should be brought more in conformity to our suggestions, as mentioned in last Report. We also wait for plans of this prison. We have agreed to legalize the new prison for prisoners sentenced to periods of confinement not exceeding sixty days. Tain. 3, 137. 2, 164.

Fortrose.—We have discontinued the prison at Fortrose, by declaration dated 13th November last, as to which we refer to the Table of Declarations appended hereto. Fortrose.

We have also acquainted the County Board that the erection of a new prison at Fortrose, as formerly proposed, will not at present be insisted on. 3, 137.

Stornoway.—The County Board propose to erect a new prison at Stornoway similar to that at Tain. We wait for the plans. Stornoway.

Cromarty.—The County Board propose to make additions to this prison. We wait for the plans. Cromarty.

XXVII. Ross and Cromartyshire.

Invergordon, Janetown, and Ullapool. 3, 137.

Invergordon, Janetown, and Ullapool.—We have acquainted the County Board that the erection of new prisons at these places, as formerly proposed, will not at present be insisted on.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary assessment in this county is 253*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; and, as already mentioned, an addition has been consented to, of 350*l.* for the year 1841, and of 5500*l.* to be distributed over the current and seven following years.

XXVIII. Roxburghshire.

XXVIII. Roxburghshire. (2nd Rep. 56 & 94.)

Jedburgh. 3, 74.

Jedburgh.—The County Board are in communication with our architect relative to proposed alterations on the prison at Jedburgh; but have not reported to us on the plans of these alterations.

Kelso. 2, 349; 3, 14, 17-70-78.

Kelso.—We have had much communication with the County Board regarding the fitness of the site of the present prison for its adaptation to the purposes of a suitable small prison at Kelso, but the matter has not yet been finally disposed of.

Hawick, Melrose, and New Castleton.

Hawick, Melrose, and New Castleton.—No proceeding took place last year with respect to our recommendations contained in our second Report, as to the erection of small prisons for these places, and the portion of Galashiels situated in the county of Roxburgh.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 320*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, which will probably be sufficient to provide the requisite prison accommodation.

XXIX. Selkirkshire.

XXIX. Selkirkshire. (2nd Rep. 56 & 95.)

Selkirk.

Selkirk.—The County Board reported to us the completion, in a satisfactory manner, of alterations on the prison of Selkirk, and that it is their opinion that the prison has now been improved and repaired, in conformity with the Act of Parliament, and they therefore requested us to take the proper measures for declaring the prison a legal prison for all sorts of prisoners. In answer, we acquainted the County Board that, the prison being already a legal prison for all descriptions of prisoners, our declaration to that effect is at present unnecessary. The prison has not been inspected and reported on by the Inspector of Prisons subsequent to the said notification by the County Board.

Thirlestane and Galashiels.

Thirlestane and Galashiels.—No proceeding has been reported to us with respect to prisons at these places.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 29*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, and it has been reported to us by the County Board that the Commissioners of Supply of the county, at a meeting on 7th October last, and the magistrates and Town Council of the burgh of Selkirk, at a meeting on 15th November last, consented to an additional assessment of 179*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* In answer, we acquainted the County Board that we could not apportion and notify the said additional assessment, in terms of the Act, in respect the consent of the magistrates and Town Council of the burgh of Selkirk had not been given at their meeting in April, when assembled to choose members of the County Board, or until such consent be given.

XXX. Stirlingshire.

XXX. Stirlingshire. (2nd Rep. 56 & 81.)

We refer to what has been said in reporting on the county of Clackmannan, as to the proposed union between that county and Stirlingshire.

Stirling.

Stirling.—It appears from the Digest of Returns of Cells and Prisoners that the prison of Stirling does not contain sufficient accommodation for the separate confinement of prisoners. Temporary alterations have been executed upon it; but, according to information furnished at our request by the County Board, it is still quite incapable of admitting of the due observance of many of the introductory rules most essential to the proper condition of the prison, or of the adoption of a proper system of discipline.

We have been in frequent communication with the County Board, regarding the choice of a site for a new prison, and at length, after report by our architect and inspection by a committee of our own number, we have approved of a site in St. John Street, proposed by the County Board, and have authorised its purchase. We wait the preparation and transmission of plans of the new prison.

In the mean while, having found that many of the introductory rules, most essential to the proper condition of the prison, are in non-observance, we have remitted

to our committee on removals, to carry into effect the removal of a certain number of prisoners from the prison of Stirling. XXX. Stirlingshire.

Falkirk.—The County Board have proposed the erection of a prison of six cells at Falkirk, but have not reported as to a site, or submitted plans for our consideration. Falkirk. 2, 350.

Lennoxtown.—The County Board having recommended the erection of a small prison at Lennoxtown, we approved of their proposal; but on a plan of a prison being thereafter submitted, we suspended giving any answer until it be ascertained whether the local authorities consented to an additional assessment, sufficient to provide the requisite funds, both for the chief prison at Stirling and for the smaller prisons. Lennoxtown. 2, 114-115. 2, 163.

Alva and Kilsyth.—We have been in communication with the County Board as to whether the lock-up houses at these places are legal prisons, and have informed them that, if these prisons have been legalized, they may have ceased to be private property, as supposed by the County Board, and in that case we request them to state whether it is necessary that they should be continued, and in what condition they are. Alva and Kilsyth. 2, 114-164.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment in this County is 332*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; and the local authorities have consented to an addition of 5000*l.* to be distributed over eight years. Funds.

XXXI. Sutherlandshire. (2nd Rep. 58 & 79.)

XXXI. Sutherlandshire.

Dornock.—With a view to the erection of a new prison, in pursuance of the proceedings reported last year, the County Board described to us a proposed site, and stated that the ground was to be obtained from the Duke of Sutherland, on a lease of 99 years. We approved of the description of the proposed site, but with respect to the ground being held on lease, we suggested to the County Board that provision should be made for payment, by the proprietor, of the value of the buildings at the expiration of the lease, in the event of its not being renewed on similar terms; or, otherwise, that a feudal title should be obtained, in virtue of the powers contained in the 58th section of the Act. Thereafter the County Board reported that the Duke of Sutherland was willing to sell to them the piece of ground proposed as the site of the prison, instead of granting it on lease. Our architect has since examined and reported favourably as to the site. Dornock. 2, 54-119.

The plans of the new prison having been submitted to us, we approved of them, after report by our architect, and authorised the County Board to proceed forthwith to make the necessary arrangements for the erection of the prison. The plans show the prison to consist of 11 cells for criminals, 2 rooms for civil prisoners, 1 sick-room, an exercising gallery, an airing-yard, accommodation for keeper, and other conveniences.

Tongue.—Having regard to a recommendation by the Inspector of Prisons, and the situation of the prison of Dornock, at the southern extremity of the county of Sutherland, we requested the County Board to consider whether a small prison at Tongue, or elsewhere in the northern part of the county, might not be necessary. In answer, the County Board, early in last year, reported their unanimous opinion, that no prison of any description is required at Tongue, or in that district of the county; and that no inconvenience or loss had ever resulted from the want of a prison there. Tongue. 2, 8-119.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment in this county is 69*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* We requested the County Board to state to us the mode in which they proposed that the necessary funds should be obtained for building the new prison at Dornock. In answer, they acquainted us, that the expense was estimated not to exceed 1200*l.*, and that the Commissioners of Supply had consented to assess themselves to the amount of 500*l.* in addition to the ordinary assessment. The consent of the Commissioners to an addition of 550*l.* has since been reported to us, but qualified by the condition that it is only to be levied when the proposed building shall be taken off the contractor's hands. We have not, therefore, yet apportioned the addition, or directed it to be levied. Funds. 2, 164-217.

XXXII. WIGTOWNSHIRE.

XXXII. WIGTOWNSHIRE. (2nd Rep. 58 & 92.)

2, 50-51. The County Board reported to us, that the Ayrshire Prison Board had declined the proposed union with Wigtownshire, and that a communication had been opened with the Lanarkshire Board, in the hope of effecting some arrangement for the reception of Wigtownshire prisoners in the prison of Glasgow; and, until that be disposed of, that nothing decisive could be agreed on with respect to new prisons. In answer, we requested the County Board to proceed to establish the County Prison at Wigtown on a proper footing, and also to provide a new and sufficient prison at Stranraer, and stated that these operations ought not to be delayed on account of a contemplated union with any other county. The County Board have since reported to us their opinion, that it is desirable to erect a new and sufficient prison of from six to nine cells at Wigtown, and a new and sufficient prison of from ten to fifteen cells at Stranraer; and that they are most anxious to proceed with these erections as soon as the necessary funds are placed at their disposal. They farther stated that they had obtained the consent of the Commissioners of Supply to an additional assessment for building, of 200*l.* a-year, during the continuance of the Prisons Act, which, with the assessment authorised by the Act, would enable them to execute the plan on a satisfactory footing, but that the consent of the three Burghs was still necessary, which could not be given except at their annual meeting in April. In these circumstances we have delayed consideration of the nature and extent of the prison accommodation to be provided in the county.

3, 24.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 143*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, which both the County Board and we consider to be insufficient to provide necessary prison accommodation.

We have thus concluded our detailed Report of proceedings during last year with respect to prison accommodation in the several counties. It will be observed, that, while little has been actually completed, yet, that a great many operations are in progress. In the course of another year we trust to be able to present in our Report a statement of various prisons built or altered, with suitable explanations of such buildings or alterations, in pursuance of the 8th section of the statute.

II. MANAGEMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF LOCAL PRISONS.

The second branch of our duty in connexion with Local Prisons is the superintendence of their management and discipline, the immediate charge of which is placed in the hands of the County Boards.

The attainment of a proper system of management and discipline in the prisons of Scotland is, of course, the object to which all our measures tend. But although we may do much to promote that object, by providing fit prison accommodation, establishing good rules, and the exercise of the other powers vested in us by the Legislature, yet it is evident that the country must rely chiefly on the active and enlightened exertions of those in whose hands the immediate management of the prisons is placed, for the full amount of benefit to be produced by the establishment of well-constructed prisons and a good system of prison discipline.

Chief objects. The performance of this part of our duty during last year has given rise to an extent of communication with the County Boards even greater than that which we have had with them relative to providing prison accommodation. These communications have referred chiefly to the following subjects:—1st. The observance of the Introductory Rules, the modification or suspension of some of them, and the sanctioning of additional and subsidiary rules not inconsistent therewith; and the consideration of appointments, salaries, and compensations of prison officers; 2nd. The establishment of a cheap but wholesome and sufficient dietary in prisons; and 3rd. The removal of prisoners from the prisons of one county to those of another, where it became necessary, in consequence of want of accommodation or insufficiency, and from one prison to another in the same county, where deemed expedient.

On each of these points we shall now report our proceedings, although neither at the same length nor with so much detail as we have done with respect to prison accommodation. On the latter subject it became necessary to enter into detail, because the circumstances of each county were peculiar, and therefore different pro-

ceedings required to be adopted. But in the discharge of our duty in superintending the management and discipline of prisons, the same measures were in many instances applicable to all the counties alike; and in many cases our directions and recommendations have been so temporary, or of so little general importance, as to render a minute detail on this subject altogether superfluous.

1. Introductory Rules.

1. The Introductory Rules for Prisons, appended to our last Report, were transmitted by us, in 1840, to the several County Boards, who were instructed to bring them into operation, in so far as the state of their prisons would admit, not later than the 1st of November of that year; and soon after, we called upon the County Boards to report to us as to the state of observance of these rules, the modification or suspension of any of them which they found to be expedient, and any additional or subsidiary rules, not inconsistent with the Introductory Rules, which they desired to retain or lay down.

Modifications, Suspensions, and Additional Rules. App. No. IX.

The numerous communications which we received on these points were from time to time considered and reported on to us, with great labour and at much length, by our Committee on Rules; and we have thus sanctioned the modification and suspension of several of the Introductory Rules, and the enforcement of various additional rules, in many of the county prisons. We annex hereto the modifications, suspensions, and additional rules which we have authorised in the counties of Edinburgh, Lanark, and Aberdeen. These are selected from the rest, as containing almost all the matters to be found in the others, and as showing, when taken together with the Introductory Rules, the whole of the rules according to which some of the largest prisons in Scotland are at present governed.

New Code of Rules proposed.

We do not consider these rules as constituting a complete system of prison regulations; and it is our intention, in exercise of the powers vested in us by the legislature, hereafter to submit for your sanction a full code of rules for the management and discipline of our prisons. We submit, however, that no undue delay has taken place in doing so. The prisons have, in the mean while, been placed under the government of rules containing many essential improvements; and both the County Boards and we ourselves have been acquiring useful experience to qualify us for the important task referred to. A further reason for not yet imposing any more complete code is, we regret to say, to be found in the circumstance that even the Introductory Rules cannot be brought into full and general observance in the present condition of the prisons. We trust, however, that the measures which we have reported to be in progress will, in the course of another year, tend greatly to alleviate these evils, and enable many of the County Boards to introduce a proper system of discipline.

Returns of Prison Officers. App. No. X.

We have requested the County Boards from time to time to make returns as to their establishments of prison officers—the qualifications, duties, and salaries of the several officers—and the compensations proposed by them to be given to officers suspended or removed. The consideration of these returns has been attended with much labour and anxiety, as we are intrusted by the Statute with the power of dismissing prison officers, and approving of their salaries. We refer to an abstract taken from these returns, of the salaries of the various prison officers, in the Appendix hereto.

Returns of Prisoners.

We have also required returns relative to prisoners calculated to bring out information on the matters contained in the registers kept in pursuance of the 11th Introductory Rule. These registers were brought into operation on the 1st of January, 1841, and the returns we have received bear reference to the first six months of that year. A digest of these returns is hereto annexed and referred to. App. No. XI. We have not yet determined whether, and if so for what period, a continuation of the same form of returns shall be required. We are anxious to adjust the forms, both of the registers and of the returns which exhibit their results, so as to give as little trouble as possible to County Boards and their officers, consistently with the due performance of our duty.

Reports by the Inspector of Prisons to the General Board. 2, 224-252.

In connexion with this brief report of our proceedings with respect to the observance of the Introductory Rules, we have to mention that Mr. Hill, Inspector of Prisons, one of the members of our Board, stated to us that he had made application to the Secretary of State for authority to report to us officially as to facts which had come to his knowledge as Inspector of Prisons, such facts being of a nature to influence us and our committees in our decision, so that in any corre-

spondence which might arise with County Boards in relation to his communications, especially those which concern the qualification of prison officers for their appointments, we or our committees might not appear to rest on the private information of a member of our own body, but on the report of a responsible officer of Government; and that, in answer, he had received a letter from Mr. Maule, acquainting him that the Marquis of Normanby saw no objection to the course suggested by him, that he should report to us and our committees officially; but that, in giving permission to a Government officer thus to report directly to a Local Board, Lord Normanby wished it to be understood as an exception to the general rule, that public officers should communicate, as such, only to the departments to which they are immediately responsible. The Inspector of Prisons has accordingly made use of the permission thus granted to him; and we have, in several instances, communicated his reports to County Boards, and made recommendations founded upon them. It appears to us that this course of proceeding may tend to the better observance of our Rules, and the improvement of the discipline of prisons.

2. Proposed Dietary of Prisons.

2. The 13th Introductory Rule requires that a cheap but wholesome and sufficient dietary be adopted in every prison; but no special directions are given in regard to it. We have since, by means of a committee of our members, inquired into the dietaries in use in the various prisons, and corrected them where they appeared to be wrong; and thereafter, the subject having been fully investigated by our committee, and information being laid before us from the governors of the principal prisons in Scotland, with opinions relative thereto by Dr. W. P. Alison and Dr. A. Combe, we approved of certain rates of diet and relative rules, as a cheap but wholesome and sufficient dietary for prisoners. We have delayed, however, submitting them to you for your sanction as imperative rules until the County Boards should have had an opportunity of trying them in their several prisons, and suggesting any modifications which might appear desirable. We therefore transmitted them to the County Boards with this intimation, and at the same time recommended them for adoption, and requested the County Boards to report to us whether, or to what extent, these rates and relative rules have been adopted in their prisons, with the opinion of the medical officer and keeper of their chief prison thereon; and in case they have not been adopted, the reason for the same, and the actual rates of diet in use in their prisons.

3. Removal of Prisoners. App. No. XII.

3. In exercise of our powers, under the 31st section of the Act, we have from time to time granted orders for removal of prisoners from one prison to another. This duty has been performed chiefly by means of a committee of our number appointed for that purpose, and whose proceedings are duly reported to us. A table, showing the various removals of prisoners authorised by us during last year, is hereto appended. As mentioned in our last Report, we are not disposed to exercise the power of removal from one county to another, on account of want of prison accommodation, unless all other means of affording relief have been found unavailing, the removal in such cases carrying with it the penalty on the county from which it takes place of double the expense of conveyance and maintenance of the prisoners removed. But we readily afford to County Boards the means of removing convicted prisoners from one prison to another in the same county, where such removals are found to be expedient. We are, in all cases, desirous to avoid the necessity of removing civil and untried prisoners.

III. Receipts and Expenditure in 1841, and Proceedings relative thereto.

Sect. 8.

We have now to submit to you, in terms of the Act, an Abstract of the whole Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1841, classifying the separate articles thereof, and showing from whence the receipts have been derived, and to what purposes the expenditure has been applied; and we have reserved for this occasion a Report of our proceedings generally with regard to matters of finance during the past year. It appears to us that we shall best perform this part of our duty by reporting separately as to the different heads of receipt and expenditure authorised by the Act. These are, 1. Expense of building the General Prison under section 35; 2. Current Expenses of the General Board under section 37; 3. Expense of building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, under section 36; and 4. Current Expenses of County Boards under section 38.

We have directed that all remittances made to us by the several County Boards, in pursuance of the Act, shall be made through one of the incorporated banks, or any of their branches, direct to the Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, on our account; the fact of such remittance being, at the same time, notified by the party making it to our Secretary.

Building General Prison.

1. *Expense of Building the General Prison.*—During the last year we received on loan, from the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, as already mentioned, the sum of 15,950*l.* We have further to state that the full amount of the assessment of 2000*l.* leviable under the 35th section of the Act was estimated for in each of our First and Second Reports as required in both the years 1840 and 1841; and that, these estimates having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amounts were severally apportioned by us on the landward parts of counties and on burghs, and due notices of such apportionments were given on the 15th April 1840, and 15th April 1841, respectively. The first of these assessments became payable, in pursuance of the Act, on 15th April, and the latter on 15th December last. Part of them has accordingly been received, and part is still in arrear. With these explanations the following Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure under this head is submitted:—

Receipts—being Charge.

I. Cash, being amount of Exchequer Bills borrowed from the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, on deed of mortgage of the Assessment for building and completing the General Prison at Perth, under 2nd and 3rd Vict., c. 42, § 35, sold at par		£15,950	0 0
II. Amount of first year's Assessment on the different counties in Scotland, and burghs situated therein, under the said Act .	£2,000 0 0		
Interest, received and chargeable, on arrears of Assessment from 15th April to 31st December, 1841	20 13 1¹		
		2,020 13	1¹
III. Amount of second year's Assessment on the said counties and burghs under the said section of the Act, payable 15th December, 1841	£2,000 0 0		
Interest received on arrears of said Assessment from 15th to 31st December, 1841 . .	0 1 8⁷		
		2,000 1	8⁷
IV. Interest accruing on this account, being at the rate of 3 per cent. to 5th March last, and 3½ per cent. from that date to 31st December last, being rates allowed by the Bank		260 3	5
Sum of Charge		£20,230 18	2⁸

Expenditure—being Discharge.

I. Repayment of Cash drawn by the General Board from their account with the Bank of Scotland, and applied by them in defraying the expense of the works of the General Prison in the year 1840, as mentioned in Second Report, p. 12	£935 19 5		
II. Payment to Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, being the first instalment of loan, viz.—			
For Principal . . . £1,748 14 8			
For Interest 251 5 4			
	2,000 0 0		
III. Expenditure for the works of the General Prison during the year 1841:—			
1. Payments to the contractors for the execution of the works of the General Prison at different times, on account of their respective contracts, viz.—			
Messrs. M'Pherson, Maver, and Lind, contractors for the mason, carpenter, and slater works . £8,090 0 0			
Mr. Robert Ritchie, and his trustee, contractors for the iron works 800 0 0			
Mr. Alexander Kay, contractor for the plumber works . . . 850 0 0			
Carried forward £9,740 0 0	£2,935 19 5	£20,230 18	2⁸

Brought forward	£9,740 0 0	£2,935 19 5	£20,230 18 2[8]
Mr. John M'Intosh, contractor for the plaster works . . .	500 0 0		
	£10,240 0 0		
2. Payments to Messrs. Bayne and Dickson, contractors for additions to and alterations on the Governor's house	250 0 0		
3. Payments to Architect, Dr. Reid, and Clerk of Works, viz.—			
Mr. Brown, architect, to account of remuneration . .	£400 0 0		
Dr. D. B. Reid, for heating and ventilating, &c. . .	175 13 0		
Mr. Jas. Scott, clerk of works, at rate of 2*l.* 2*s.* per week, from 30th December, 1840, to 29th December, 1841, inclusive .	109 4 0		
	684 17 0		
4. Payments for expenses of completing the Board's title to the lands and buildings of the General Prison .	37 0 10		
5. Payments for expenses of contracts entered into in 1840 for executing the works of the General Prison .	109 1 6		
6. Payments to solicitors in London for expenses of deed of mortgage to Exchequer Loan Commissioners, and brokerage on sale of Exchequer Bills	40 11 2		
7. Advertising for contracts . .	10 15 9		
8. Interest on expenditure of this account prior to 6th February last, at 5 per cent.	7 18 5		
		11,380 4 8	

IV. Arrears of Assessments, and interest thereon, at 31st December, 1841 :—

Counties.	First year's assessment, due 15th April, 1841.	Second year's Assessment, due 15th December, 1841.	
Argyll . . .	£0 0 0	£65 12 8	
Ayr . . .	0 0 0	86 17 2	
Berwick . .	0 3 5	0 0 0	
Bute . . .	6 10 8[1]	9 11 8	
Caithness . .	25 2 5	24 5 2	
Dumbarton . .	32 13 8	31 11 2	
Dumfries . .	0 15 5[10]	57 1 1	
Edinburgh . .	0 0 0	75 9 2	
Elgin . . .	0 0 0	21 3 7	
Fife . . .	73 8 5[9]	86 13 8	
Haddington . .	0 0 0	3 6 7[7]	
Inverness . .	0 0 0	7 18 8	
Kincardine . .	0 0 0	22 15 8	
Kinross . .	0 0 0	17 15 1	
Kirkcudbright .	0 0 0	0 6 3[2]	
Lanark . .	106 12 11[11]	269 0 2	
Linlithgow . .	0 0 0	22 15 7	
Nairn . . .	0 0 0	7 7 10	
Orkney and Zetland	1 4 5[3]	32 19 4	
Peebles . .	0 0 0	7 1 10	
Perth . . .	0 0 0	126 1 3	
Renfrew . .	42 16 6[1]	43 0 2[10]	
Ross and Cromarty	4 15 5[2]	50 12 5	
Roxburgh . .	0 0 0	64 2 10	
Selkirk . . .	0 0 0	5 19 11	
Stirling . .	0 0 0	15 17 10[7]	
Wigtown . .	3 12 2[5]	28 15 1	
	£297 15 8[11]	£1184 2 0[3]	£1481 17 9[1]

Carried forward . .	£15,798 1 10[1]	£20,230 18 2[8]	

	Brought forward . .			£15,798	1	10¹	£20,230	18 2⁸
V.	Cash in Bank at 31st December, 1841 . . .			4,432	16	4⁷		
	Sum of Discharge, equalling Charge .						20,230	18 2⁸

Current Expenses of General Board.

2. *Current Expenses of the General Board.*—The assessment of 5000*l.*, authorised by the 37th section of the Act to be made, in order to meet the expense of the first year, under this head of expenditure, including the current expenses of the General Prison at Perth, was contained in the estimate submitted in our first Report; and that estimate having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amount was duly apportioned by us on the several landward parts of Counties and on Burghs, and due notice of such apportionment was given to them on 15th April, 1840. It became payable, in pursuance of the Act, on 15th April, 1841. Part of it accordingly has been received, and part is still in arrear. No estimate was submitted by us under this head last year, and consequently no assessment imposed on the Counties. The following abstract of receipts and expenditure under this head is submitted:—

Receipts—being Charge.

I.	Cash received from County Prison Boards, in repayment of advances on their account, being expenses incurred in obtaining warrants from the High Court of Justiciary, for removal of prisoners, viz.:							
	On account of advances in 1840 . . .			£4	16	6		
	Ditto in 1841 . . .			15	15	0		
							£20	11 6
II.	Rents received from corn-merchants in Perth, for use of parts of the depôt as Granaries						32	0 4
III.	Amount of first year's assessment on the different counties in Scotland and Burghs situated therein, for building the General Prison at Perth, and for furnishing and completing the same, under the 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 42, § 37			£5,000	0	0		
	And interest received and chargeable on arrears of said assessment, from 15th April to 31st December, 1841			51	0	9³		
							5,051	0 9³
IV.	Interest accruing on this account from 17th April at 3½ per cent., being the rate allowed by the Bank						37	11 7
	Sum of Charge . .						£5,141	4 2³

Expenditure—being Discharge.

I.	Repayment of expenditure of the current expenses of the General Board, to 31st December, 1840, as mentioned in the Board's 2nd Rep., p. 13, viz.:—							
	1. Cash drawn by the General Board from their account with the Bank of Scotland	£1,487	13	9				
	2. Balance due to the Secretary .	2	7	3				
					£1,490	1	0	
II.	Expenses of the General Board during the year 1841:—							
	1. Rent of chambers . . .			55	0	0		
	2. Public and Municipal Burdens .			13	14	6		
	3. Clerk to account of remuneration .			300	0	0		
	4. Messenger, wages at the rate of 10*s.* per week			26	0	0		
	5. Expenses of members of the Board visiting works at Perth, &c., and expenses incurred by governors of prisons of Glasgow and Dundee on the business of the Board . .			27	5	4		
	6. Governor of the general prison:—							
	On account of salary	£300	0	0				
	Travelling charges .	15	5	0				
				315	5	0		
	7. Superintendent of property at the General Prison, being salary at the rate of 1*l.* 1*s.* per week . .			54	12	0		
	8. Printing			129	3	6		
	9. Stationery			17	3	0		
	10. Advertising, and notifying to the Courts of Session and Justiciary							
	Carried forward . .			£938	3	4	£1,490	1 0 £5,141 4 2

	Brought forward	£938	3	4	£1,490	1	0	£5,141	4	2^{3}
	Declarations by the General Board discontinuing and legalizing prisons, and recording warrants appointing members of the Board in the books of Sederunt and Adjournal .	129	4	8						
11.	Bank agents' fees of cash credits of 5,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* with the Bank of Scotland	12	12	0						
12.	Fees to medical gentlemen for considering and reporting on subject of dietary of prisoners . .	10	10	0						
13.	Fee to physician and surgeon-superintendent of Royal Lunatic Asylum, Dundee, for report on state of criminal lunatics in that institution .	2	2	0						
14.	Sundry disbursements for postages, coals for chambers, small repairs, and petty charges . . .	49	14	1						
15.	Interest on expenditure of this account prior to 17th April last .	17	10	9						
					1159	16	10			
III.	Advances on account of Local Prison Boards, being expenses incurred in obtaining warrants from the High Court of Justiciary for removal of prisoners in 1841				17	19	0			
	NOTE.—Of these advances there remain due at 31st December, 1841, by the Prison Boards of									
	Ayrshire . . .	£0	14	6						
	Linlithgowshire .	1	2	0						
	Wigtownshire . .	1	2	0						
		£2	18	6						
IV.	Arrears of assessment, and interest thereon, at 31st December, 1841:									
	Berwick	£0	8	5						
	Bute	16	7	4^{8}						
	Caithness	62	16	1						
	Dumbarton . . .	81	14	0						
	Dumfries	1	18	8^{8}						
	Fife	183	11	3^{3}						
	Lanark	266	12	9^{9}						
	Orkney and Zetland . .	3	1	1						
	Renfrew	107	1	6^{2}						
	Ross and Cromarty . .	11	18	7^{4}						
	Wigtown	9	0	3^{6}						
					744	9	6^{3}			
V.	Cash in Bank at 31st December, 1841	£1,714	5	5^{5}						
VI.	Balance in hands of Secretary . .	14	12	7						
					1,728	18	0^{5}			
	Sum of discharge, exceeding charge by fractional sums remitted by County Boards .							£5,141	4	5^{1}

Building Local Prisons.

3. *Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons.*—The full amounts of the assessment of 10,000*l.*, authorised by the 36th section of the Act to be made in order to defray the expense of building, altering, and repairing local prisons, were estimated for in each of our First and Second Reports, as required in both of the years 1840 and 1841; and these estimates having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amounts were severally apportioned by us on the landward parts of counties and on burghs, and due notices of such apportionments were given to them on 15th April, 1840, and 15th April, 1841, respectively. The first of these assessments became payable on 15th April, and the latter on 15th December last. Part of them has accordingly been received, and part is still in arrear.

As already mentioned, additions to the ordinary maximum assessment having been consented to in several counties, and reported to us, the same were duly apportioned and notified by us in pursuance of the Act. No part of any of these additions has yet been received by us, with the exception of a small payment from the county of Fife, entered in the receipts of the following abstract.

We take this opportunity of reporting that, on 14th May last, we acquainted the several County Boards, that although, in terms of the Act, the assessments authorised by the 36th section of the Act, along with any additions consented to be made thereto by the local authorities, were payable to us, yet that we did not desire that either the ordinary assessment, or any addition made thereto, should actually be remitted to our credit in account with the Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh, and that we were willing to make such arrangements to that effect as should be most agreeable to County Boards, and at the same time provide adequately for the security of funds in the administration of which we have, by the statute, such great responsibility, and incurred more by acceding to the arrangements now suggested. We at the same time stated that the County Boards who might desire to make such arrangements must, in the first instance, provide, to our satisfaction, for repayment of the sums which we had advanced to some of them on the credit of such assessments; and, further, that they would understand that the funds now referred to must remain as fully under our control, as provided by the statute, as if the moneys had been remitted to Edinburgh. In pursuance of this intimation, arrangements have been made with several County Boards for retention by them of assessments under the 36th section of the Act.

With these explanations, the following abstract of receipts and expenditure under this head is submitted:—

Receipts—being Charge.

I. Amount of first year's assessment on the different counties in Scotland, and burghs situated therein, for building, altering, and repairing local prisons, under 2 and 3 Vict. c. 42, sect. 36, payable 15th April, 1841	£10,000 0 0		
Interest received and chargeable on arrears of assessment, from 15th April to 31st December, 1841 . .	119 11 4		
		£10,119 11 4	
II. Amount of second year's assessment on the said counties and burghs, under the said section of the Act, payable 15th December, 1841 .	£10,000 0 0		
Interest received on arrears of said assessment, from 15th to 31st December, 1841 . . .	0 5 3		
		10,000 5 3	
III. Cash received from the Prison Board of Fifeshire, on account of the proportion of the additional assessment, under sect. 36 of the Act, payable by the burghs of Pittenweem and Kirkaldy . . .		26 4 1	
IV. Interest accruing on this account:—			
1. Interest allowed by the Bank, and stated to credit of account . . .	14 8 8		
2. Interest on cash drawn from the Bank, and advanced to County Prison Boards, which interest has been retained by the Bank out of interest which would otherwise have been allowed . £23 18 3			
3. Interest allowed by the Board for advances to County Boards out of funds in this account, at 3½ per cent. . . 26 18 4			
4. Due to the General Board's current expense fund, being profit, by the difference of interest between the rates of 5 per cent. charged against Prison Boards on advances made to them by the General Board, out of surplus fund in the Bank account for building local prisons, and 3½ per cent., being Bank interest allowed by the General Board on the said surplus fund . . 11 11 5			
	62 8 0		
		76 16 8	
Carried forward, sum of charge . .			20,222 17 5

Expenditure—being Discharge.

Brought forward, sum of charge . . .						£20,222 17 5
I. Repayment to Bank of Scotland of cash drawn by the General Board from their account, and interest thereon to 31st December, 1840, and advanced by them to County Boards in 1840, on the credit of the first year's assessment, as mentioned in the General Board's Second Report, p. 14, viz.:—						
1. Berwick	£51	3	1			
2. Banff	66	1	8			
3. Renfrew	288	9	6			
4. Lanark	689	3	10			
5. Sutherland	35	11	10			
6. Inverness	101	13	4			
7. Ross and Cromarty . .	129	1	10			
8. Forfar	50	19	2			
9. Nairn	18	16	5			
10. Orkney and Zetland . .	25	7	4			
11. Selkirk	15	3	3			
				£1,471	1	
II. Advances and remittances to Prison Boards in the year 1841:—						
1. Renfrew	£250	0	0			
2. Inverness	50	0	0			
3. Forfar	252	0	0			
4. Perth	627	18	11			
5. Linlithgow	94	0	7			
6. Kincardine	113	18	4			
7. Ayr	434	5	10			
8. Elgin	105	17	11			
9. Kirkcudbright . . .	144	14	7			
10. Argyll	328	3	4			
11. Dumfries	50	0	0			
				2,450	19	6
III. Interest at 5 per cent. on advances made in the years 1840 and 1841 to County Prison Boards, stated to their respective debits as follows:—						
1. Berwick	£2	11	0			
2. Banff	1	0	1			
3. Renfrew	12	12	11			
4. Lanark	34	9	3			
5. Sutherland	0	10	6			
6. Inverness	1	10	10			
7. Ross and Cromarty . .	1	19	3			
8. Forfar	0	16	9			
9. Nairn	0	6	0			
10. Orkney and Zetland . .	1	5	5			
11. Selkirk	0	7	4			
12. Perth	3	4	8			
13. Linlithgow	1	14	0			
				62	8	0

IV. Retentions of assessments by Prison Boards of the following counties, in terms of arrangements with the General Board, viz.—

	First Year's Assessment, due 15th April, 1841.			Second Year's Assessment, due December, 1841.					
1. Aberdeen .	£734	17	11	£0	0	0			
2. Edinburgh .	1,471	0	5	1,084	17	1			
3. Wigtown .	116	1	6	0	0	0			
4. Peebles .	36	5	11	0	0	0			
5. Haddington .	135	6	8	0	0	0			
6. Kinross .	91	12	3	0	0	0			
	£2,585	4	8	1,084	17	1	3,670	1	9
Carried forward . . .							7,655	0	6	£20,222 17 5

Brought forward . .	£7,655 0 6	£20,222 17 5

V. Arrears of assessment and interest thereon, at 31st December, 1841.

Counties.	First Year's Assessment, due 15th April, 1841.	Second Year's Assessment, due 15th December, 1841.	
Argyll . . .	£0 0 0	£328 3 4	
Ayr	0 0 0	434 5 10	
Berwick . . .	52 8 11	99 15 10	
Bute	32 14 10	47 18 4	
Caithness . . .	125 12 1	121 5 10	
Dumbarton . .	163 8 1	157 15 10	
Dumfries . . .	3 17 5^{6}	285 5 5	
Edinburgh . .	0 0 2^{8}	377 5 5	
Elgin	0 0 0	105 17 11	
Fife	367 2 9^{7}	433 8 4	
Forfar . . .	0 0 0^{1}	0 0 0	
Haddington . .	0 0 0	135 6 8	
Inverness . . .	0 0 0	39 13 4	
Kincardine . .	0 0 0	113 18 4	
Kinross . . .	0 0 0	88 15 5	
Kirkcudbright .	0 0 0	1 11 3^{6}	
Lanark . . .	1,392 18 10	1,345 0 10	
Linlithgow . .	20 11 7	113 17 11	
Nairn	0 1 6	36 19 2	
Orkney and Zetland	170 14 2	164 16 8	
Peebles . . .	0 0 0	35 9 2	
Perth	0 0 0	630 6 3	
Renfrew . . .	214 4 6^{8}	215 1 2	
Ross and Cromarty	26 3 5	253 2 1	
Roxburgh . .	0 0 0	320 14 2	
Selkirk . . .	0 0 0	29 19 7	
Stirling . . .	0 0 0	79 9 5	
Wigtown . . .	18 0 7	143 15 5	
	£2,587 19 0^{4}	£6,138 18 0^{1}	— 8,726 17 0^{5}

VI. Cash in Bank at 31st December, 1841 . . .		3,840 13 11
Sum of discharge, equalling charge		£20,222 17 5

4. *Current Annual Expenses of County Boards, including Aliment of Prisoners, &c.*—We made no estimate in our Report last year with respect to this head of receipt and expenditure, because the sums to be raised for this purpose are not required by us, and do not come into our hands, but are payable directly to the County Boards, and remain in their hands; and we have no abstract of receipts and expenditure to submit with respect to this head. Current Expenses of County Boards.

We have to report, however, that, in pursuance of the 38th section of the Act, the several County Boards (with the exception of the County Board of Orkney and Zetland) fixed and determined, at meetings held by them for the purpose in the month of September last, the amount of assessment to be imposed on their several counties for the current annual expenses of their prisons. There having been an informality in this proceeding, with respect to the county of Orkney and Zetland, arising from its peculiar situation, the amount of assessment to be imposed on that county, for the current annual expenses of its prisons, was fixed and determined by us, as coming in place of the County Board, under the 16th section of the Act. The sums so fixed and determined, having been intimated to us, were duly apportioned on the several landward parts of counties and on burghs, and due notice was given in terms of the statute. Such assessments will become payable to the several County Boards, in the proportions notified, in eight months from the date of such notices.

For your further information, we have thrown into one table the whole assessments imposed on the several counties in Scotland, under the Prisons Act, during the year 1841, and the apportionment of such assessments among the several landward parts of counties and burghs; and this table appears in the Appendix. Table of Assessments in 1841. App. No. XIII.

Having thus submitted a detailed abstract of the whole receipts and expenditure, with a classification of the separate articles thereof, as applicable to the several heads, we have farther to lay before you the following general abstract of the whole cash transactions of the Board during the period to which the foregoing accounts relate :—

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the whole Cash Transactions of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, from 31st December, 1840, to 31st December, 1841.

Charge.				Discharge.			
I. For General Prison, p. 29 .	£20,230	18	2^{s}	I. For building General Prison, pp. 29, 30, 31 .	£20,230	18	2^{s}
II. For current expenses of General Board, p. 31 . .	5,141	4	2^{s}	II. For current expenses of General Board, pp. 31-2 .	5,141	4	2^{s}
III. For building, altering, and repairing local prisons, p. 323	20,222	17	5	III. For building, altering, and repairing local prisons, pp. 34-5	20,222	17	5
IV. Cash from bank, viz.—				IV. Cash lodged in bank, viz.—			
On general account . £16,965 4 10				On general account . £23,112 6 8			
On local prisons account . 3,922 10 9				On local prisons account . 7,763 9 8			
	20,887	15	7		30,875	16	4
V. Cash in bank at 31st December, 1841, viz.—							
On general account . £6,147 1 10							
On local prisons account . 3,840 18 11							
	9,988	0	9				
	£76,470	16	1^{11}		£76,470	16	1^{11}

IV. Estimate for 1842.

We are required by the 40th section of the Act to transmit to you, as part of this Report, an estimate of the sums which we shall require in the execution of the Act during the current year. In the performance of this duty, we have to submit the following estimate, with respect to the several purposes for which the sums therein contained are, in our opinion, required.

Building General Prison.

1. *Building General Prison.*—We estimate that the sum of 2000*l.* will be required to be raised by assessment, in manner provided by the Act, for the current year, for defraying the expense of converting the buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and furnishing and completing the same. The table on the following page shows the apportionment of this assessment on the several counties.

With reference to this estimate we have to state, that in February, 1841, we obtained a loan from the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners of the sum of 15,950*l.*, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the security of the assessment of 2000*l.*, leviable annually for ten years, under the 35th section of the Act. It will therefore be necessary to continue to estimate for this sum annually, until the said loan be repaid. The amount of the loan is nearly the value of the assessment, during the currency of the Act, calculating interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Current Expenses of General Board.

2. *Current Expenses of the General Board, including Current Expenses of the General Prison at Perth.*—We are of opinion that we shall not require any farther sum for these purposes, during the current year, than the balance still unexpended of the sum of 5000*l.* estimated for in our first Report; and on this head we therefore make no estimate.

Building Local Prisons.

3. *Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons.*—We estimate that the sum of 9900*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* will be required to be raised by assessment, in manner provided by the Act, for the current year, for defraying the expense of building, altering, and repairing the Local Prisons. The table on the following page shows the apportionment of this assessment on the several counties. It also exhibits the proportion of additions to the said assessment, for the current year, consented to by the local authorities in the counties of Fife, Inverness, Nairn, Ross and Cromarty, and Stirling.

The minute investigations we have made into the condition of the prisons in the several counties, the communications we have had with the County Boards, and the concurrence of opinion entertained both by them and by us as to the extent of prison accommodation required in every county in Scotland, enable us to submit the present estimate with full confidence of its necessity, and of its approval by the County Boards. It comprehends the maximum amount of assessment on all the counties except Berwickshire, as to which we have not thought it necessary at pre-

sent to make any estimate, in consequence of the local authorities of that county having consented to an addition of 1070*l.* to the assessment for this purpose last year, which was duly apportioned and notified by us.

4. *Current Expenses of County Boards.*—For the reasons stated last year, and already adverted to, we make no estimate of the expense of transmitting prisoners from one local prison to another, the expense of the aliment of prisoners in the county gaols, and, generally, the current expenses of such gaols. The amount of this assessment is, by the 38th section of the Act, to be fixed and determined by the County Boards in September annually, and is thereafter payable to them. Current Expenses of County Boards.

TABLE of Estimated Assessments apportioned on the several Counties of Scotland, including the Burghs situated therein, for the year 1842, for the purposes specified in the 35th and 36th Sections of the Act; and also containing the additions consented to be made to the ordinary Assessment under the said 36th Section of the Act.

COUNTIES.	For the Expense of converting the Buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and of furnishing and completing the same, Sect. 35.	For the Expense of building, altering, and repairing the Local Prisons, Sect. 36.	Proportion of addition to Assessment under the 36th Sect. of the Act, to be levied in 1842.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Aberdeen	146 19 7	734 17 11	
2. Argyll	65 12 8	328 3 4	
3. Ayr	86 17 2	434 5 10	
4. Banff	25 15 8	128 18 4	
5. Berwick	19 19 2	0 0 0	
6. Bute	9 11 8	47 18 4	
7. Caithness	24 5 2	121 5 10	
8. Clackmannan	19 3 3	95 16 3	
9. Dumbarton	31 11 2	157 15 10	
10. Dumfries	57 1 1	285 5 5	
11. Edinburgh	292 8 6	1462 2 6	
12. Elgin	21 3 7	105 17 11	
13. Fife	90 19 6	454 17 6	555 11 1[4]
14. Forfar	141 10 9	707 13 9	
15. Haddington	27 1 4	135 6 8	
16. Inverness	62 13 5	313 7 1	895 8 10[8]
17. Kincardine	22 15 8	113 18 4	
18. Kinross	17 15 1	88 15 5	
19. Kirkcudbright	28 18 11	144 14 7	
20. Lanark	269 0 2	1345 0 10	
21. Linlithgow	22 15 7	113 17 11	
22. Nairn	7 7 10	36 19 2	113 0 10
23. Orkney and Zetland	32 19 4	164 16 8	
24. Peebles	7 1 10	35 9 2	
25. Perth	126 1 3	630 6 3	
26. Renfrew	112 11 5	562 17 1	
27. Ross and Cromarty	50 12 5	253 2 1	687 10 0
28. Roxburgh	64 2 10	320 14 2	
29. Selkirk	5 19 11	29 19 7	
30. Stirling	66 11 1	332 15 5	625 0 0
31. Sutherland	13 17 11	69 9 7	
32. Wigtown	28 15 1	143 15 5	
	£2000 0 0	9900 4 2	2876 10 10

We have now concluded our Report on the matters required by the statute. The General Prison will, we trust, be very soon declared ready to receive prisoners; and while its opening will afford relief to those prisons which are at present most inconveniently crowded, we hope it will also serve hereafter as a model for imitation both in structure and management. With respect to the Local Prisons, the defects of construction, and the insufficient size, of many of them, are such as at present prevent the enforcement of a satisfactory system of discipline; but, as we have already reported, measures are in progress towards abating these evils; and even in the mean while, it is gratifying to us to be able to state, that by the exertions of the County Prison Boards in carrying into effect the rules which we have promulgated, and by the appointment of efficient governors, chaplains, teachers, and other officers, in most of the chief prisons, a great improvement has been already Conclusion.

effected in the state of discipline, and the moral and religious condition of the prisoners.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servants,

MELVILLE, *Chairman.*
BREADALBANE.
DALHOUSIE.
ROSEBERY.
DUNFERMLINE.
F. MAULE.
D. BOYLE.
WM. RAE.
JOHN HOPE.
J. IVORY.
DUNN M'NEILL.
A. WOOD.
AND. RUTHERFURD.
ALEX. E. MONTEITH.
ADAM ANDERSON.
GRAHAM SPEIRS.
FREDERIC HILL.
JOHN WIGHAM, JUN.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

STATEMENT of the DATES of MEETINGS of the GENERAL BOARD of DIRECTORS of PRISONS in SCOTLAND, and of the names of the MEMBERS composing their several COMMITTEES, and Dates of their Meetings, during the Year 1841.

General Board—Seventeen Meetings.

13 January.
20 January.
27 January.
10 February.
3 March.
15 March.
29 March.
7 April.
21 April.
12 May.
4 June.
23 June.
23 July.
8 September.
13 November.
11 December.
18 December.

Committee on Finance—Seven Meetings.

Lord Ivory,
The Solicitor-General,
Mr. Monteith,
Mr. Anderson,
Mr. Speirs, and
Mr. Wigham.

Mr. Speirs, convener, and three a quorum.

11 January.
24 March.
10 May.
27 May.
23 August.
8 September.
12 November.

Committee on General Prison—Four Meetings.

The Marquis of Breadalbane,
The Viscount Melville,
The Lord Advocate,
The Dean of Faculty, and
Mr. Anderson.

With power to any one or more to act.

13 January.
14 January.
18 January.
20 January.

Committee on General Prison—Twelve Meetings.

The Viscount Melville,
The Lord Dunfermline,
The Lord Justice Clerk,
The Lord Advocate,
Lord Ivory,
The Solicitor-General,
The Dean of Faculty,
Mr. Rutherfurd,
Mr. Monteith,
Mr. Anderson, and
Mr. Hill.

Lord Dunfermline, convener, and three a quorum.

9 March.
1 April.
14 April.
11 May.
3 June.
18 June.
15 July.
23 August.
8 September.
4 November.
29 November.
15 December.

Special Committee to Inspect the General Prison—One Meeting.

The Viscount Melville,
The Lord Adcocate, and
Mr. Hill.

9 December.

Appendix.
No. I.

Committee on Local Prisons—Seventeen Meetings.

The Viscount Melville,
The Lord Dunfermline,
The Lord Justice Clerk,
The Lord Advocate,
The Solicitor-General,
The Dean of Faculty,
Mr. Rutherfurd,
Mr. Monteith, and
Mr. Hill.

Lord Melville, convener, and three a quorum.

27 January.
3 February.
9 March.
1 April.
14 April.
11 May.
3 June.
18 June.
23 June.
15 July.
23 August.
8 September.
29 September.
4 November.
6 November.
16 November.
15 December.

Committee on Rules and Appointments—Eleven Meetings.

The Lord Justice Clerk,
Lord Ivory,
The Solicitor-General,
The Dean of Faculty,
Mr. Rutherfurd,
Mr. Anderson,
Mr. Speirs,
Mr. Hill, and
Mr. Wigham.

Lord Ivory, convener, and three a quorum.

15 January.
19 January.
4 February.
6 February.
12 March.
19 March.
5 May.
27 May.
22 June.
19 July.
23 November.

Committee on Diet—Four Meetings.

Mr. Anderson.
Mr. Speirs,
Mr. Hill, and
Mr. Wigham.

Mr. Wigham, convener, and three a quorum.

24 March.
10 May.
27 May.
3 December.

Committee on Removal of Prisoners—Twenty-nine Meetings.

The Viscount Melville,
The Lord Justice Clerk,
The Lord Advocate,
The Solicitor-General,
The Dean of Faculty,
Mr. Rutherfurd,
Mr. Monteith,
Mr. Speirs,
Mr. Hill, and
Mr. Wigham.

With power to any two or more to act.

Mr. Speirs, convener.

5 January.
14 January.
16 January.
3 February.
2 April.
5 May.
11 May.
13 May.
9 June.
23 June.
6 July.
12 July.
20 July.
29 July.
30 July.
4 August.
9 August.
25 August.
1 September.
11 September.
15 September.
22 September.
29 September.
30 September.
7 October.
9 October.
12 November.
1 December.
24 December.

Committee on Minutes and Proceedings of the General Board—one meeting.

The Earl of Rosebery,
The Lord Justice Clerk,
Lord Ivory,
The Dean of Faculty.
Mr. Speirs.

The Lord Justice Clerk, convener, and two a quorum.

September 29.

Abstract of Meetings.

General Board			17
Committee on Finance		7	
,,	General Prison	4	
,,	Ditto	12	
,,	Ditto	1	
,,	Local Prisons	17	
,,	Rules and Appointments	11	
,,	Diet	4	
,,	Removal of Prisoners	29	
,,	Minutes and Proceedings of General Board	1	
		—	86
	Total		103

No. II.

REPORT by Dr. Reid as to the operation of the Warming and Ventilating Apparatus in the General Prison.

SIR, Edinburgh, Jan. 22, 1842.

Having now examined the working of the ventilating and warming apparatus at the general prison at Perth, I have to submit to your notice the following Report:—

The ventilating shaft commands the whole range of cells in both wings of the prison, and its power of action on each individual cell, was tested by vapours which rendered the currents visible, and gave practical evidence of its power of action. In different individual cells, however, the discharge was comparatively feeble, and in two, I noticed no discharge at all, but these defects will necessarily be removed as the flues and iron plates are cleared of the plaster with which they were obviously obstructed, and a free communication established between the cells and the principal foul air flues.

During the three days I attended at Perth, the action of the shaft appeared to me to be sufficiently powerful to command all the ventilation that is likely to be required during the winter season without the assistance of any heat beyond the waste that is discharged into the shaft from the boiler fire.

An increased amount of ventilation can be commanded at any time by the use of fuel in the shaft itself, according to the arrangements already provided there. The general action of the shaft can also be controlled by valves at the mouths of the principal foul air flues where they terminate in the shaft, while the valves on the smaller flues regulate the distribution of air in each particular cell.

The warming apparatus was also worked during the time I was at Perth, and I have to report that I consider it to have been carefully and satisfactorily executed. The pipes in the corridor were sustained without difficulty at an average temperature of 180, and at one time they were maintained at 194. The difference of temperature between the water as it passed from the boiler and as it returned was generally about 30 degrees. The highest temperature to which the boiler was brought gave the water in the flow pipe a heat of 214, but this was checked immediately by reducing the fire.

In respect to the action of the heating apparatus upon the prison, I cannot at present give a specific Report, as the intensity of the frost on my arrival at Perth, and the necessary coldness of the stone in a new and uninhabited building, to which heat had not previously been applied, precluded the possibility of its full operation being manifested during my limited stay at Perth. It may be proper however to mention that the stone pavement in the corridors was raised to the temperature of 70 as far as the hot water pipes extended (200 feet in each corridor) and that warm air had began to escape on each side at temperatures varying from 70 to 100 according to the manner in which the fires were sustained, and the ventilation worked. It will be obvious that this could not have taken place in a building constructed almost entirely of cold stone, which has so great a conducting power for heat, unless the apparatus had very considerable power, and I cannot say that I am disappointed in the result, so far as the apparatus has been tried.

I must here, however, submit to your notice that the double windows, which I always contemplated, have not as yet been introduced, and that the want of them was abundantly manifest during the progress of the trial, the glass in the interior being covered with a thick crust of hoar frost, and producing a continually descending current of cold air at each extremity of the corridor, so that they forced the warm air to the centre, producing an elevation of temperature at the centre exceeding that at either end by ten degrees and upwards, during the continuance of the frost. On Monday night at 12 o'clock, I found that several grains of hoar frost were accumulated upon a very small surface of glass, indicating the intensity of the cooling power which the glass exerts.

On reviewing then the argument for double windows, I find all my former positions strengthened, and beg to state that the power of the present hot apparatus was calculated on the understanding that double windows were to be introduced.

I have further to suggest that it would be advisable in so great an establishment to provide another boiler to be ready for use at all times when the present boiler may require any repair.

Lastly, I beg to mention that I trust soon, from what I have now seen, to be able to submit to your notice a form for a series of tables or registers of the state of the working of the

Appendix. No. II.

ventilating and warming apparatus, with a short summary of rules, that will enable any intelligent attendant to work with precision according to the instructions he may receive, and preserve a record that will be useful at all future times for reference in respect to the state of the warming and ventilating.

I remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servant.

D. B. Reid.

Andrew Murray, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. III.

No. III. DRAWINGS OF LOCKS, AND INSPECTION OPENINGS FOR CELL DOORS.

Annexed hereto.)

No. IV.

No. IV. PLANS OF CHAPEL.

(Annexed hereto.)

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties of Scotland; of the Number of Cell and Rooms used fo
or upwards; and showing the extent to which the system of Separation is observed

CRIMINAL.

1. COUNTIES.	2. PRISONS.	Numbers of Prisons.	3. Cells or Rooms for Confinement during the Night.			4. Average Number of Prisoners during the said Months of October and November.			5. In Prison on 30th November, 1841. Total Number.			Number who have been Sentenced to Imprisonment for One Year or upwards.			Number whose Sentences shall not expire for a period of not less than Six Months from said 30th November, 1841.			Greatest and averag estimated (where m same Cell or Roo specifying whether t Unconvicted. Greatest Number.		A Nu
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M
Aberdeen	Aberdeen.	1	106	45	151(1)	62½	39½	102	57	31	88	19	7	26	8	5	13	..	3	..
Argyll	Inverary	2	6	4	10(6)	7¼	4¼	11½	9	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
,,	Campbelltown	3	3	1	4(10)	5⅓	4	9⅓	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..
Ayr	Ayr	4	28	10	38	30	11	41	32	10	42	3	1	4	1	1	2	..	..	..
Banff	Banff.	5	3	1	4	6½	2¼	8¾	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	4
Berwick	Greenlaw.	6	14	2	16	2¾	0½	3¼	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay.	7	6	6	12	3	1	4	1	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick.	8	7	4	11	1¼	2½	3¾	4	2	6	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	..
Clackmannan	No such Prison.(18)	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	10	11	6	17	20½	5½	26	12	2	14	..	..	..(19)	..	..	..	..	..	..

Vide Notes, p. 49.

Appendix.
No. V.

No. V.

TABLE showing the Number of Members in each County Board, and the Names of their Chairman and Clerk in 1841.

Counties.	Number of Members in each County Board.	Chairman.	Clerk.
1. Aberdeen	22	Alexander Thomson, of Banchory	Newell Burnett, Aberdeen.
2. Argyll	12	R. McLachlan, of McLachlan	Donald McIntyre, Inverary.
3. Ayr	19	A. Hamilton, of Carcluie	David Shaw, Ayr.
4. Banff	7	T. A. Duff, of Haddo	G. A. Y. Leslie, Banff.
5. Berwick	9	George Buchan, of Kelloe	John Johnston, Dunse.
6. Bute	6	The Sheriff.	John Gillies, Rothesay.
7. Caithness	7	Robert Innes, of Thrumster	Robert Rose, Wick.
8. Clackmannan	6	The Sheriff.	Andrew Jameson, Alloa.
9. Dumbarton	8	The Sheriff.	P. H. Mitchell, Dumbarton.
10. Dumfries	15	J. McAlpine Leny, of Dalswinton	Charles Baird, Dumfries.
11. Edinburgh	19	The Sheriff.	D. Murray, 39, George-st., Edinburgh.
12. Elgin	8	The Sheriff.	Patrick Duff, Elgin.
13. Fife	20	The Sheriff.	Christie and Pagan, Cupar, Fife.
14. Forfar	22	Sir John Ogilvy, Bart.	Thomas Carnaby, Forfar.
15. Haddington	9	The Marquis of Tweeddale	H. M. Davidson, Haddington.
16. Inverness	15	The Sheriff	Alexander McTavish, Inverness.
17. Kincardine	6	The Viscount of Arbuthnot	James Tindal, Stonehaven.
18. Kinross	6	Charles Stein, of Hattonburn	Robert Forbes, Kinross.
19. Kirkcudbright	8	J. Herries Maxwell, of Munshes	W. H. McLellan, Kirkcudbright.
20. Lanark	22	Robert Findlay, of Easterhill	William Davie, Glasgow.
21. Linlithgow	6	The Sheriff.	John Hardie, Linlithgow.
22. Nairn	7	J. C. Brodie, of Lethen	Robert Malcolm, Nairn.
23. Orkney and Zetland	13	The Sheriff.	B. M. Ranken, Kirkwall.
24. Peebles	8	The Sheriff.	John Bathgate, Peebles.
25. Perth	19	Robert Smythe, of Methven	David Clark, Perth.
26. Renfrew	17	W. M. Fleming, of Barrochau	Robert Wilson, Paisley.
27. Ross and Cromarty	12	Sir Colin McKenzie, Bart.	H. J. Cameron, Dingwall.
28. Roxburgh	12	The Sheriff.	George Scott, Jedburgh.
29. Selkirk	7	George Pott, of Todrig	Robert Paton, Selkirk.
30. Stirling	12	C. A. Moir, of Leckie	Robert Campbell, Stirling.
31. Sutherland	6	George Gunn, of Rhives	Robert S. Taylor, Dornock.
32. Wigtown	15	Sir William Maxwell, Bart.	A. M. Caird, Stranraer.

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inement of Prisoners in their Chief Prisons and those in which Prisoners are sentenced to Confinement for Periods of Six Months Prisons respectively, as applicable to the Months of October and November, 1841.

CRIMINAL.

as nearly as can be nfined together in the ht, in the said period, are confined with the	7. Day Rooms in Prison.—Prisoners usually allowed to be together therein.—and Prisoners usually employed at work together.				8. Principle of Separation or Classification acted on when it is necessary to place Prisoners together, and showing whether Convicted Prisoners are kept separate from the Unconvicted, and Criminal from Civil Prisoners.	Whether the Silent System is enforced when Prisoners are placed together at Work, or otherwise; and, generally, the measures adopted to prevent communication among Prisoners when placed together.
	Day Rooms.		Estimated Number of Prisoners usually allowed to be together in Day Rooms.	Estimated Number of Prisoners usually employed at work together.		
ther Convicted are confined with he Unconvicted.	M.	F.				
note(3)	13 (3)	..		F. 2. (4)	Old from young offenders; convicted from unconvicted, except as noticed in note (3), and criminal from civil.	Is not enforced, and no means adopted to prevent communication.
note (7)	..	..		M. 2. (8)	Convicted from unconvicted, except as specified in note (7), males from females.	Is not enforced in the cells, but it is enforced in exercising lobbies.
victed and unvicted confined ether.	..	..	From 4 to 7 (11).	No work	Separation or classification impracticable, further than keeping males and females separate; civil and criminal sometimes mixed, especially in the case of females.	Is not enforced.
	4 (13)	..			Separation of sexes, and of dispositions and character, so far as known.	Enforced by punishment.
victed and unvicted confined ther, (16)	..	..		M. 4.—F. 2.	Separation so far as possible of the vicious convicted prisoner from the untried and better disposed convicted prisoner, or whose crimes have been of a less heinous nature, and criminal from civil.	Cannot be enforced in this prison.
	4	..			Convicted from unconvicted, and criminal from civil.	Prisoners are only placed together at work, and when one prisoner is set to teach another no more talking is allowed than is necessary to communicate instruction.
	..	..			Convicted from unconvicted, and criminal from civil.	It has not been found necessary to place prisoners together.
note (17)	2	..			Convicted from unconvicted, except on the occasion mentioned in note (17); criminal from civil.	Prisoners are not placed together.
	..	..				
	.	..			Convicted from unconvicted, and criminal from civil.	Prisoners are not placed together.

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boar

CRIMINAL.

1.	2.		3.			4.			5. In Prison on 30th November, 1841.									Greatest and average estimated (where more same Cell or Room di specifying whether the Unconvicted.		
COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Numbers of Prisons.	Cells or Rooms for Confinement during the Night.			Average Number of Prisoners during the said Months of October and November.			Total Number.			Number who have been Sentenced to Imprisonment for One Year or upwards.			Number whose Sentences shall not expire for a period of not less than Six Months from said 30th November, 1841.			Greatest Number.		Aver Num
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.
Dumfries . .	Dumfries .	11	29	5	34	26	6	32	33	8	41	3	1	4	2	1	3	4	3	2
Edinburgh . .	Edinburgh .	12	110	102	212	274	238	512	276	226	502	69	44	113	49	32	81	24(20)	16	3
Elgin . . .	Elgin . .	13	..	..	4(22)	5¼	1½	6¾	6	2	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	3
Fife	Cupar . .	14	6	2	8	14⅗	5⅕	19⅘	14	5	19	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	4	3
,,	Kirkaldy . .	15	8	2	10(23)	23⅙	0⅘	23 5/6	19	1	20	9	..	9	6	..	6	7	..	6
,,	Dunfermline .	16	2	1	3	7¾	5¼	12¾	3	3	6	..	1	1	..	1	1	6	6	4
Forfar . . .	Arbroath . .	17	3	3	6	5¾	5	10¾	6	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2
,,	Dundee . .	18	72	36	108	89¼	59½	148¾	83	54	137	26	18	44	16	16	32	2	3	2
,,	Montrose . .	19	4	4	8	7	7	14	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1¾
,,	Forfar . .	20	2	2	4	4¼	5	9¼	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Haddington .	Haddington .	21	7	1	8	13¼	5⅓	18¾	10	6	16	3	..	3	1	..	1	6	6	2
Inverness . .	Inverness .	22	6	1	7	16⅓	7⅗	24	20	10	30	4	1	5	4	2	6	11	..	11
Kincardine . .	Stonehaven .	23	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Kinross . . .	Kinross . .	24	..	..	2	0 1/9	0⅔	0 4/9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright .	Kirkcudbright	25	10	2	12	4⅗	2	6⅗	10	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark . . .	Glasgow . .	26	312	157	469	299¼	196¼	495½	294	201	495	60	32	92	40	23	63	35	20	30

of the several Counties of Scotland—*continued.*

CRIMINAL.

rs,' as nearly as can be e)confined together in the e night, in the said period, cted are confined with the	7. Day Rooms in Prison.—Prisoners usually allowed to be together therein,—and Prisoners usually employed at work together.				8.	9.
Whether Convicted are confined with the Unconvicted.	Day Rooms. M.	Day Rooms. F.	Estimated Number of Prisoners usually allowed to be together in Day Rooms.	Estimated Number of Prisoners usually employed at work together.	Principle of Separation or Classification acted on when it is necessary to place Prisoners together, and showing whether Convicted Prisoners are kept separate from the Unconvicted, and Criminal from Civil Prisoners.	Whether the Silent System is enforced when Prisoners are placed together at Work, or otherwise; and, generally, the measures adopted to prevent communication among Prisoners when placed together.
Convicted and unconvicted confined separately.	14	5	None . . .	M. 2.—F. 2 .	1st. Convicted from unconvicted; 2d. Prisoners convicted for first time from prisoners convicted oftener than once; 3d. Criminal from civil.	Is not enforced, but when prisoners are placed together, they are not allowed to speak or to make any noise, so as to be heard in an adjoining cell.
Convicted and unconvicted confined separately.	30	28	From 12 to 30 .	From 3 to 30 .	1st. Males from females; 2d. Convicted from unconvicted; 3d. The young from the old, as much as possible; 4th. Those committed for the first time are classed together; 5th. Those for similar offences are classed together; 6th. Prisoners obviously either better or worse than others, are kept generally to the number of 16, in separate cells; 7th. Criminal from civil.	The strictly silent system is not enforced. The means adopted to prevent communication (of an improper kind) is constant superintendence. (31)
Convicted and unconvicted confined together.	..	..	M. 3. . . .	2 or 3 . . .	Impossible to keep a regular system of classification in present prison, but separation of convicted from unconvicted, and criminal from civil, as far as circumstances admit.	No regulation on this head in force.
Convicted and unconvicted confined separately.	3	1	F. 5	M. 2.—F. 5. .	Those convicted of theft and of a first offence, placed together; boys with those convicted of a breach of the peace or common assault; untried males from convicted; but it is not always the case with females; criminal from civil	Prisoners are allowed to converse in a low tone of voice.
Convicted and unconvicted confined separately.	..	..	M. 6 . . .	M. 6 . . .	So far as possible, prisoners convicted of petty from those convicted of more aggravated offences; convicted from unconvicted. No civil prisoners.	Is not enforced. Prisoners are seen and overheard without their knowledge, by vigilant watching, and improper communication is prevented to a certain extent.
Convicted and unconvicted confined together.	2	..	M. 6. F. 6 . .	M. 6.—F. 6. .	From smallness of prison the convicted cannot be kept separate from the unconvicted; civil from criminal.	Is enforced when the keeper is present.
Convicted and unconvicted confined separately.	..	..	. .	M. 2. F. 2 . .	Those of vicious habits from those of better dispositions, and those who are in for first offences, so far as there is room, convicted from unconvicted; but from construction of prison, conversation cannot be prevented.	Cannot be enforced, as the keeper is not always in prison, and his house is not within the prison.
Convicted and unconvicted confined separately.	..	..	. .	From 2 to 3 M. and F.	Principle laid down in 12th Introductory Rule acted on; convicted from unconvicted, and criminal from civil.	Is not enforced, and no measures adopted to prevent communication.
Convicted and unconvicted confined separately.	..	..	From 2 to 3 .	M. 2. . . .	Keeper uses discretion, having a due regard to the separation of old offenders from those for minor crimes; and convicted from unconvicted.	Enforced when at work or together, and any infringement thereof punished by restriction of food.
Convicted and unconvicted confined separately.	..	..	. .	M. 2.—F. 2. .	Convicted from unconvicted; males from females; and criminal from civil, so far as the construction of the prison will admit.	It is quite impossible to prevent prisoners from speaking to each other.
Convicted and unconvicted occasionally confined together.	..	..	. .	M. 6.—F. 6. .	Impossible to carry out a proper system of classification; similarity of crime and character classed; old from young offenders; and criminal from civil.	Strictly enforced as far as possible; always when keeper or warder present; and when prisoners are overheard speaking they are slightly punished.
Convicted and unconvicted confined together.	4	1	From 3 to 11 .	From 1 to 11 .	Convicted and unconvicted allowed to be together; bad characters are kept separate; criminal from civil.	No speaking allowed. Those having trades when working together, cannot be fully prevented speaking; cautioned against communicating with each other, and by times punished.
Note (30)	..	..	. .	M. 2 . . .	The principle is to keep untried prisoners as far as practicable from convicted prisoners, and where those of the same class are put together, to select those of similar disposition and conduct; with an occasional exception, convicted from unconvicted; criminal from civil.	Is not enforced, and no measures have been adopted to prevent communication,
. . .	..	..	. .	. .	There has not been more than one prisoner in a cell during the period, and it has not been found necessary to adopt any plan of separation; convicted from unconvicted, and criminal from civil.	Is enforced; the prisoners being kept separate.
. . .	8	3	. .	. .	Males from females; convicted from unconvicted, except in cases of absolute necessity arising from ill health; age and character so far as known; criminal from civil.	Is adopted and enforced by vigilant superintendence.
Convicted and unconvicted, confined separately. (32)	8	5	M. 60.—F. 50 .	Prisoners work in classes. (33)	The middle class of characters never congregating; the hardened and hackneyed in crime with the novice or hopeful prisoner; convicted from unconvicted, and criminal from civil.	Is enforced under explanation in note (34)

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards

CRIMINALS.

1.	2.		3.			4.			5. In Prison on 30th November, 1841.									Greatest and average Nu estimated (where more th same Cell or Room duri specifying whether the C Unconvicted.			
									Total Number.			Number who have been Sentenced to Imprisonment for One Year or upwards.			Number whose Sentences shall not expire for a period of not less than Six Months from said 30th November, 1841			Greatest Number.		Averag Numbe	
COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Numbers of Prisons.	Cells or Rooms for Confinement during the Night.			Average Number of Prisoners during the said Months of October and November.															
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F
Lanark . . .	Hamilton . .	27	26	6	32	18	6	24	19	8	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(37)	2(38)	..	.
,,	Lanark . .	28	18	3	21	12	2	14	12	3	15	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2(42)	..	.
Linlithgow . .	Linlithgow .	29	4	1	5	11 1/3	2 2/3	13 4/3	7	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	5	
Nairn . . .	Nairn. . .	30	2	1	3	1 1/6	1	2 1/6	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall . .	31	3	1	4	0 1/2	1 1/2	2	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Lerwick . .	32	..	..	6	4 1/2	0 1/2	5	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	.
Peebles . . .	Peebles . .	33	..	..	8(44)	7 1/3	1	8 1/3	3	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	2	..	.
Perth . . .	Perth . . .	34	24	10	34	39 1/8	20 3/8	59 1/2	44	18	62	8	8	16	6	5	11	4	..	2	
Renfrew . .	Greenock . .	35	23	10	33	25 1/2	17 1/2	43	29	20	49	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	3	..	.
,,	Paisley . .	36	55	19	74	84	32	116	78	30	108	9	4	13	11	7	18	44	19	37	1
,,	Port Glasgow	37	..	..	6	2	0 1/2	2 1/2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Ross and Cromarty.	Dingwall. .	38	2	1	3	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	.
,,	Tain . . .	39	2	1	3	1 1/2	0 1/4	1 1/2	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	.
,,	Cromarty .	40	1	1	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	.
,,	Stornoway .	41	1	1	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	1
Roxburgh . .	Jedburgh .	42	27	8	35(53)	25	9 1/4	34 1/4	29	9	38	1	1	2(54)	1	1	2	2	2	..	.
Selkirk . . .	Selkirk . .	43	..	..	10(55)	7	..	7	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1(56)	..	..	..	.
Stirling . . .	Stirling . .	44	7	3	10	36	14	50	34	11	45	3	5	8(59)	3	5	8(59)	8	10	6	8
Sutherland . .	Dornock . .	45	..	..	4	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Wigton . . .	Stranraer .	46	3	1	4	1 5/6	1	2 5/6	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Wigtoun . .	47	5	1	6	1 9/12	1	2 9/12	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
	Total . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1176	699	1875	225	128	353	158	102	260	..	..	..	.

of the several Counties of Scotland—*continued.*

CRIMINAL.

ers, as nearly as can be ne,) confined together in the he night in the said period, icted are confined with the	7. Day Rooms in Prison,—Prisoners usually allowed to be together therein,—and Prisoners usually employed at work together.				8.	9.
Whether Convicted are confined with the Unconvicted.	Day Rooms. M.	Day Rooms. F.	Estimated Number of Prisoners usually allowed to be together in Day Rooms.	Estimated Number of Prisoners usually employed at work together.	Principle of Separation or Classification acted on when it is necessary to place Prisoners together, and showing whether Convicted Prisoners are kept separate from the Unconvicted, and Criminal from Civil Prisoners.	Whether the Silent System is enforced when Prisoners are placed together at Work, or otherwise; and, generally, the measures adopted to prevent communication among Prisoners when placed together.
Convicted and unconvicted, confined separately.	..	..	. .	Never exceeding 2. (39)	As near as possible to criminal habits; convicted from unconvicted; criminal from civil, with the exception stated in Note (40.)	Is not enforced; the prisoners being kept separate.
. . .	..	..	. .	. .	Convicted from unconvicted, and criminal from civil.	Ditto ditto.
Convicted and unconvicted, confined together.	1	..	M. 5 . . .	About 6. . .	Convicted are classified as much as prison will admit, but convicted and unconvicted cannot be kept separate, in consequence of smallness of prison; criminal from civil.	Is not enforced, but as far as practicable no noise permitted. One prisoner is made responsible for the preservation of order in keeper's absence.
Convicted and unconvicted, confined separately.	..	..	. .	F. 2.	Convicted from unconvicted, but not always criminal from civil. If it should in future become necessary to confine criminal and civil prisoners together, this will be reported to the General Board.	It is not enforced.
. . .	..	..	. .	. .	Males from females; convicted from unconvicted; criminal from civil.	Is not enforced, but the keeper, by constant superintendence, endeavours to prevent communication.
. . .	..	..	. .	. .	The prisoners never see one another, except when the chaplain is with them, when they are taken up stairs into an empty room, and returned to their cells again when he leaves them; convicted from unconvicted, and criminal from civil.	Prisoners never placed together, except as already stated.
Convicted and unconvicted confined together. (45)	..	..	. .	From 1 to 9. (46)	As far as possible, convicted from unconvicted; always males from females, and criminal from civil.	Is not enforced. Prisoners can communicate when placed together.
Convicted and unconvicted confined separately.	..	..	. . (47)	From 1 to 4 M. and 1 to 3 F.	Similarity of crime and duration of sentence, other circumstances not interfering, and convicted from unconvicted; criminal from civil.	Silence enforced by as constant surveillance of the officers, as their other duties will permit.
Convicted and unconvicted confined together. (48)	2 (49)	..	M. 2.—F. 2. .	M. 2.—F. 2. .	Old and hardened in crime from young and less obdurate offenders; convicted from unconvicted, with the exception of three cases, for a few days, when prison was full.	No loud talking allowed. Impossible to prevent communication without the presence of a responsible person,
Convicted and unconvicted confined separately.	2 (50)	1 (50)	M. 20.—F. 12 .	M. 37.—F. 14 .	Similarity of crime, keeping the more hardened by themselves; convicted from unconvicted. and criminal from civil.	Enforced during working hours in class rooms, but no superintendence during the night.
. . .	..	..	. .	. .	Convicted from unconvicted, and young offenders from the old and hardened in crime.	Impossible to prevent communication between the prisoners until certain repairs are made.
Convicted and unconvicted confined together.	2	1	M. 3 . . .	. . (51)	Prison does not admit of classification. Convicted and unconvicted, and Excise delinquents and civil debtors have been confined in the same cell during the months of October and November.	It is impossible to enforce the silent system, or to prevent communication among the prisoners when placed together, unless a keeper is in constant attendance.
Convicted and unconvicted confined together.	2	1	M. 2.—F. 1. .	. .	Prison does not admit of classification. There being only one cell for females, it was found necessary to place together a convicted and an unconvicted female prisoner. No civil prisoners.	No work, and no such measures adopted.
Convicted and unconvicted confined separately.	2	1	M. 2. . . .	. .	Convicted from unconvicted, and criminal from civil always when practicable.	Not enforced, and no measures adopted to prevent communication.
Convicted and unconvicted confined together.	1	..	All that are in prison.	No work done .	Males from females; no other classification is practicable.	Impracticable to enforce silent system.
Convicted and unconvicted confined separately.	2	1	M. 2.—F. 3. .	M. 2.—F. 3. .	Young from old; similarity of crime; at times it is necessary, but that very rarely, that the convicted and unconvicted are kept together during the day only; criminal from civil.	Is enforced as much as possible by frequent inspections from the warder and keeper.
. . .	..	..	. .	M. 2. (57)	Males from females; convicted from unconvicted, and criminal from civil.	Not enforced, the prisoners being kept separate.
Convicted and unconvicted confined together.	..	..	M. 8—F. 10 .	M. 3. (60)—F. 4.	Those charged with theft kept separate; convicted from unconvicted, so far as practicable; and criminal from civil.	Not enforced, and no means used for preventing communication.
. . .	2	..	M. 2. . . .	. .	No separation or classification farther than males from females, and criminal from civil	Not enforced.
. . .	..	..	. .	. .	Males from females; convicted from unconvicted; and criminal from civil.	Enforced, as far as possible, and a breach of it punished by withdrawing a part of food.
. . .	..	..	. .	. .	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties of Scotland, &c.—*continued.*

CIVIL.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	10. Cells or Rooms for Confinement.						11. Prisoners, and Amount of Sums for Non-payment, of which they are Imprisoned.							12. Greatest and Average Numbers, as nearly as can be estimated, where more than one confined together in the same Cell or Room during the night in the said period.			
		During the Night.			During the Day.			Average Number during the said Period.			In Prison on 30th Nov. 1841.			Debts for Non-Payment, of which those in Prison on 30th Nov. 1841, are detained.	Greatest Number.		Average Number	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	6	1	7	1	..	1	10¼	..	10¼	9	..	9	507 10 4	4(5)	..	2	..
Argyll	Inverary	3	..	3(9)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Campbelltown	..	..	(12)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	153 12 6	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	9	..	9(14)	9	..	9	1	..	1	1	..	1	26 4 10	2(15)	..	..	..
Banff	Banff	1	..	1	..	..	..	2¾	..	2¾	1	..	1	57 11 1	3	..	2¾	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	238 0 4½	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	1	1	2	..	..	..	0¼	..	0¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	2	..	2	2	..	2	0½	..	0½	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	2	..	2	..	..	..	9	·01	9·01	12	1	13	340 8 0	10	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	..	..	1	..	..	..	0½	..	0½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	2	..	2	1	..	1	2⅔	..	2⅔	2	..	2	150 0 0	2	..	1½	..
,,	Kirkaldy	(24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunfermline	1	..	1	..	..	..	0 2/10	..	0 2/10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Arbroath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dundee	8	1	9	2	1	3	2½	..	2½	4	..	4	50 17 2	..	..	..	..
,,	Montrose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Forfar	1	(25)	1	..	..	..	3½	0¾	4¼	2	1	3(26)	4 3 6	3	..	2	..
Haddington	Haddington	..	..	1(27)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	..	..	1(28)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	..	..	(30)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	..	..	1(31)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	1	1	2	..	..	..	0⅔	..	0⅔	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	19	1	20	19	1	20(35)	14	0¼	14¼	14	1	15	324 1 8	2(36)	..	..	..
,,	Hamilton	4	..	(41)	1	..	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	20 14 7	..	..	..	..
,,	Lanark	2	2	4	1	1	2	0½	..	0½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lerwick	..	..	(42)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	1	1	2	..	..	..	2⅓	..	2⅓	1	..	1	148 3 1½	4	..	2⅓	..
Renfrew	Greenock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Paisley	7	2	9	..	..	..	7½	1½	9	7	1	8	150 10 6	4	..	6½	..
,,	Port-Glasgow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	1	..	1	1	..	1	0¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tain	..	..	(52)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cromarty	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stornoway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	1	..	1(58)	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	33 3 1	2	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	1	..	1(61)	1	..	1	3	..	3	2	..	2	116 17 0	5	..	3	..
Sutherland	Dornock	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	7 0 0	..	..	..	..
Wigton	Stranraer	1	..	1	..	..	..	1½	..	1½	1	..	1	21 12 3	2	..	1½	..
,,	Wigtoun	1	..	1	..	..	..	2/6	..	2/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	6	68	2,350 10 0½	..	..	..	..

NOTES.

(1) There are eight small dormitories which could be used on an emergency.

(2) There are two rooms used for sick prisoners, and those having children. In one of these rooms there were three females together during part of November, one of whom was unconvicted. She was placed there by order of the surgeon.

(3) Thirteen cells, fitted up with looms for weavers, not available for night cells.

(4) Prisoners are only employed together when the cells are full, and for two or three days weekly, when two females are required in the washing-house.

(5) In separate beds, in a room thirteen feet by twelve feet.

(6) One of the six cells for males is used for assistant keepers' sleeping-room, and male prisoners are occasionally confined in the cells allotted to females.

(7) A convicted and unconvicted male together for fourteen days, and a convicted with an unconvicted female for ten days.

(8) For want of accommodation.

(9) These apartments are not in the main prison, but in the county buildings.

(10) Besides these there is another cell uninhabitable.

(11) The prisoners are generally kept in their cells, but there is a sort of area on the ground floor of the prison, only separated from the street by an iron gate, in which prisoners are allowed to walk occasionally during the day, on which occasions they average from four to seven at a time.

(12) Two of the four cells for criminals are generally appropriated to civil prisoners according to sex, but generally civil and criminal prisoners are mixed, especially in the case of females.

(13) Included in the number of cells used during night.

(14) The cells not occupied, are, when required, used for criminals.

(15) Confined together by their own desire.

(16) Upon an average, there is one unconvicted prisoner in the same apartment with the convicted.

(17) An unconvicted female, fourteen years of age, was placed in the cell with a convicted female for seven nights, by order of the surgeon, to prevent her doing herself any injury.

(18) There is no prison of the class specified in this county. Prisoners are sent to prison of Stirling, and are included in the return from that county.

(19) Two transmitted to Glasgow prison, viz., one male and one female.

(20) In a moral point of view, it is found that there is less danger in having a large number confined together than a small one, as they cannot depend upon each other, and are always afraid of anything improper being reported. They can afford also to be superintended more efficiently than when broken up into twos and threes. When working together in large classes in the open air, or in day rooms, the young and the old are, from the utter want of adequate accommodation, necessarily together, but are under constant superintendence. The want of accomodation also affects, more or less, all the modes of classification, with the exception of the three divisions (1, 2, and 7,) already mentioned, which are invariably kept up.

(21) In a prison constructed like the Edinburgh prison, and so overcrowded with prisoners, it would not be possible to enforce the strictly silent system; therefore silence is only enforced so far as it is necessary to order and industry, and is authorized by Rule IX. Any thing like a sustained conversation is prohibited, but words exchanged quietly about work are not punished.

In addition to the superintendence exercised during the day, there has also been, for the last nine months, superintendence during the night, over the female prisoners, by six female warders sleeping in the same flat with them; and over the male prisoners, by a male warder who goes quietly about the wards of the west division of the prison till 11 P.M., and on the east division by the watchman.

(22) Used generally as occasion requires.

(23) When there are no female prisoners, the cells appropriated for them are occupied by males.

(24) No civil prisoners.

(25) Where there are female civil prisoners, one of the criminal cells is set apart for them.

(26) One for aliment, and two for breach of service.

(27) When unoccupied by civil prisoners, it is used as a day room for criminal prisoners, and when so used, the average number of such prisoners allowed to be together is six.

(28) At present occupied by criminal prisoners.

(29) On one occasion only it was found necessary to confine an untried prisoner with a convicted prisoner.

(30) No cell exclusively appropriated for civil prisoners.

(31) Used for criminals when there are no civil prisoners.

(32) The greatest numbers confined together during the night are as follows: in the South prison, in one class room, males 35; and in one class room, females 20. In the North prison, males 2; and in each of ten rooms, females 3. In the South prison the deviations from separate confinement arise from the want of accommodation. In the North prison there is also want of accommodation in the female department. The two males were cases of sickness, each requiring attendance.

(33) In this prison they are generally employed in classes,—

South Prison.—Males, one convicted class	20	
,, two convicted classes of 4 each	8	
		— 28
,, two untried classes of 10 each	20	
,, two untried classes of 4 each	8	
		— 28
Females, three classes, viz.:—		
One of	20	
One of	6	
One of	4	
		— 30
		—
		86
North Prison.—Males, two classes of 2 each	4	
Females, two classes of 10 each	20	
		— 24
		—
		110

(34) South Prison.—The silent system is enforced in the large male class by a warder being constantly with them by day, and a watchman by night. In each of the other smaller classes there is a monitor selected from themselves; and, besides, they can at all times during the day be inspected by the warders without observation. In the female department there is a warder with the large class during the day only, but the two smaller classes are left under the care of a monitor selected from amongst themselves, so that the three classes have no superintendence except that of monitors during the night.

North Prison.—Silence is enforced during the day by constant superintendence, and by night, when in their cells, they are kept in check by a warder, who sleeps on the same floor, and patroles occasionally, which prevents them from speaking to each other through the doors, or being otherwise noisy, although it cannot entirely prevent those in the same cells from talking, which they can do in an under tone of voice without being overheard.

(35) The lobbies are used as day rooms, and for exercise, having wooden floors, and windows looking into the court.

(36) Rendered necessary in the case of sickness, or some other special cause.

(37) Two untried males; one of them had an attack of paralysis, and the other acted as his nurse.

(38) Two untried females; one was pregnant, and supposed to be in labour, and the other acted as her nurse.

(39) Only when employed at whitewashing or wheeling stones from the stone-breaking sheds or cells to magazine.

(40) During the operation of whitewashing, one of the civil prisoners who had a knowledge of lime-washing, did, of his own free will, on several occasions, work in the same apartment with an untried criminal prisoner.

(41) There is a female civil prisoner confined in one of the cells for female criminals.

(42) Only for a few days, owing to one of them being sick, and requiring a nurse. The one was convicted, and the other was detained as a witness for the Crown.

(43) No cells exclusively appropriated to civil prisoners.

(44) None of which are appropriated in particular to females.

(45) Three males confined in one cell, two convicted, and one unconvicted. Two female vagrants confined in another cell.

(46) Males employed breaking stones.

(47) Two females employed during the day in washing-house, and sometimes two males in store-house.

(48) For want of prison room, there were three cases of unconvicted being placed with convicted prisoners for a few nights.

(49) Two halls used for exercising prisoners; and when two are placed together in the same cell, they get out together to exercise in the hall.

(50) Appropriated as class rooms under the silent system.

(51) Work not yet, but is to be forthwith, introduced into prison.

(52) There have been no civil prisoners during October and November.

(53) Two cells occupied at present by a barley-mill, which it is proposed to remove.

(54) Two convicts. The male subject to epilepsy, and the female returned on account of old age.

(55) Used for males and females, as occasion requires.

(56) One sentenced to transportation.

(57) Two are placed together at work for this reason, that the large stones on which prisoners champ sand are not easily removed from cell to cell by one man, and two of these stones are therefore placed in one room.

(58) No female in prison under new system; but if there were any imprisoned, they would occupy a room separate from the males, unless the common debtors' room were empty.

(59) Includes all under sentence of transportation for seven years.

(60) No regular work, and no accommodation for it.

(61) One of the rooms for male criminals is emptied, and used when there are any female civil prisoners.

No. VII.

Appendix.

No. VII.

LETTER from Lord Dunfermline to the County Prison Boards of Scotland.

Edinburgh, 124, George-street, 18th March, 1841.

GENTLEMEN,—As chairman of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in the absence of Lord Melville, I have been requested by the Board to bring under your consideration a subject of great importance in the administration of the Prisons Act of 2 and 3 Vict. c. 42.

You are aware that by the 36th section of the Act an assessment, to a certain limited extent, is authorized to be levied on the several counties and burghs situated therein, for the purpose of building, altering, and repairing local prisons within each county, and that the amount so authorized can only be added to with the consent of the Commissioners of Supply of the county, and the magistrates of burghs therein, when severally assembled at their annual meetings in April to choose members of the County Board. It has been already found that the maximum amount of the assessment for the whole period of ten years, for which the Act endures, will, in many of the counties, be quite inadequate to provide sufficient prison accommodation; and, accordingly, measures have been adopted by several County Boards, and are now in preparation, for obtaining the requisite consent to make such addition to the assessment as may be required.

It appears to the General Board to be very expedient that the County Boards generally should at this time take into their serious consideration the state of their prisons and the probable expense that may be required in buildings, alterations, or repairs; and balancing the apparent expense against the available funds, that they should determine whether they should not take advantage of the opportunity which will be afforded them in April next of bringing this subject under the consideration of the local authorities of their several counties, with a view to obtain their consent to make such addition as may be deemed necessary and proper, in the circumstances of each county, to the ordinary assessment for building, altering, and repairing local prisons within the county. If the opportunity which now offers itself be not taken advantage of, it will not again occur until April, 1842, whereby a very injurious delay might be permitted to take place.

In case it shall be judged proper by the County Board to recommend any addition to be made to the said assessment, I have to remind them, that the express consent of the Commissioners of Supply of the county, and of the magistrates and town councils of all the burghs therein which are authorized to appoint a member or members of the County Board, when severally assembled as aforesaid, must be obtained, to the addition of a specific sum to be levied annually along with the ordinary assessment under the Act, for building, altering, and repairing local prisons in the county, during a period not exceeding that for which the Prisons Act exists.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

DUNFERMLINE.

No. VIII.

TABLE of Declarations and Orders made by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland during the Year 1841, in pursuance of the 22nd Section of the Prisons' Act.

Counties.	Names of Prisons Discontinued or Legalized.	Dates of Declarations.	Dates of Publication in Edinburgh Gazette.	Extent and Effect of Declaration.	Dates on and after which Declarations take effect.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Aberdeen	Old Aberdeen	1841.—Jan. 20	1841.—Jan. 22	Discontinued as a prison, and the Prison Board of the county of Aberdeen authorized to give up the same to the proprietors of the town-house of Old Aberdeen, of which it formed a part.	1841.—Feb. 1
Berwick	Lauder	Feb. 10	Feb. 12	Discontinued as a prison for the following description of prisoners, viz., 1st. Prisoners for civil debts due to subjects; 2nd. Prisoners for debts or taxes due to the Crown, not being fines or penalties inflicted on conviction of offences; 3rd. Prisoners on *meditatione fugæ* warrants granted at the instance of creditors for performance of civil obligation; 4th. prisoners *ad factum præstandum;* and 5th. Prisoners until they find caution to return to service; and continued as a prison only for all descriptions of prisoners other than those before described.	March 1
Fife	Those two stories of that house situated on the south of the present prison and town-house of Dunfermline, and adjoining thereto.	March 17	March 19	Declared, until a proper prison be provided, to be a legal prison for all descriptions of prisoners, and to be deemed and taken to be part of the present prison of Dunfermline, in the county of Fife.	April 1
Linlithgow	Queensferry and Bathgate.	April 7	April 9	Discontinued as prisons for the five descriptions of prisoners as enumerated in the declaration relative to the prison of Lauder, in the county of Berwick; and continued as prisons only for all descriptions of prisoners other than the said five descriptions.	May 1
Fife	Kirkaldy	,,	,,	The same	,,
Elgin	Forres	June 4	June 4	The same	July 1
Forfar	Arbroath, Montrose, and Brechin.	,,	,,	The same	,,
Fife	Those two cells on the ground floor of the County Buildings in Catherine-street, Cupar, in the county of Fife, belonging to the Commissioners under the Fife Court House Act.	Nov. 13	Nov. 16	Declared, until a proper prison be provided at Cupar, to be a legal prison for prisoners committed for further examination or for trial.	Nov. 22
Ross	Fortrose	,,	Nov. 19	Discontinued as a prison, and the Prison Board of the counties of Ross and Cromarty authorized to sell and dispose of the same as they might deem proper.	Dec. 1
Edinburgh	The building and pertinents thereof formerly used as the Canongate gaol, situated in the Canongate in the city and county of Edinburgh.	1842.—Jan. 12	1842.—Jan. 14	Declared to be a prison for the following descriptions of prisoners, viz., 1st. Prisoners for civil debts due to subjects; 2nd. Prisoners for debts or taxes due to the Crown, and for fines or penalties inflicted on conviction of offences; 3rd. Prisoners on *meditatione fugæ* warrants granted at the instance of creditors for performance of civil obligation; 4th. Prisoners *ad factum præstandum;* 5th. Prisoners until they find caution to return to service; 6th. Prisoners until they find caution under writs of lawburrows; and, with respect to such prisoners, to be deemed and taken to be part of the prison of Edinburgh in the said city and county; but under the condition and provision that on the expiration of the period of two years from January 19, 1842, the said building and pertinents, situated in the Canongate aforesaid, should, if not sooner discontinued by the General Board, cease and be discontinued as a prison.	1842.—Jan. 19

Appendix.

No. IX.

No. IX.

MODIFICATIONS, Suspensions, and Additional Rules in Counties of Edinburgh, Lanark, and Aberdeen.

I. COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

Additional and Subsidiary Rules to the Introductory Rules for Prisons, made and approved in terms of the Act 2 and 3 Vic., cap. 42, s. 7.

I. Additional Rules, applicable to Criminal Prisoners, whether tried or untried; but not to apply to Civil Prisoners.

1. On the admission of a prisoner, he shall be searched; and all money, and other articles of value, dangerous weapons, &c., shall be removed from his person, which articles shall be labelled and inventoried in his presence; and all such articles shall be carefully kept, till the period of his liberation, when they shall be restored to him, unless otherwise disposed of, with his consent, under the authority of the Board.

2. That when a prisoner is furnished with a prison dress, his own clothes (when necessary being previously washed at the expense of the prison funds) shall be regularly inventoried and labelled, and restored to him when liberated, unless otherwise disposed of, with his consent, under the authority of the Board.

3. Prisoners, on admission, shall be thoroughly cleansed, by being put into the tepid bath, or otherwise, as found requisite. If necessary, for the sake of cleanliness, their hair may be cut; but their heads not to be shaved, nor their hair cut close, unless directed by the Surgeon.

4. Every prisoner shall, as soon as possible after his admission, be inspected by the surgeon, who shall give such directions concerning him as the state of his health may require.

5. Until prisoners can be effectually separated from each other, in all cases, those committed for the same act to be kept separate from each other; prisoners committed for trial or examination, and those who are to be witnesses against them, to be kept entirely separate.

6. That all prisoners, whether convicted or unconvicted, shall, as far as practicable, attend divine worship at least once every Sunday, unless specially exempted, and both forenoon and afternoon, if proper arrangements can be made for that purpose.

7. That it shall be the duty of the chaplain to visit both the convicted and unconvicted prisoners; and he shall keep a record or note-book of his proceedings, with his remarks upon the character and improvement of the different prisoners in religious knowledge.

II. Additional Rules, applicable to Convicted Prisoners only.

1. The keeper to decide on all applications for admission to visit convicted prisoners, and he shall record, for the inspection of the Board, his reasons for allowing or rejecting such applications.

2. No punishment shall be inflicted upon a prisoner until the order directing the same to be inflicted shall have been entered in the register of punishments. The keeper shall, through the Clerk to the Board, immediately report to the visitors for the month all cases in which it shall be necessary to punish a prisoner, by confinement in a dark cell, for any period beyond 48 hours, with the reasons for the infliction of such punishment; which reports, with the directions of the visitors thereupon, shall be laid before the next ensuing meeting of the Board, or its committee on internal management, whichever shall first take place. The keeper shall also inform the surgeon, on his daily visit, of the names of the prisoners undergoing punishment by solitary confinement in a dark cell.

3. It shall be competent for the keeper, subject to the approval of the Board, to award, out of the general profits of work done in the prison, certain gratuities to prisoners who have been distinguished for their application, industry, and good conduct; such gratuities or premiums being assigned in respect of their having performed daily work exceeding what, in the peculiar circumstances of each case, might be reasonably expected to occupy them ten hours, and in the proportion of such excess, except in cases of extreme youth, old age, or debility, which shall be left to be dealt with according to the judgment of the keeper. The amount of the extra labour, the payment therefore on the principles thus sanctioned, and the mode of payment, to be left to the judgment of the keeper.

III. Additional and Subsidiary Rules, applicable to Untried Prisoners only.

1. The keeper may, subject to the approval of the Board, compel the attendance at school of untried prisoners of either sex below 18 years of age.

2. With regard to visits from without, that the following be subsidiary rules to Art. XXVI. of the general regulations, viz.:—

1. The time for visiting untried prisoners to be on Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock; but the keeper to have power, in cases of urgency, to allow visits at other times.
2. Every visitor, before being admitted, to give his name and residence to the gatekeeper, who shall record the same, with the name of the prisoner to be visited; and such visitor shall further inform the gatekeeper whether he is the bearer of any letter or other article for the prisoner, which shall be left at the gate, for inspection by the keeper, before being delivered.

3. All conferences between unconvicted prisoners and their friends, or others visiting them, to be held in presence of a turnkey, unless the keeper shall see reason to dispense with such attendance; but the agent and counsel of such prisoners to have free and unrestrained access to them, at all reasonable hours, after committal for trial.
4. No visitor to remain beyond 10 minutes with a prisoner, unless by special permission of the keeper.
5. The keeper to be entitled to suspend the privilege of visiting, in case of misbehaviour either of the prisoner or visitor.

3. The keeper may allow the use of writing materials to untried prisoners, at such times and under such restrictions as he considers reasonable and necessary.

IV. Additional and Subsidiary Rules, applicable to Civil Prisoners only.

1. As regards food, the following to be subsidiary rules to Art. XXX. of the General Regulations, viz.:—

1. The allowance of malt liquor to each debtor, or other civil prisoner, shall not exceed one imperial pint bottle per day.
2. The allowance of malt liquor shall be drunk at dinner time, being from two to four o'clock daily; except on Sundays, when it shall be consumed between one and two; and no malt liquor to be in the debtors' rooms at any other time.
3. Every bottle containing malt liquor, supplied for debtors, to have on the cork the seal and stamp of the person appointed by the keeper or the Board to supply the same.

2. As regards *Visits from without*,—the following to be subsidiary Rules, to Art. XXXIII. of the General Regulations, viz.:—

1. The visiting hours shall be from twelve to two o'clock each day, except Sundays: but licensed practitioners, being the agents of debtors, shall be admitted at all reasonable hours, at the discretion of the keeper. Persons from the country, who may not have had access during the preceding week, may, in the option of the keeper, be allowed to see debtors, on Sundays, between one and two o'clock.
2. No visitor to a debtor, except his licensed law agent, shall be allowed to go beyond the iron railing, in front of the debtors' yard, without the keeper's permission.

V. Additional General Rule.

1. *Admission of general Visitors.*—No person, not having right to visit, shall be admitted to see and inspect the prison, unless accompanied by a member of the General or County Board, or by permission of the keeper; or upon an order of the County Board, or their Committee of Visitors for the month.

VI. Rules applicable to Prisoners under Sentence of Death.

1. The keeper and turnkeys shall carefully remove from all such prisoners all means of self-destruction or of escape.

2. No person to be admitted to such prisoners, for the purpose of religious instruction, except the chaplain of the gaol, the clergyman of the Established Church, whose turn it is to attend the execution of the criminal, or one other clergyman, of any religious persuasion, whom the prisoner may wish to attend him; or such person as may, with the approval of the Board, or the visitors for the month, be suggested by any of the persons aforesaid. The clergymen to have access, at all hours, when the prison is open; and a turnkey, or some person appointed by the keeper, to be present during the interview, when this is thought necessary by the keeper.

3. No persons to be admitted to see such prisoners, except relations and friends, under a special order from two of the members of the Prison Board. These visitors to be only admitted between the hours of one and two in the afternoon, and between six and seven in the evening; and a turnkey, or some person appointed by the keeper, to be present during the interview, unless dispensed with.

Nota. The *exact* observance of Article VII. of the Introductory Rules is, in the meantime, dispensed with, till proper facilities for airing the prisoners are obtained; care being taken to comply with the spirit of the Rules as far as possible.

II. COUNTY OF LANARK.

Suspensions or Modifications made by the Prison Board of Lanarkshire, and authorized by the General Board of Directors, of the Introductory Rules for Prisons; and additional Prison Rules retained, or laid down by the said County Board, and approved of by the General Board.

Introductory Rule I.—As to contracts the General Board allow the following modification of the first Introductory Rule, namely, that the application of it to the supply of food, fuel, clothing, and other articles of consumption, or use, be left to the discretion of the County Board, under the condition that such modification shall be applicable only to supplies of small amount, and not of continuous furnishing.

Introductory Rule II.—As to prisoners not being employed in any way which brings them into contact with each other. It was represented by the County Board that, in such establish-

Appendix.
No. IX.

ments as the bridewell of Glasgow, the strict application of this rule would supersede the employment of numbers of prisoners in the most beneficial way in which their labour can be applied, such as washing and cooking; and a considerable number of additional servants must necessarily be hired. The prisoners employed in the above departments in the bridewell of Glasgow have no communication with others; and experience has proved this arrangement to be very beneficial in that establishment. The rule should also be so framed as not to be deemed applicable to classes of prisoners necessarily employed in one apartment, in consequence of the structure and arrangements of some of the prisons.

In consequence of that representation, the General Board "allow the modification of this rule, proposed by the County Board, in so far as the present state of the prison renders it necessary, but no longer, nor to any farther extent."

Introductory Rule VIII.—The County Board, on the 19th February, 1841, suspended the operation of the eighth Introductory Rule, as applicable to the chaplain of the city and county bridewell, and in so far as it directs "every prisoner to be visited by the chaplain every week," this duty in that establishment being, as represented by Mr. Brebner, impracticable by one chaplain, whose time during the week is almost wholly taken up in visiting the male prisoners alone; and the Board directed that the regular attendance of the chaplain on the male prisoners shall be continued, there being three female teachers for female prisoners, and these teachers being persons of good education—one of them denominated a missionary of the bridewell establishment—and all engaged in conveying moral and religious instruction to the female prisoners every day of the week.

"The General Board allow the suspension by the County Board of the eighth Introductory Rule, as applicable to the chaplain of the bridewell, according to the minute of the Board of 19th February; but upon the understanding that, in regard to religious instruction, the female teachers act under the immediate superintendence of the chaplain.

Introductory Rule XI.—As to registers. The General Board authorize the County Board to suspend the operation of the first section of this Introductory Rule, in the police prisons of the county of Lanark, to such extent as they may deem proper, with respect to all prisoners except those who are committed for farther examination, or trial, or under sentence.

Accordingly, and in virtue of the powers conferred by the thirty-eighth Introductory Rule, the County Board did suspend the operation of the first section of the eleventh Introductory Rule in the police prisons of the county as to the register No. 1; and appoint a register to be kept in these prisons of all prisoners committed thereto for examination, or trial, or till liberated on bail, or under sentence, or to be transferred to other courts, and containing entries under the following heads, viz., the name, date, crime or offence, age, size, nativity, description of person, when disposed of, how disposed of, and remarks.

Introductory Rule XXX.—The County Board suspend the operation of the thirtieth Introductory Rule, as regards the supply of food to civil prisoners from without; and the General Board allow such suspension, but on condition that supplies of food to civil prisoners made otherwise than in terms of the said Introductory Rule, shall be strictly examined; and in case of any forbidden or improper article being thereby introduced, or of any instance of intoxication occurring on the part of the prisoner to whom such supplies are made, the said Rule shall be enforced with respect to such prisoner.

Rules applicable to Civil Prisoners.

Cleanliness.—The whole prison to be kept, at all times, perfectly clean. Every civil prisoner to be required to keep his person, his room, and everything under his care, or in his possession, at all times clean and neat.

Sundry Prohibitions.—Spirituous liquors, of all kinds, are wholly excluded; and no smoking, card-playing, or game of chance, of any kind; no profane or abusive language, or quarrelling, and no whistling, singing, or loud or disturbing noise, of any sort, to be permitted, on the part of any prisoner. Every attempt to introduce spirituous liquors must be immediately reported to the proper authorities for prosecution, and reported to the clerk of the County Board, and the secretary of the General Board.

Work.—Civil prisoners, who may desire it, to be supplied with useful and proper labour, the profit to be placed to the prisoner's credit, and to be disposed in any reasonable and proper way that he may wish; subject, however to the control of the County Board, so far as may be necessary to protect the civil prisoner fromt he supply of work, acting in any way to remove from creditors the liability of providing aliment to civil prisoners who are unable to procure funds for their own support.

Food.—Every civil prisoner, who is willing to work, and who performs the same quantity as that allotted to criminal prisoners, to be permitted, if he wish it, to have the ordinary prison dietary, subject to the control of the County Board, as in the case of work; the cost, including cooking, &c., to be deducted from the profits of his labour. Any civil prisoner, also, who declines working, to be allowed the prison dietary, if he pay for it, or if it be paid for on his account.

Punishments.—Any civil prisoner who abuses any privilege allowed him, as distinguished from a criminal prisoner, to lose such privilege for a time.

Interpretation of Rules.—The keeper of the prison to have power to determine the precise meaning of every rule, so far as relates to the prisoners, or to the subordinate officers; and to decide what constitutes an infraction of any rule. Thus, if a civil prisoner should become

intoxicated, he must for a time be debarred the use of fermented liquor altogether; and if, whilst under this restriction, he should succeed in obtaining a supply of fermented liquor from any of the other civil prisoners with whom he associates, he must be placed for a time in a state of complete separation. If a civil prisoner be noisy, or refractory, also, he should be separated; and, if he be dirty, either he should be separated, or some other restriction should be imposed until he has conformed to the rule respecting cleanliness.

SUBSIDIARY Rules for Civil Prisoners in the Prison of Glasgow, approved of by the General Board of Directors.

I. Visits to prisoners shall be limited to two hours each day, on week-days, *viz.*, from 9 to 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 and 3 o'clock in the forenoon. No visiting shall be allowed on Sundays.

II. No visitor shall be allowed to go into any part of the debtors' prison, except the lower flat; and no visitor shall be permitted to remain more than a quarter of an hour, when any other person is waiting to see another prisoner.

III. If, at any time, there should not be room for all the visitors in attendance, a preference shall be given to such as come to see prisoners who have not been previously visited on the same day.

IV. The governor shall have power to allow exceptions to the preceding rules, under peculiar circumstances.

V. Law agents of prisoners shall be admitted to debtors, and prisoners committed for trial, at all seasonable hours while the prison is open, and permitted to remain, within such hours, as long as is necessary for the transaction of their business.

VI. Suitable bedding having been provided by the County Board, no prisoner shall be permitted to bring any bedding into the prison.

VII. Civil prisoners shall be required to rise not later than 7 o'clock, A.M., during the six months beginning with the first of April—and not later than 8 o'clock during the six months beginning with the first of October.

III. COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

SUSPENSIONS and Modifications, made by the Prison Board for the County of Aberdeen, and authorised by the General Board, of the Introductory Rules for Prisons.

RULE 7th. *Exercise.*—Suspended in the west branch of the prison, in respect that there is no airing yard yet provided, although one is in contemplation, and that as only one prisoner can get exercise at a time in the part of the corridor presently used for that purpose, it is impossible, from the number of prisoners, to give every one "an opportunity of taking daily exercise."

The County Board instruct the governor to allow the prisoners this privilege in rotation for half an hour at a time.

RULE 30th. *Food.*—The following clause suspended, viz.—"Civil prisoners may receive supplies of food from without; but, in order to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors in the various ways in which they may be disguised, and to prevent the introduction of other improper articles, such supplies must only be furnished by a person to be chosen either by the Keeper or County Board, as the latter may direct, but not to be an officer of the prison, who shall give security, by lodging in the hands of the Treasurer, or Clerk of the County Board, a sum of at least Ten pounds, that he will not send, or suffer to be sent, any spirituous liquor, or any other prohibited article; which security shall be forfeited, in whole or in part, by order of either the General or County Board, in case any such spirituous liquor, or other forbidden article, be introduced."

The following modification of the above clause adopted, viz.—"Civil prisoners may receive supplies of food from without; but, in order to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors, in the various ways in which they may be disguised, and to prevent the introduction of other improper articles, such supplies must be strictly examined by one of the warders; and in case of any forbidden or improper articles being thereby introduced, or of any instance of intoxication occurring on the part of a prisoner to whom such supplies are made, such prisoner shall be restricted to the ordinary prison dietary, (for such period as the governor may appoint,) and the cost thereof defrayed out of the prisoner's aliment, or his own funds. A responsible person, not an officer of the prison, shall be appointed to supply civil prisoners with porter, the allowance to each being restricted to one quart bottle daily."

The Board declared and appointed as follows, in regard to the admission of visitors, viz.—

RULE 20th.—The governor shall have the sole power of judging of the peculiar circumstances under which visits are to be allowed to convicted prisoners.

RULE 26th.—After committal for trial, the friends of untried prisoners shall have access, for a reasonable length of time, to converse with them, in presence of a warder, every Friday at 12 o'clock noon.

The number of visitors to each prisoner to be regulated by the governor. Counsel and agents to have access to untried prisoners at all reasonable hours, at the discretion of the keeper.

RULE 33rd.—Relatives or friends of civil prisoners shall have access to visit them between 9 and 10 A.M. and 1 and 2 P.M. on week days, and betwixt 9 and 10 A.M. and 1 and half past 1 P.M. on Sabbaths, unless in cases where it may appear to the Governor or County Board, or their acting Committee, expedient to relax this rule.

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No. IX.

ADDITIONAL Prison Rules retained by Prison Board for County of Aberdeen, and approved of by General Board.

I. Convicted prisoners, immediately on commitment, are to be completely stripped of their wearing apparel, and deprived of every article on their person. Such articles are, along with their clothing, (which is to be previously cleaned, if necessary,) to be inventoried, bundled up, and labelled with the name of the prisoner to whom they belong. The whole are then to be deposited in a room to be kept for the purpose, where they are to remain until the expiry of the prisoner's confinement, and then to be delivered back. In particular cases, where clothes are covered with vermin, or in a situation rendering them unfit to be kept, the governor is empowered to burn or destroy them; but this is not to be done unless with the approbation of any one or more of the County Board.

II. Convicted prisoners, after being stripped, are to be ordered into the tepid bath, if labouring under no complaint which may render that improper; and their hair is to be cut close, if necessary, for the sake of cleanliness. They are then to be equipped in the uniform of the house, the under clothing never being transferred from one prisoner to another without being washed; and, after being inspected by the surgeon, in the event of their complaining of or appearing to labour under any disease, are either to be subjected to the usual discipline of the prison, or, if their case requires, ordered to the sick-ward.

III. Prisoners, on being first put into their cells, are to be shown that everything therein is in a whole and serviceable condition, and no prisoner shall cut, write, or draw upon, or otherwise disfigure the doors, walls, or floors of the house, or destroy, waste, or damage books, or any article belonging to the establishment, or materials entrusted to them to manufacture.

IV. Prisoners who may consider themselves ill-treated by any of the warders, will have an opportunity, daily, of making their complaints known to the governor, who will inquire into the circumstances, and do what appears to him to be right. If the prisoner still continues dissatisfied, the governor is required to bring the case before the first meeting of the Committee of the Board, and take their directions there anent.

V. The governor shall superintend in person the internal affairs of the prison. He will inspect the various parts of the establishment, and see all the prisoners daily, and take cognisance of every occurrence, whether the same may be provided for in the regulations or not. He is strictly enjoined to enforce obedience to all rules, regulations, and orders of the Prison Board for the safe custody and good conduct of the prisoners at all times. In all matters left to the regulation or direction of the County Board. He is to take his instructions from the County Board, or a Committee of their number, to whom he shall be responsible, and he is prohibited from acting under any other directions whatever.

VI. As circumstances may daily occur which render it impossible for the County Board or the governor to mark out the exact duties to be performed by the warders, they are to hold themselves in readiness at all times to do anything that may be required to promote the general economy, the security, cleanliness, and free ventilation of the prison, and the industry of the prisoners; and they are particularly required to see that the stairs, lobbies, and cells are properly cleaned every morning, and kept clean during the day; they are to give in the prisoners' food and take away the dishes; to give in and take out the various kinds of work, and to watch over the prisoners so as to prevent idleness or communication of any kind. They are not to strike a prisoner but in self defence, nor are they to hold any unnecessary conversation with, nor use improper or abusive language to the prisoners, but to report every grievance or breach of regulations to the governor.

ADDITIONAL Prison Rules laid down by the Prison Board for the County of Aberdeen and approved by the General Board.

Prison Hours.—All civil prisoners shall get out of bed and leave their sleeping apartments by seven o'clock in the morning from 1st April to 1st November, and by eight o'clock in the morning from 1st November to 1st April; and shall be locked up for the night by nine o'clock P. M. during all the year.

ADDITIONAL Prison Rules applicable to Criminal Prisoners retained by Prison Board for the County of Aberdeen, but not yet approved of by the General Board, for reason stated in Mr. Murray's Letter, dated 21 January, 1841.

The governor shall examine all letters, parcels, or other things whatsoever, conveyed into or sent out of the prison; and he may also search, or cause to be searched, the persons of the prisoners, whenever he may deem it adviseable. All prisoners, before being released, shall be searched, in order to free them of being afterwards accused of taking any articles out of the prison.

ADDITIONAL Prison Rules, applicable to Civil Prisoners, laid down by Prison Board for the County of Aberdeen, but not yet approved of by General Board.

No candles to be allowed in the sleeping apartments; the gas therein to be lighted at 9, and extinguished at 10 o'clock P. M.

In order to prevent the introduction of improper articles, all visitors shall be searched before being admitted.

No. X.

DIGEST OF RETURNS

Made to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, by the Prison Boards of the several Counties in 1841, showing the Salaries of Officers appointed by the County Prison Boards, and Compensations to Officers suspended or removed.

No. X.—Digest of Returns made to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland by the Prison Boards of the sever- suspend

1. County.	2. Prison.	3. Average Number of Criminal Prisoners during the Months of October and November, 1841.			4. Clerks and District Clerks to County Boards and their Committees.		5. Governor or Keeper.			6. Matron.	
					Clerks.	District Clerks.	Money.	Other Allowances.	Caution required.	Money.	Other Allowances.
				Total	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1 Aberdeen . . Note 1.	Aberdeen . .	62½	39½	102	100 0 0	..	300 0 0	House, fire, light, soap, and part of vegetables from garden.	1500 0 0	70 0 0	House, fire, lig and soap.
	Fraserburgh .	..	..	..	..	..	Appointme	nts temporary. No			
	Huntly . . .	..	..	..	..	..	fixed salar	ies or allowances.			
	Turriff . . .	..	..	..	..	..	The keepe	rs of these prisons			
	Peterhead . .	..	..	..	..	..	to be paid	according to duty			
	Inverury . .	..	..	..	..	..	performed.				
	Stricken . .	..	..	..	..	..					
2 Argyll . . . Note 2.	Inveraray . .	7¼	4¼	11½	25 0 0	..	75 0 0	House, coals, and candle.	Not fixed.	15 0 0	House, coals, candle.
	Campbelltown .	5⅓	4	9⅓	..	..	60 0 0	. .	..	..	. .
	Tobermory . .	..	..	..	..	..	7 10 0	. .	..	..	. .
3 Ayr . . . Note 3.	Ayr	30	11	41	70 0 0	..	100 0 0	House-room and coals.	300 0 0	20 0 0	House-room coals.
	Irvine . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	Per month . .	..	..	. .
	Kilmarnock .	..	..	..	..	..	This lock-u	p house is attend-			
							ed to by	Superintendent of			
							Police and	his officers, and			
							no wages	asked.			
4 Banff . . . Note 4.	Banff . . .	6½	2¼	8¾	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	None	500 0 0	5 0 0	. .
5 Berwick . . Note 5.	Greenlaw . .	2¾	0½	3¼	Not fixed.	..	70 0 0	House-room, coals, and candle.	Not fixed.	10 0 0	. .
	Coldstream . .	..	..	..	..	..	None.	House-room.			
6 Bute . . .	Rothesay . .	3	1	4	10 0 0	..	40 0 0	House, fire, and light.	50 0 0	..	. .
7 Caithness . . Note 6.	Wick . . .	1¼	2½	3¾	d.	..	40 0 0	House, fuel, and light.	200 0 0	10 0 0	House, fuel, light.
8 Clackmannan	Alloa Lock-up .	..	..	..	Not reported.	..	10 0 0	House and use of gas.	..	..	. .
9 Dumbarton . Note 7.	Dumbarton . .	20½	5½	26	25 0 0	..	70 0 0	House and £10 for fuel and light.	150 0 0	20 0 0	. .
10 Dumfries . . Note 8.	Dumfries . .	26	6	32	40 0 0	..	100 0 0	House-room, fuel, and light.	200 0 0	20 0 0	House-room, and light.
	Annan . . .	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	None	..	..	. .
	Lochmaben .	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	None	..	..	. .
	Sanquhar . .	..	..	..	..	..	2 2 0	None	..	..	. .
11 Edinburgh . Note 9.	Edinburgh . .	274	238	512	235 0 0	..	300 0 0	House, fuel, and light.	1000 0 0	84 6 5	House, fuel, light.
	Edinburgh Lock-up.	..	..	..	..	..	..	. .	..	..	. .
	Edinburgh Police	..	..	..	..	..	Interim kee	per	..	..	. .

Note 1. Aberdeen. £25 of chaplain's salaries are paid from other than prison funds.
2. Argyll. Salary of surgeon to the prison at Campbelltown includes medicines and attendance.
3. Ayr. Clerk to County Board allowed £50 additional for first year. The salary to surgeon of Ayr prison is for attendance and medicine.
4. Banff. Chaplain to Banff prison acts also as teacher.
5. Berwick. The keeper and matron of Greenlaw prison act also as teachers.

unties in 1841, showing the Salaries of Officers appointed by the County Prison Boards, and Compensations to Officers removed.

7. Chaplain.			8. Teachers.			9. Surgeon.			10. Sub-Governor, Assistant-Keeper, or Head Warder.			11. Clerk in Prison.			12. Warders, Male and Female, Watchmen, Gatekeepers, Porters, Gardeners, Nurses, Servants, and Cooks, some of whom have other Allowances besides the Salaries or Wages stated.	13. Total Amount of Officers' Salaries and Wages per Annum, exclusive of Salaries to Clerks to County Boards.			14. Total Amount of Annual Compensation.		
Total Salaries.			No.	Total Salaries.		No.	Total Salaries.					No.	Total Salaries.									
£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
25	0	0	1	60	0	0	2	42	0	0	140	0	0	House, fire, light, and soap.	..	..	..	*Male warders*, two at 18*s.* each, one at 16*s.*, and one at 14*s.* weekly. *Female warders*, two at £25 per annum each. *Other subordinate officers*, one at 16*s.*, three at 12*s.*, and one at 7*s.* weekly.	1112	0	0	35	0	0
10	0	0	..	..		..	10	0	0	26	0	0	None . . .	..	..		. . .	136	0	0	20	0	0
3	0	0	..	..		..	10	0	0	..			..	..	..		. . .	73	0	0			
..			..	..		..	..			..			..	..	..		. . .	7	10	0			
20	0	0	..	20	0	0	..	25	0	0	..			..	..		Two male warders at 16*s.* and 14*s.* weekly.	263	0	0			
..			..	..		..	..			..			..	..	..		. . .	18	0	0			
30	0	0	..	..		..	20	0	0	..			..	..	..		. . .	105	0	0			
..			..	..		..	10	0	0	..			..	..	..		. . .	90	0	0			
10	0	0	..	Not fixed.		..	5	5	0	..			..	Not fixed.									
20	0	0	..	..		..	10	0	0	..			..	..	..		One male assistant bound to attend when required, £5 per annum.	85	0	0			
..			..	..		..	..			..			..	..	..		. . .	10	0	0			
..			..	..		..	17	10	0	..			..	..	..		. . .	107	10	0			
20	0	0	..	25	0	0	..	15	0	0	36	10	0	..	..	..	. . .	216	10	0			
..			..	..		..	..			..			..	..	..		. . .	5	0	0			
..			..	..		..	..			..			..	..	..		. . .	4	0	0			
..			..	..		..	..			..			..	..	..		. . .	2	2	0			
120	0	0	2	125	0	0	..	80	0	0	65	3	7	None . . .	..	60	0	0	*Male warders*, one at £54. 15*s.*, three at £46. 18*s.* 7*d.* each, five at £41. 14*s.* 3*d.* each, two at £36. 10*s.* each, one at £26. 10*s.*, and one at £26. 1*s.* 5*d.* *Female warders*, three at £31. 5*s.* 9*d.* each, one at £26. 1*s.* 5*d.*, and one teacher of writing at £35. *Other officers*, two at £41. 14*s.* 3*d.* each, four at £26. 1*s.* 5*d.* each, two at £20. 17*s.* 2*d.*, and one at £5. 5*s.*	1753	15	7	465	0	0
..			..	..		..	..			..			..	..	..		One at £41. 14*s.* 3*d.*, and cook at £15. 12*s.* 10*d.*	57	7	1			
..			..	..		..	..			..			..	..	..		Two males at £36. 10*s.* each, and two at £18. 5*s.* each.	109	10	0			

6. Caithness. The keeper and matron of Wick prison act also as teachers.
7. Dumbarton. The keeper and matron of Dumbarton prison are also teachers.
8. Dumfries. Clerk to County Board allowed £5 additional for the first year. Surgeon's salary exclusive of medicines.
9. Edinburgh. Clerk to County Board allowed £35 additional for the first year. Governor of Edinburgh prison has the superintendence of the other prisons in the county. There are two matrons in prison of Edinburgh, and it is the gross amount of their salaries that is stated.

1. County.	2. Prison.	3. Average Number of Criminal Prisoners during the Months of October and November, 1841.			4. Clerks and District Clerks to County Boards and their Committees.		5. Governor or Keeper.			6. Matron.	
					Clerks.	District Clerks.	Money.	Other Allowances.	Caution required.	Money.	Other Allowances.
		M.	F.	Total.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Edinburgh—*continued.*	Leith Police	..	..	..	..	..	Interim keeper		..	..	. .
	Musselburgh	..	..	..	..	..	Interim keeper, £13. 0*s.* 8*d.* and free house.		..	..	. .
12 Elgin	Elgin	5¼	1½	6¾	20 0 0	..	40 0 0	None . . .	50 0 0	10 0 0	None . . .
	Forres	..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	None	40 0 0	..	. . .
13 Fife Note 10.	Cupar	14⅗	5⅕	19⅘	75 0 0	60 0 0	70 0 0	House-room, coals, and gas.	100 0 0	25 0 0	House-room, coals and gas.
	Dumfermline	7¾	5¼	12⅝	..	..	60 0 0	Apartment, coals, and gas.	100 0 0	15 0 0	Apartment, coals and gas.
	Kirkaldy	23⅛	0⅛	23⅜	..	..	70 0 0	Apartment, fuel, and light.	100 0 0	25 0 0	Apartment, fuel and light.
	Falkland	..	..	..	..	..	7 16 0	None	50 0 0	..	. .
	Auchtermuchty	..	..	..	..	..	7 16 0	None	50 0 0	..	. .
	Newburgh	..	..	..	..	..	7 16 0	None	50 0 0	..	. .
	Inverkeithing	..	..	..	..	..	10 8 0	None	20 0 0	..	. .
	St. Andrews	..	..	..	..	..	18 4 0	None	20 0 0	..	. .
	Crail	..	..	..	..	..	2 12 0	. .	5 0 0	..	. .
	Pittenweem	..	..	..	..	..	2 12 0	. .	5 0 0	..	. .
	Kilrenny, Anstruther. East and West.	..	..	..	..	..	3 18 0	. .	9 0 0	..	. .
	St. Monance	..	..	..	..	..	2 12 0	. .	5 0 0	..	. .
	Earlsferry	..	..	..	..	..	2 12 0	. .	5 0 0	..	. .
	Newport	..	..	..	..	..	2 12 0	. .	..	..	. .
	Ferryport-on-Craig.	..	..	..	..	..	2 12 0	. .	..	..	. .
	Kinghorn	..	..	..	..	..	13 0 0	Free house . .	10 0 0	..	. .
	Dysart	..	..	..	..	..	6 10 0	None	..	..	. .
	Burntisland	..	..	..	..	..	6 10 0	None	..	..	. .
14 Forfar	Dundee	89¼	59½	148¾	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	220 0 0	House, fuel, and light.	500 0 0	20 16 0	House, fuel, light and bread.
	Forfar	4¼	5	9¼	..	..	23 10 0	Additional from magistrates, £26. 10*s.*	80 0 0	10 0 0	Allowance for cooking.
	Arbroath	5¾	5	10¾	..	..	45 0 0	Free house and allowance to his wife for cooking.	60 0 0	..	. .
	Montrose	7	7	14	..	..	40 0 0	House, fuel, and light, and 5*s.* per week for services of female keeper.	60 0 0	..	. .
	Brechin	..	..	..	..	..	31 10 0	Allowance to his wife for cooking.	50 0 0	..	. .
	Glammis Lock-up	..	..	..	..	..	2 2 0	None	..	..	. .
	Kirriemuir Lock-up.	..	..	..	..	..	2 2 0	None	..	..	. .
15 Haddington	Haddington	13½	5½	81¾	25 0 0	..	70 0 0	Free house . .	£20 over and above performance.	20 0 0	Free house . .
	Dunbar	..	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	Free house . .	..	..	. .
	North Berwick	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	None	..	..	. .
16 Inverness	Inverness	16⅓	7⅔	24	75 0 0	12 0 0	120 0 0	None	100 0 0	30 0 0	House, fuel, light and water.
	Porbree	..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	. .	..	..	. .
	Kingussie	..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	. .	..	..	. .
	Grantown	..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0	. .	..	..	. .
17 Kincardine Note 11.	Stonehaven	3	1	4	25 0 0	..	40 0 0	House, with 5*l.* for cooking.	200 0 0	10 0 0	None . .
18 Kinross Note 12.	Kinross	⅕	⅖	⅗	15 0 0	..	30 0 0	. .	100 0 0	Salary included in that of keeper.	

10. Fife. Clerks to County Board allowed £50 additional for the first year. Chaplains to prisons at Cupar and Kirkaldy act also as teachers.
11. Kincardine. Keeper and Matron of Stonehaven prison are also teachers.

Returns—*continued.*

7. Chaplain.		8. Teacher.		9. Surgeon.		10. Sub-Governor, Assistant-Keeper, or Head Warder.		11. Clerk in Prison.		12. Warders, Male and Female, Watchmen, Gatekeepers, Porters, Gardeners, Nurses, Servants, and Cooks, some of whom have other Allowances besides the Salaries or Wages stated.	13. Total Amount of Officers' Salaries and Wages per Annum, exclusive of Salaries to Clerks to County Boards.	14. Total Amount of Annual Compensation.
Total Salaries.		No.	Total Salaries.	No.	Total Salaries.			No.	Total Salaries.			
£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..		..	..	..	5 5 0	..	..	..	..	Warder and wardswoman, £44. 6*s.* 5*d.*	49 11 5	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	13 0 8	
..		..	..	..	10 10 0	..	..	..	..	One at £12 and one at £6.	78 10 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	25 0 0	
30 0 0		..	..	..	15 0 0	41 12 0	None . . .	..	..	. . .	181 12 0	10 0 0
20 0 0		..	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	. . .	115 0 0	
30 0 0		..	..	..	15 0 0	41 12 0	Apartment, fuel, and light.	..	..	. . .	181 12 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	7 16 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	7 16 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	7 16 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	10 8 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	18 4 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	2 12 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	2 12 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	3 18 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	2 12 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	2 12 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	2 12 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	2 12 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	13 0 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	6 10 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	6 10 0	
50 0 0		..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	36 10 0	*Male warders*, one at £45 and one at £40. *Female warders*, one at £13. *Other officers*, three at £36. 10*s.* each.	614 6 0	
..		..	..	..	10 0 0	6 0 0	None . . .	..	..	. . .	49 10 0	
..		..	..	..	7 7 0	7 16 0	..	..	..	. . .	60 3 0	
..		..	12 0 0	..	8 8 0	..	..	..	..	. . .	73 8 0	
..		..	6 6 0	..	5 5 0	..	..	..	..	. . .	43 1 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	2 2 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	2 2 0	
Not fixed.		..	..	2	Not fixed.	..	..	..	..	One warder at £10.		
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	6 0 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	3 0 0	
20 0 0		..	8 0 0	..	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	Two warders at £39 each, and cook at £12.	293 0 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	15 0 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	15 0 0	
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	15 0 0	
10 10 0		..	10 0 0	..	10 10 0	..	..	..	..	. . .	86 0 0	
Gratuitous.		..	..	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	. . .	33 0 0	

12. Kinross. Keeper and Matron of Kinross prison are also teachers. Salary of Surgeon is exclusive of medicines.

Digest o

1.	2.	3.			4.						5.				6.		
County.	Prison.	Average Number of Criminal Prisoners during the Months of October and November, 1841.			Clerks and District Clerks to County Boards and their Committees.						Governor or Keeper.				Matron.		
					Clerks.			District Clerks.			Money.			Other Allowances.	Caution required.			Money.			Other Allowances.
		M.	F.	Total	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
19 Kircudbright Note 13.	Kircudbright	4⅔	2	6⅔	30	0	0	..			75	0	0	House, fuel, and candle.	100	0	0	15	0	0	House, fuel, a candle.
	Maxwelltown	..	..	..	..			..			15	0	0	House	..			..			
	New Galloway	..	..	..	..			..			4	0	0		..			..			
	Castle Douglas	..	..	..	..			..			6	0	0		..			..			
	Creetown	..	..	..	..			..			4	0	0	House and garden	..			..			
20 Lanark Note 14.	Glasgow	299¼	196¼	495½	200	0	0	40	0	0	525	0	0	House, fuel, light, and washing, and 35*l.* for travelling expenses in visiting other prisons in the county.	1000	0	0	140	0	0	House, fuel, ligh washing, an victuals.
	Anderson	..	..	..	..			..			None.			Temporary keeper	..			6	10	0	None
	Broomielaw	..	..	..	..			..			None.			Ditto.							
	Gorbals	..	..	..	..			..			None.			Ditto	..			6	10	0	None
	Rutherglen	..	..	..	..			..			10	0	0	Ditto	..			2	0	0	None
	Calton	..	..	..	..			..			18	4	0		..			3	0	0	
	Lanark	12	2	14	..			..			70	0	0	House, fuel, and light.	10	0	0	30	0	0	20*s.* a quarter fo tea, and three ha loaves a-week.
	Douglas	..	..	..	..			..			10	0	0		..			..			
	Hamilton	18	6	24	..			..			80	0	0		To make good all lo sstbrough neglect or			20	0	0	fault.
	Airdrie	..	..	..	..			..			..			12*s.* per week paid by magistrates.							
21 Linlithgow Note 15.	Linlithgow	11⅕	2⅖	13⅘	40	0	0	..			40	0	0	17*l.* for a house and an assistant.	150	0	0	5	0	0	
	Bathgate	..	..	..	..			..			2	0	0	None	..			..			
	Queensferry	..	..	..	..			..			2	0	0	None	..			..			
22 Nairn	Nairn	1½	1	2½	15	0	0	..			18	0	0	None	100	0	0	6	0	0	None
23 Orkney and Zetland. Note 16.	Kirkwall	½	1½	2	30	0	0	10	0	0	55	0	0	5*l.* house rent	100	0	0	15	0	0	None
	Lerwick	4½	½	5	..			..			28	0	0	Lodgings and 5*l.* for coals.	25	0	0	Not fixed.			
24 Peebles	Peebles	7⅓	1	8⅓	20	0	0	..			45	0	0	House-room, coal, and candle.	50	0	0	Included in			Salary to keeper
25 Perth Note 17.	Perth	39⅜	20⅜	59½	50	0	0	..			75	0	0	House, light, and fire.	300	0	0	25	0	0	House, light, an fire.
	Perth Police Cells	..	..	..	..			..			None.										
	Dunblane	..	..	..	..			..			6	0	0	House	..			..			
	Culross	..	..	..	..			..			2	0	0	4*d.* per night when prisoners in charge.	..			..			
	Kincardine	..	..	..	..			..			2	0	0	Ditto	..			..			
	Crieff	..	..	..	..			..			3	0	0	None	..			..			
	Cupar-Angus	..	..	..	..			..			2	0	0	None	..			..			
	Blairgowrie	..	..	..	..			..			5	0	0	House	..			..			
	Comrie	..	..	..	..			..			1	0	0	None	..			..			
	Dunkeld	..	..	..	..			..			1	0	0	None	..			..			
26 Renfrew Note 18.	Paisley	84	32	116	100	0	0	..			100	0	0	House, light, fuel, and water.	300	0	0	36	8	0	House, light, fue and water.
	Greenock	25½	17½	43	..			..			70	0	0	House-room, fuel, and light.	100	0	0	25	0	0	House, fuel, an light, and provi sions of house.
	Renfrew	..	..	..	..			..			10	0	0	None	..			..			
	Port Glasgow	2	½	2½	..			..			18	2	0	None	..			..			

13. Kircudbright. Clerk to County Board allowed £20 additional for first year. Matron of Kirkudbright prison act also as female teacher.

14. Lanark. Two Matrons in Glasgow prison, and their gross salaries stated. Chaplains' salaries are £150 and £80 Salary of Surgeon to Hamilton prison, exclusive of medicines.

Returns—*continued.*

7. Chaplain: Total Salaries.	8. Teacher. No.	8. Teacher. Total Salaries.	9. Surgeon. No.	9. Surgeon. Total Salaries.	10. Sub-Governor, Assistant-Keeper, or Head Warder.	11. Clerk in Prison. No.	11. Clerk in Prison. Total Salaries.	12. Warders, Male and Female, Watchmen, Gatekeepers, Porters, Gardeners, Nurses, Servants, and Cooks, some of whom have other Allowances besides the Salaries or Wages stated.	13. Total Amount of Officers' Salaries and Wages per Annum, exclusive of Salaries to Clerks to County Boards.	14. Total Amount of Annual Compensation.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
24 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	. . .	136 0 0	10 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	15 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	4 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	6 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	4 0 0	
230 0 0	6	215 0 0	..	150 0 0	100 0 0 House, fuel, and light.	3	183 4 0	*Male warders.* Two at 54*l.* 12*s.* each; seven at 46*l.* 16*s.* each; four at 41*l.* 12*s.* each; four at 31*l.* 4*s.* each. *Female warders.* One at 25*l.*; one at 20*l.*; three at 18*l.* 4*s.* each; one at 18*l.*; and three at 15*l.* each. *Other officers.* Three at 41*l.* 12*s.* each; four at 31*l.* 4*s.* each; and one at 3*l.* 18*s.*	2722 6 0	136 8 0
..	..	..	..	..	26 0 0 None . . .	..	..	. . .	52 10 0	
..	..	..	..	..	32 10 0	..	..	. . .	39 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	12 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	21 4 0	
25 0 0	..	..	..	10 0 0	31 4 0	..	..	. . .	170 4 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	10 0 0	
25 0 0	..	..	..	15 0 0	44 4 0	..	..	One male warder at 39*l.* . . .	223 4 0	
..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	. . .	82 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	2 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	2 0 0	
5 0 0	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	..	..	. . .	37 0 0	
10 0 0	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	. . .	100 0 0	
10 0 0	..	..	..	10 0 0						
5 0 0	..	..	..	6 0 0	..	..	..	. . .	106 0 0	
70 0 0	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	Two male warders at 14*s.* and 17*s.* weekly. Female warder at 10*l.* per annum. And gatekeeper at 10*s.* weekly.	291 12 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	6 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	2 0 0	
								. . .	2 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	3 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	2 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	5 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	1 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	1 0 0	
100 0 0	..	Included in Chaplain's salary.	..	25 0 0	..	..	46 16 0	*Males.* Two at 41*l.* 12*s.* each. *Females.* One at 15*l.* per annum; and one at 7*s.* weekly.	434 12 0	
..	..	45 0 0	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	Two males at 41*l.* 12*s.* each; and one female at 6*l.*	244 4 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	10 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	18 2 0	

15. Linlithgow. Keeper's Assistant is also female teacher.
16. Orkney and Zetland. Keeper and matron of Kirkwall prison act also as teachers.
17. Perth. Salary to Surgeon of Perth prison includes medicine. Chaplain acts also as teacher.
18. Renfrew. Salaries to Surgeons of prisons at Paisley and Greenock include medicines.

Digest

1. County.	2. Prison.	3. Average Number of Criminal Prisoners during the Months of October and November, 1841.			4. Clerks and District Clerks to County Boards and their Committees.		5. Governor or Keeper.			6. Matron.	
					Clerks.	District Clerks.	Money.	Other Allowances.	Caution required.	Money.	Other Allowances
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
27 Ross and Cromarty. Note 19.	Cromarty	2	..	2	Not fixed	..	5 0 0	None	None.	..	
	Stornoway	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	None	None.	..	
	Tain	1¼	¼	1½	..	..	24 0 0	None	None.	..	
	Dingwall	8	..	8	..	..	16 0 0	Allowance for teaching not fixed, and allowance for cooking, 3s. per week.	None.	..	
28 Roxburgh Note 20.	Jedburgh	25	9¼	34¼	40 0 0	..	70 0 0	House-room, fuel, and light.	200 0 0	30 0 0	House-room, f and light, &c.
29 Selkirk	Selkirk	7	..	7	20 0 0	..	30 0 0	None	100 0 0	10 0 0	None
30 Stirling Note 21.	Stirling	36	14	50	50 0 0	..	112 0 0	None	200 0 0	..	
	Falkirk	..	..	..	..	..	1 50 0	None	..	..	
	Alva.										
	Kilsyth.										
31 Sutherland	Dornock	2	..	2	21 0 0	..	35 0 0		50 0 0	..	
32 Wigtown	Stranraer	1⅚	1	2⅚	40 0 0	13 6 8	75 0 0	None	50 0 0	Included in	keeper's salar
	Stranraer Lock-up.	..	..	..	..	..	6 10 0		..	..	
	Glenluce Lock-up	..	..	..	..	..	6 10 0		..	..	
	Port Patrick	..	..	..	..	..	6 10 0		..	..	
	Wigtown	1¾	1	2¾	..	..	35 0 0	House-room	25 0 0	5 0 0	
	Whithorn Lock-up.	..	..	..	..	..	9 2 0		..	..	
	Newton Stewart Lock-up.	..	..	..	..	..	None				

19. Ross and Cromarty. Salary to Surgeon of Stornoway prison is exclusive of medicines to Excise prisoners.
20. Roxburgh. Salary to Surgeon of prison at Jedburgh includes medicines.

s—*continued.*

	8. Teacher.		9. Surgeon.		10. Sub-Governor, Assistant-Keeper, or Head Warder.		11. Clerk in Prison.		12. Warders, Male and Female, Watchmen, Gatekeepers, Porters, Gardeners, Nurses, Servants, and Cooks, some of whom have other Allowances besides the Salaries or Wages stated.	13. Total Amount of Officers' Salaries and Wages per Annum, exclusive of Salaries to Clerks to County Board.	14. Total Amount of Annual Compensation.
	No.	Total Salaries.	No.	Total Salaries.			No.	Total Salaries.			
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 3 0	. . .	8 3 0	
	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	Not fixed.			
	..	..	..	6 6 0	..	..	..	Not fixed.			
	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	..	..	Not fixed.			
0 0	..	Included in Chaplain's salary.	..	27 0 0	..	..	..	..	One warder (maintained by keeper) 20*l.*, besides house, fuel, and light.	182 0 0	
ne.	..	Not fixed.	2	5 0 0							
	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	One warder at 12*s.* weekly; whereof 8*s.* paid by keeper, and 4*s.* by County Board.	147 8 0	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	15 0 0	
5 0	..	5 5 0	..	12 12 0	..	..	..	..	. . .	58 2 0	
0 0	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	Warder and cook at 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* each and barber 3*l.*	126 5 0	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	6 10 0	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	6 10 0	
0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	6 10 0	
	..	..	..	10 10 0	..	..	..	..	. . .	61 0 0	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	9 2 0	

21. Stirling. Salary to Surgeon of prison at Stirling includes medicines.

DIGEST of RETURNS from the PRISON BOARDS of the several COUNTIES in SCOTLAND of the PRISONERS Confined in their res
Day of June there

Note.—In consequence of the great extent of these Returns, and being the first made by the County Boards since the present Registe

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	In Prison at the commencement of the said Period.										Number received during the Period.				
			Criminals.							Civil.			Criminals.			Ci	
						Untried.		Convicted.									
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F
Aberdeen. . . .	Aberdeen	1	87	52	139	13	6	74	46	10	..	10	250	226	476	31	
Argyll	Inverary	2	5	4	9	..	1	5	3	1	..	1	40	6	46	1	
,, ...	Campbelltown . . .	3	6	..	6	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	24	8	32	4	
,, ...	Tobermory	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	
Ayr	Ayr	5	28	7	35	10	2	18	5	6	..	6	103	47	150	17	
Banff. . . .	Banff	6	8	..	8	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	34	19	53	5	
Berwick . . .	Greenlaw	7	6	3	9	5	..	1	3	1	1	2	22	9	31	..	
Bute	Rothesay	8	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	16	1	
Caithness . . .	Wick	9	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	3	8	5	
Clackmannan* . .	. . . .	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumbarton . . .	Dumbarton	11	10	5	15	2	..	9	4	..	..	..	42	14	56	10	
Dumfries. . . .	Dumfries	12	23	3	26	2	..	21	3	2	..	2	96	33	129	20	
Edinburgh . . .	Edinburgh Prison . .	13	267	212	479	47	35	220	177	12	1	13	695	818	1,513	41	
,, . . .	,, Lock-up . .	14	16	4	20	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	270	194	464	..	
,, . . .	,, Police Office .	15	28	29	57	10	5	18	24	..	..	..	2,856	2,652	5,508	..	
,, . . .	Leith Police Office . .	16	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	225	644	..	
,, . . .	Musselburgh	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	7	34	..	
Elgin. . . .	Elgin	18	5	1	6	3	1	2	..	1	..	1	17	8	25	3	
,, . . .	Forres	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14	1	
Fife . . .	Cupar	20	15	13	28	9	6	6	7	..	1	1	46	15	61	13	
,, . .	Dunfermline	21	8	5	13	1	1	7	4	1	..	1	118	39	157	6	
,, . . .	Kirkaldy	22	13	2	15	1	..	12	2	1	..	1	79	30	109	3	
,, ...	St. Andrew's	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	20	..	
,, ...	Inverkeithing	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9	..	
Forfar	Forfar	25	11	4	15	7	1	4	3	1	..	1	29	9	38	4	
,, ...	Dundee	26	84	38	122	20	10	64	28	5	..	5	228	107	335	23	
,, ...	Arbroath	27	12	4	16	8	2	4	2	2	..	2	36	19	55	2	
,, ...	Montrose	28	8	6	14	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	26	15	41	4	
,, ...	Brechin	29	2	1	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	16	8	24	4	
Haddington . .	Haddington	30	8	3	11	4	1	4	2	3	..	3	107	31	138	3	
Inverness . . .	Inverness	31	22	11	33	..	2	22	9	2	..	2	51	22	73	7	
,, . . .	Grantown	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	
,, . . .	Portree	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14	..	
Kincardine . . .	Stonehaven	34	8	..	8	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	14	7	21	1	
Kinross	Kinross	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	3	2	
Kirkcudbright . .	Kirkcudbright. . . .	36	15	2	17	1	..	14	2	..	..	..	32	8	40	3	
,, . .	Creetown	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	
,, . .	Maxwelltown	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	
,, . .	Castle Douglas . . .	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	21	..	
Lanark	Glasgow	40	262	170	432	82	50	180	120	14	..	14	905	531	1,436	75	
,, ...	Calton, Glasgow . . .	41	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	135	86	221	..	
,, ...	Gorbals ,, . . .	42	2	3	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	276	245	521	..	
,, ...	Lanark.	43	4	1	5	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	36	11	47	5	
,, ...	Hamilton	44	17	4	21	9	3	8	1	1	..	1	150	45	195	19	
Linlithgow . . .	Linlithgow	45	21	2	23	8	1	13	1	..	..	..	60	9	69	4	
Nairn.	Nairn	46	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	15	2	17	3	
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall	47	2	2	4	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	9	3	12	1	
,, ,, .	Lerwick	48	5	1	6	2	..	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	..	
Peebles	Peebles	49	5	1	6	1	1	4	..	1	..	1	23	8	31	1	
Perth.	Perth	50	46	35	81	9	8	37	27	3	..	3	197	102	299	18	
,, ...	Dunblane	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	4	28	..	
,, ...	Perth Police	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	49	68	..	
Renfrew	Paisley.	53	80	40	120	23	5	57	35	16	..	16	270	167	437	36	
,, ...	Greenock	54	20	20	40	5	7	15	13	..	..	..	156	81	237	..	
,, ...	Port Glasgow	55	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	71	16	87	..	
,, ...	Renfrew	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11	..	
Ross† and Cromarty	Cromarty	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11	1	
,, ,, .	Dingwall	58	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	19	..	19	2	
,, ,, .	Tain	59	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	
,, ,, .	Stornoway	60	8	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	5	3	8	1	
Roxburgh . . .	Jedburgh	61	19	6	25	5	..	14	6	2	..	2	71	34	105	2	
Selkirk	Selkirk.	62	2	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	35	12	47	..	
Stirling	Stirling	63	47	19	66	11	4	36	15	..	1	1	80	49	129	13	
Sutherland . . .	Dornock	64	2	1	3	1	1	1	..	3	..	3	4	..	4	1	
Wigtown . . .	Wigtown	65	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	20	10	30	2	
,, . . .	Stranraer	66	2	4	6	..	3	2	1	1	..	1	18	6	24	12	
	Total . .	..	1,262	724	1,986	328	172	935	551	95	5	100	8,342	6,092	14,434	410	2

* There is no Prison within the County of Clackmannan, the Prison of Stirling being declared the Common Jail of the County of Clackma
examination, or until the warrants of commitment to Stirling are made out.

† In the Prison of Fortrose, in the County of Ross, there was one Male Prisoner confined for a debt of about £10, from 1st to 28th May, 18
There were no Criminal Prisoners in confinement during the period.

s, for the Period beginning on 1st January, 1841, immediately after Midnight of the preceding Day, and ending on the last ht of that Day.

ation, various errors have arisen from want of uniformity in making them. The results are reported with as much accuracy as possible.

umber in Confinement during the said Period.					Average Number in Confinement during the said Period.						Number forwarded during the said Period to other Prisons, and not received back again.						Number who have Escaped during the said Period.					
riminals.		Civil.			Criminals.			Civil.			Criminals.			Civil.			Criminals.			Civil.		
F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
278	615	41	1	42	73½	54½	128	9 13/191	3/191	9 16/191	9	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	55	2	..	2	7¼	1½	8¾	½	..	½	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
8	38	4	..	4	6¼	1½	7¾	¼	..	¼	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	185	23	..	23	29½	9½	39	3	..	3	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	61	5	..	5	8½	4	12½	½	..	½	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	40	1	1	2	6¾	1	7¾	1	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	19	1	..	1	2¼	2½	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	12	5	..	5	2¼	½	2¾	¼	..	¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	71	10	1	11	8¾	3¾	12½	2⅓	..	2⅓	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	155	22	..	22	25¼	5¼	30¾	3¼	..	3¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
030	1,992	53	10	63	255⅓	203	458⅓	11 15	1 98	12 113	6	2	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
198	484	..	..	..	8	6⅓	14⅓	..	..	..	246	170	416	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
681	5,565	..	..	..	25	35	60	..	..	..	453	734	1,187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
225	646	..	..	..	2	1½	3½	..	..	..	58	42	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	31	4	..	4	5	1	6	1	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	14	1	..	1	⅕	⅕	⅖	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	89	13	3	16	11½	5¼	16¾	3	..	3	12	2	14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
44	170	7	..	7	9¾	6	15¾	⅝	..	⅝	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	124	4	..	4	14¼	5½	19¾	¾	..	¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	20	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	9	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	9	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	53	5	..	5	9¼	1¾	10¾	7 7/12	..	7 7/12	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	457	28	..	28	86¾	35¾	122½	3½	..	3½	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	71	4	..	4	7½	6	13½	¾	..	¾	9	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	55	4	..	4	3	6	9	3	..	3	1	3	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	27	4	..	4	3	1½	4½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	149	6	1	7	..	..	15⅔	1	..	1	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	106	9	..	9	16¾	10½	27¼	1⅓	..	1⅓	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	29	1	1	2	4	2	6	1/15	..	1/15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	3	..	3	..	1	1	⅖	..	⅖	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	57	3	..	3	10¾	1¾	12½	½	..	½	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4	..	..	..	22/30	..	22/30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	21	..	..	..	20/30	4/30	24/30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
701	1,868	89	1	90	301⅝	186⅛	487⅝	14⅜	..	14⅜	117	33	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	222	..	..	..	1½	1¼	2¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
248	526	..	..	..	3	2¾	5¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	52	6	..	6	6¼	2¼	8½	2	..	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	216	20	1	21	18	5	23	2	1	3	8	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	92	4	..	4	13⅜	1⅞	15⅛	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	19	4	..	4	1¾	1¼	3	⅛	..	⅛	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	16	1	..	1	5⅜	1⅜	7⅛	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	12	1	1	2	3½	2½	6	1⅙	1	2⅙	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	37	2	..	2	3½	1	4½	⅙	..	⅙	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
37	380	21	..	21	39	26	65	6	..	6	29	17	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	28	..	..	..	1⅓	1	2⅓	..	..	..	14	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	68	..	..	..	⅕	⅗	⅘	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
07	557	52	2	54	80	46	126	8	1½	9½	13	6	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
01	277	..	..	..	12¾	11	23¾	..	..	..	14	8	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	89	..	..	..	3	½	3½	..	..	..	9	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	11	1	2	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	25	3	..	3	4¾	..	4¾	⅙	..	⅙	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	15	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	16	1	..	1	7½	½	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	130	4	..	4	17¼	6½	23¾	1½	..	1½	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	50	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	195	13	2	15	36	19	55	2	1	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	7	4	..	4	2	1	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	32	3	2	5	3	1¾	4¾	½	¼	¾	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	30	13	..	13	4¾	4½	9¼	⅕	..	⅕	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	16,402	505	29	534	1,222	742	1,979	90	7	97	1,095	1,051	2,146	3	..	3	6	..	6	..	..	..

c. 109. There is a Lock-up House at Alloa, but Prisoners are never committed to it, it being merely used for locking them up whilst under

e another Prisoner was incarcerated for deserting his master's service, but was on the same day liberated on the written consent of his master.

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland of the Prisoners

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Number of those who Escaped who have been Re-taken.						Number in Prison at Midnight on 30th Ju							
			Criminals.			Civil.			Criminals.							
									Total.			Untried.		Convicted.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	36	97	7	5	54	31	9
Argyll	Inverary	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	6	2	..	3	1	..
,,	Campbelltown	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	3	9	2	1	4	2	..
,,	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	8	35	8	..	19	8	6
Banff	Banff	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	3	..	3	4	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8	2	2	2	2	1
Bute	Rothesay	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	1	3	1	..
Caithness	Wick	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..
Clackmannan		10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	2	2	2	1	2
Dumfries	Dumfries	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	5	27	1	3	21	2	2
Edinburgh	Edinburgh Prison	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	205	457	34	25	218	180	11
,,	,, Lock-up	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	19	15	4	..	..	..
,,	,, Police Office	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	44	67	10	11	13	33	..
,,	Leith Police Office	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	2	..
,,	Musselburgh	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..
Elgin	Elgin	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	1	1	3	..	1
,,	Forres	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	20	1	..	1	..	..	..	14	3	17	8	..	6	3	1
,,	Dunfermline	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	22	6	1	11	4	..
,,	Kirkaldy	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	23	1	..	19	3	..
,,	St. Andrew's	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Inverkeithing	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Forfar	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10	2	2	6	..	..
,,	Dundee	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	44	123	6	8	73	36	2
,,	Arbroath	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	14	4	6	3	1	..
,,	Montrose	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	2	..	1	4	3
,,	Brechin	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	2	1	1	..	..
Haddington	Haddington	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	24	3	2	14	5	..
Inverness	Inverness	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	27	4	2	12	9	2
,,	Grantown	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portree	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	1	1	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	3	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	2	6	..	..
,,	Creetown	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maxwelltown	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Castle Douglas	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	204	482	57	67	221	137	15
,,	Calton, Glasgow	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	3	1	..
,,	Gorbals ,,	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	1	2	..
,,	Lanark	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10	..	1	8	1	3
,,	Hamilton	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	24	9	8	4	3	3
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	20	3	2	11	4	..
Nairn	Nairn	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	4	2	..
,, ,,	Lerwick	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	1
Peebles	Peebles	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	4	1	1
Perth	Perth	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	24	55	10	6	21	18	4
,,	Dunblane	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Perth Police	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	39	113	10	4	64	35	3
,,	Greenock	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	13	30	7	8	10	5	..
,,	Port Glasgow	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Renfrew	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Cromarty	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Dingwall	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	3	..	2	..	1
,, ,,	Tain	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
,, ,,	Stornoway	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	10	31	6	3	10	12	1
Selkirk	Selkirk	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	15	43	4	1	24	14	2
Sutherland	Dornock	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wigtown	Wigtown	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	2	2	..
,,	Stranraer	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	1	2	4	3	1
	Total	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1,149	754	1,903	243	182	899	579	78

their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on 1st January, 1841, &c.—*continued.*

Greatest Number of Males and Females respectively at any time during the said Period.								Greatest Number, including both Sexes, at any one time.		Least Number of Males and Females respectively at any time during the said Period.								Least Number, including both Sexes, at any one time.	
Criminals.						Civil.		Criminals.	Civil.	Criminals.						Civil.		Criminals.	Civil.
Males.			Females.							Males.			Females.						
Total.	Untried.	Convicted.	Total.	Untried.	Convicted.	M.	F.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Untried.	Convicted.	Total.	Untried.	Convicted.	M.	F.	Total.	Total.
92	23	69	74	11	63	15	1	148	15	60	8	52	35	4	31	4	..	97	4
11	4	7	4	1	3	2	..	13	2	4	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	5	..
11	3	8	4	1	3	2	..	12	2	3	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	4	1
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
37	10	27	18	1	17	8	..	51	8	20	2	18	2	1	1	..	..	25	..
11	5	6	8	7	1	2	..	18	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
10	1	9	4	1	3	1	1	12	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	4	2
5	1	4	4	2	2	1	..	8	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	..
4	..	4	3	2	1	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	7	6	8	4	4	3	1	18	3	4	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	7	1
35	13	22	9	4	5	7	..	41	7	19	2	17	2	2	..	2	..	24	2
283	47	236	236	27	209	17	5	496	22	228	36	192	173	30	143	7	..	401	..
20	20	..	16	16	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	44	9	65	48	17	..	..	104	..	7	2	5	9	3	6	..	..	16	..
13	12	1	9	6	3	..	..	17	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	6	2	3	3	..	1	..	9	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	6	10	13	6	7	4	2	28	6	6	2	4	1	..	1	1	..	10	2
17	7	10	10	2	8	3	..	25	3	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
23	1	22	13	4	9	3	..	30	3	8	1	7	2	..	2	..	..	13	..
2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	3	12	5	..	5	2	..	18	2	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
109	19	90	48	13	35	6	..	148	6	68	4	64	29	7	22	1	..	104	1
16	13	3	9	6	3	2	..	21	2	2	2	..	4	1	3	..	..	6	..
11	3	8	9	7	2	3	..	20	3	3	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	4	..
4	1	3	3	3	..	1	..	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
18	4	14	7	2	5	3	1	25	3	6	4	2	2	1	1	..	..	8	..
24	..	24	16	4	12	4	..	35	4	12	2	10	6	1	5	..	..	20	..
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	2	3	2	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
8	3	5	4	2	2	1	1	9	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	5	15	5	1	4	1	..	22	1	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
353	81	272	224	57	167	18	1	575	18	262	82	180	159	38	121	11	1	432	11
8	..	8	5	..	5	..	..	11	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
13	..	13	5	..	5	..	..	18	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
11	1	10	5	..	5	3	..	16	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	1
25	15	10	12	8	4	5	1	29	6	13	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	15	2
21	8	13	6	5	1	..	..	23	..	7	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	10	..
6	5	1	2	..	2	2	..	7	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
7	5	2	3	1	2	1	..	9	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	4	..
5	..	5	2	..	2	1	1	7	2	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	4	..
10	7	3	3	2	1	1	..	12	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
68	22	46	35	7	28	9	..	103	9	29	5	24	18	7	11	3	..	49	3
4	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	30	67	60	10	50	17	2	148	17	62	19	43	34	3	31	3	1	96	5
24	8	16	20	10	10	..	..	40	..	6	2	4	5	4	1	..	..	11	..
14	13	1	3	2	1	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	3	2	..	2	1	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	..	8	2	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20	9	11	13	2	11	2	..	31	2	12	4	8	4	2	2	1	..	18	1
4	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	10	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
52	16	36	25	13	12	6	2	70	6	22	4	18	12	..	12	1	1	43	2
5	..	5	1	..	1	3	..	6	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	2
7	..	7	5	2	3	2	1	10	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	4	..
7	7	..	6	2	4	4	..	13	4	4	4	..	3	..	3	1	..	7	1
,703	511	1,192	1,070	317	753	172	22	3,006	185	922	210	712	520	107	413	44	6	1,506	42

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland of the Prisoners Confine

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Age of Criminal Prisoners received during the said Period, as recorded													
			12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen. . . .	Aberdeen	1	22	11	37	16	56	34	51	67	38	51	30	31	13	12
Argyll	Inverary	2	..	..	1	..	4	..	17	..	6	2	7	2	4	..
,, ...	Campbelltown . . .	3	..	..	2	..	6	1	5	1	5	3	2	1	2	2
,, ...	Tobermory	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	5	4	3	11	..	22	17	33	20	21	2	5	2	4	2
Banff. . . .	Banff	6	..	..	..	..	9	4	14	..	12	5	5	8	..	3
Berwick . . .	Greenlaw	7	..	1	..	..	3	2	11	3	5	2	2	1	1	..
Bute	Rothesay	8	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	1	1	1	2	2
Caithness . . .	Wick	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
Clackmannan . .	. . . . .	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Dumbarton . . .	Dumbarton	11	1	1	1	3	13	4	18	3	7	2	1	1	1	.
Dumfries. . . .	Dumfries	12	1	..	4	2	15	4	30	8	14	12	23	3	5	3
Edinburgh . . .	Edinburgh Prison . .	13	14	13	112	35	188	215	184	312	90	136	50	59	39	26
,, ...	,, Lock-up . .	14	17	8	79	30	55	46	64	55	33	36	8	12	11	4
,, ...	,, Police Office .	15	274	149	331	152	576	566	783	917	425	471	308	240	90	85
,, ...	Leith Police Office . .	16	14	6	26	14	89	55	168	68	59	52	44	18	16	2
,, ...	Musselburgh	17	..	..	7	1	8	1	6	3	4	1	1	..	..	.
Elgin. . . .	Elgin	18	1	..	3	..	2	1	5	4	4	1	2	1	..	.
,, ...	Forres	19	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	.
Fife	Cupar	20	..	1	5	1	17	1	15	3	6	5	3	1	..	.
,, ...	Dunfermline	21	3	1	12	5	24	9	41	8	29	9	5	6	3	3
,, ...	Kirkaldy	22	3	..	8	1	12	4	22	9	19	3	12	9	2	3
,, ...	St. Andrew's	23	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	1	1	1	..	2	..	.
,, ...	Inverkeithing. . . .	24	3	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.
Forfar	Forfar	25	..	..	4	..	9	3	17	6	6	3	3	..	1	.
,, ...	Dundee	26	9	2	21	6	69	24	63	31	39	23	20	15	5	3
,, ...	Arbroath	27	8	..	7	1	4	1	13	10	2	3	1	3	1	.
,, ...	Montrose	28	..	..	2	..	9	10	14	5	3	4	5	1	..	.
,, ...	Brechin	29	1	..	3	..	8	1	4	4	1	2	..	1	1	.
Haddington . . .	Haddington	30	4	1	14	6	25	3	29	7	17	10	19	6	3	.
Inverness. . . .	Inverness	31	..	..	2	3	13	8	24	6	8	4	4	..	..	.
,, ...	Grantown	32	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	.
,, ...	Portree	33	..	..	1	..	3	1	3	..	2	2	1	..	..	.
Kincardine . . .	Stonehaven	34	..	..	2	..	5	4	3	..	9	1	3	1	..	.
Kinross	Kinross	35	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Kirkcudbright . .	Kirkcudbright	36	3	..	5	..	7	2	12	3	..	2	3	1	2	.
,, . .	Creetown	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	.
,, . .	Maxwelltown	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	.
,, . .	Castle Douglas . . .	39	1	..	1	..	1	..	8	2	2	1	2	1	..	.
Lanark	Glasgow	40	31	9	157	61	306	149	245	160	98	89	43	47	20	18
,, ...	Calton, Glasgow . . .	41	3	2	6	..	22	6	30	21	31	39	25	17	14	3
,, ...	Gorbals ,, ...	42	5	3	27	9	40	55	77	76	75	41	38	37	11	2
,, ...	Lanark	43	2	..	6	..	3	2	9	4	10	2	5	3	..	.
,, ...	Hamilton	44	24	..	16	2	27	8	32	10	13	12	10	7	13	3
Linlithgow . . .	Linlithgow	45	1	..	1	1	13	..	24	3	10	2	7	1	3	
Nairn. . . .	Nairn	46	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	2	..	..	1	1	
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall	47	1	..	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	.
,, ,, .	Lerwick	48	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	2	1	1	2	..	1	.
Peebles	Peebles	49	1	..	2	..	..	3	2	1	8	2	6	..	2	3
Perth	Perth	50	5	..	13	6	51	19	53	36	42	17	18	13	6	1
,, ...	Dunblane	51	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	3	7	1	1	..	2	.
,, ...	Perth Police	52	2	..	1	6	14	6	..	29	..	2	1	2	1	.
Renfrew	Paisley	53	12	1	26	15	66	56	104	50	43	21	12	15	6	3
,, ...	Greenock	54	11	1	19	12	38	10	45	34	19	13	16	6	6	3
,, ...	Port Glasgow	55	6	..	18	..	10	1	20	8	12	3	5	2	..	.
,, ...	Renfrew	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	2	1	..	.
Ross and Cromarty .	Cromarty	57	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	2	1	..	..	.
,, ,, .	Dingwall	58	1	..	1	..	5	..	5	..	3	..	2	..	2	.
,, ,, .	Tain	59	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	.
,, ,, .	Stornoway.	60	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	.
Roxburgh . . .	Jedburgh	61	..	3	7	2	18	6	26	10	11	4	5	5	3	3
Selkirk	Selkirk.	62	2	..	2	1	4	..	8	..	6	1	9	9	4	1
Stirling	Sterling	63	..	1	6	6	19	8	32	13	14	14	5	4	3	3
Sutherland . . .	Dornock	64	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	.
Wigtown. . . .	Wigtown	65	3	..	4	2	..	1	9	3	2	2	1	1	..	1
,, ...	Stranraer	66	2	..	..	..	..	2	6	3	6	1	4	..	..	.
	Total . .	..	488	217	1,075	400	1,826	1,361	2,438	2,028	1,223	1,324	804	602	319	238

ir respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on 1st January, 1841, &c.—*continued.*

sion.			Birth-place and Residence of Criminal Prisoners received during the said Period, as recorded on Admission.																					
			Number who were born											Number who have passed the greater part of life										
d 60.	Total.		In this County.		Elsewhere in Scotland.		In England or Wales.		In Ireland.		Out of the British Isles.		Total.		In this County.		Elsewhere in Scotland.		In England or Wales.		In Ireland.		Out of the British Isles.		Total.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4	250	226	142	126	80	82	10	7	14	11	4	..	250	226	167	160	59	54	11	2	9	..	4	..	250	226
2	40	6	31	3	8	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	40	6	34	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	6
..	24	8	19	4	4	..	..	1	6	3	1	..	30	8	21	4	5	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	30	8
..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
1	103	47	55	30	22	10	1	..	24	7	1	..	103	47	66	36	20	8	1	..	15	3	1	..	103	47
..	42	19	24	8	14	10	1	..	3	1	..	..	42	19	28	14	14	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	42	19
..	22	9	7	..	7	7	5	1	3	..	..	1	22	9	11	..	5	6	6	3	..	..	..	..	22	9
1	10	6	3	2	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	6	3	4	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	6
..	5	3	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	42	14	13	6	15	8	4	..	10	..	..	..	42	14	18	5	15	9	2	..	7	..	..	..	42	14
2	96	33	52	18	18	8	8	1	16	6	2	..	96	33	66	23	14	7	9	1	3	2	4	..	96	33
22	695	818	343	429	194	303	47	24	104	56	7	6	695	818	475	645	111	140	40	6	62	27	7	..	695	818
3	270	194	155	105	69	70	10	5	32	12	4	2	270	194	201	157	39	33	11	..	16	4	3	..	270	194
68	2,856	2,652	Register does not give this information								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	421	225	226	145	117	62	23	2	45	16	10	..	421	225	262	164	93	46	22	1	37	14	7	..	421	225
1	27	7	24	6	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	27	7	23	6	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	27	7
..	17	8	12	5	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	8	13	5	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	8
..	10	4	3	2	5	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	4	6	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4
1	46	15	36	12	8	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	46	15	36	12	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	15
..	118	39	76	18	29	16	..	..	13	5	..	..	118	39	81	27	26	8	..	..	7	4	3	..	118	39
1	79	30	63	22	14	7	1	..	1	1	..	..	79	30	61	23	12	5	1	..	..	..	5	2	79	30
1	14	6	12	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	5	12	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6
..	7	2	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
..	40	13	29	9	11	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	40	13	33	12	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	13
3	228	107	116	51	85	43	12	1	15	12	..	..	228	107	148	71	63	28	10	1	7	7	..	..	228	107
..	36	19	26	9	7	7	..	..	3	2	..	1	36	19	29	11	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	19
1	34	21	22	12	9	9	..	..	3	..	..	..	34	21	6	2	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	18	9	11	1	7	2	..	1	..	5	..	..	18	9	13	2	5	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	18	9
..	115	34	63	14	26	9	12	3	13	8	1	..	115	34	70	19	22	7	11	..	11	8	1	..	115	34
..	51	22	25	12	22	10	1	..	2	..	1	..	51	22	28	16	22	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	51	22
..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	10	4	8	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	4	8	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	4
1	22	7	11	4	10	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	7	10	4	10	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	22	7
..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	32	8	27	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	8	28	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	8
..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
1	16	5	8	..	6	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	16	5	8	..	6	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	16	5
1	905	531	357	209	293	201	54	8	192	110	..	3	905	531	525	347	203	128	51	6	119	49	7	1	905	531
..	135	87	60	30	32	24	2	2	41	31	..	..	135	87	88	51	21	11	1	2	25	20	..	..	135	87
4	276	245	130	121	75	59	14	13	57	52	..	..	276	245	180	131	25	49	14	13	57	52	..	..	276	245
..	36	11	20	7	11	4	2	..	3	..	..	..	36	11	23	9	8	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	36	11
1	150	45	64	16	35	8	3	1	48	20	..	..	150	45	71	12	29	4	7	3	43	26	..	..	150	45
1	60	9	19	6	30	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	63	6	20	7	24	1	3	..	13	1	..	..	60	9
..	15	2	4	3	9	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	4	6	3	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	4
..	9	3	5	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	3	5	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	3
..	7	5	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
..	23	8	7	..	13	5	2	..	..	3	1	..	23	8	9	..	13	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	23	8
3	197	102	119	52	65	42	2	..	10	8	1	..	197	102	116	58	68	41	2	..	..	2	11	1	197	102
..	24	4	10	4	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	24	4	10	4	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	24	4
4	19	49	14	32	4	15	..	1	1	1	..	..	19	49	16	39	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	49
2	270	167	123	75	58	56	8	2	80	33	1	1	270	167	163	121	52	24	12	2	42	20	1	..	270	167
3	156	81	63	41	50	24	7	..	35	14	1	2	156	81	84	51	39	21	10	1	18	8	5	..	156	81
1	71	16	22	3	23	7	3	..	22	6	1	..	71	16	34	8	18	4	3	..	15	4	1	..	71	16
..	9	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	9	2	5	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	9	2
..	9	2	4	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	4	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2
..	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
..	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
..	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
1	71	34	30	12	21	13	11	1	8	8	1	..	71	34	55	12	20	12	6	8	6	2	4	..	71	34
..	35	12	12	1	17	7	..	1	6	3	..	..	35	12	12	1	17	7	..	1	6	3	..	..	35	12
..	80	49	35	17	34	26	4	..	4	1	4	4	81	48	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	1	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
..	20	10	13	2	2	6	..	..	5	2	..	..	20	10	14	4	3	4	..	1	3	1	..	..	20	10
..	18	6	9	3	..	2	..	..	9	1	..	..	8	16	12	4	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	18	6
140	8,346	6,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland of the Prisoners Confin

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Knowledge of Trade by Criminals.						Trades and other Occupatio									
			Had not a knowledge of a Trade, nor been brought up to a regular Employment.		Had a knowledge of a Trade on Admission, or been brought up to a regular Employment.		Total.		Weavers.		Shoe-makers.		Tailors.		Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, Wrights, &c.		Masons, Bricklayers Stone-cutters, &c	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
berdeen	Aberdeen	1	25	31	225	195	250	226	19	7	10	..	2	..	7	..	4	..
rgyll	Inverary	2	6	2	34	4	40	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..
,,	Campbelltown	3	8	..	22	8	30	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tobermory	4	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
yr	Ayr	5	24	35	79	12	103	47	22	..	4	..	5	..	2	..	2	..
anff	Banff	6	4	..	38	19	42	19	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	4	..
erwick	Greenlaw	7	3	7	19	2	22	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
ute	Rothesay	8	1	2	9	4	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
aithness	Wick	9	..	3	5	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
lackmannan		10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
umbarton	Dumbarton	11	2	3	40	11	42	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
umfries	Dumfries	12	5	10	91	23	96	33	19	2	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
dinburgh	Edinburgh Prison	13	91	70	604	748	695	818	5	..	31	..	25	..	31	..	5	..
,,	,, Lock-up	14	36	99	234	95	270	194	10	..	14	..	12	..	9	..	7	..
,,	,, Police Office	15	Register	does not	give this	informa	tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Leith Police Office	16	No	return	..	..	..	..	5	..	11	..	3	..	35	..	10	..
,,	Musselburgh	17	5	..	22	7	27	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
lgin	Elgin	18	5	5	12	3	17	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Forres	19	7	4	3	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
ife	Cupar	20	5	10	41	5	46	15	15	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	1	..
,,	Dunfermline	21	6	9	112	30	118	39	39	..	5	..	4	..	3	..	6	..
,,	Kirkaldy	22	4	15	75	15	79	30	22	3	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
,,	St. Andrew's	23	1	6	13	..	14	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
,,	Inverkeithing	24	7	2	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
orfar	Forfar	25	No	return	..	..	..	..	20	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dundee	26	12	11	216	96	228	107	42	2	10	..	7	..	10	..	6	..
,,	Arbroath	27	14	13	22	6	36	19	7	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
,,	Montrose	28	4	2	31	18	35	20	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
,,	Brechin	29	5	2	13	7	18	9	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
addington	Haddington	30	No	return	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	2	..	6	..	2	..
nverness	Inverness	31	37	22	14	..	51	22	2	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
,,	Grantown	32	1	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portree	33	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	34	6	3	16	4	22	7	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	35	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	36	18	4	14	4	32	8	8	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Creetown	37	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maxwelltown	38	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Castle Douglas	39	3	4	13	1	16	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
anark	Glasgow	40	155	211	750	320	905	531	100	32	33	..	25	..	31	..	17	..
,,	Calton, Glasgow	41	No	return	..	..	..	..	66	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Gorbals ,,	42	No	return	..	..	..	..	13	3	11	..	5	..	24	..	23	..
,,	Lanark	43	1	2	35	9	36	11	10	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
,,	Hamilton	44	25	..	125	45	150	45	7	5	6	..	2	..	2	..	6	..
inlithgow	Linlithgow	45	8	2	55	4	63	6	2	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Nairn	Nairn	46	1	1	14	3	15	4	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	47	5	3	4	..	9	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Lerwick	48	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	49	No	return	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	50	77	80	120	22	197	102	22	..	6	..	4	..	14	..	4	..
,,	Dunblane	51	5	4	19	..	24	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
,,	Perth Police	52	3	37	16	12	19	49	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	53	102	81	168	86	270	167	39	3	11	..	6	..	8	..	2	..
,,	Greenock	54	34	44	122	37	156	81	6	1	6	..	..	1	11	..	2	..
,,	Port Glasgow	55	16	7	53	11	69	18	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	4	..
,,	Renfrew	56	3	2	6	..	9	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Cromarty	57	3	2	6	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Dingwall	58	4	..	15	..	19	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Tain	59	2	..	9	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,, ,,	Stornoway	60	5	3	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	61	5	29	6	2	11	31	14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	62	..	..	12	..	12	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	63	2	8	78	41	80	49	14	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Sutherland	Dornock	64	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	65	7	6	13	4	20	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Stranraer	66	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

spective Prisons, for the Period beginning on 1st January, 1841, &c.—*continued.*

Prisoners received during the said Period previous to Confinement.

Day Labourers.		Employed in Factories and Mills.		Farm Servants.		Domestic Servants.		Carters.		Colliers.		Fishermen.		Sailors.		Soldiers.		Butchers.		Keepers of Beer and Whiskey Shops.		Keepers of Pawn Shops.		Prostitutes.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
33	..	9	4	11	11	4	9	17	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	6	..	4	1	2	2	..	..	..	56	101	134	250	226
12	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	40	6
11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	30	8
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
14	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	7	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	4	7	79	39
6	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	42	19
6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	22	9
2	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	10	6
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	1	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	42	14
18	7	..	..	1	..	..	6	7	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	32	14	96	33
99	8	3	3	2	..	4	67	27	..	3	..	1	..	14	..	58	..	6	..	2	..	1	1	..	336	341	403	695	818
43	9	2	..	..	..	5	10	6	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	36	103	39	270	194
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	36	..	..	..	1	..	84	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	1	2	..	85	100	132	421	225
6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	27	7
..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	17	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	10	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	46	15
6	..	2	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	24	118	39
18	..	11	5	2	..	1	1	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	16	7	79	30
19	..	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	14	6
3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	2
4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	40	13
6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	16	216	96
20	..	33	30	..	..	..	47	9	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	3	22	6
6	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	31	18
10	1	5	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	18	9
3	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	115	34
41	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30	26	51	22
16	..	2	1	7	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	3	3	1
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	4
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	16	4
1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	32	8
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
3	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5
84	..	45	56	4	..	..	66	34	..	30	..	..	..	29	..	83	..	13	..	4	..	..	1	..	138	174	165	905	531
14	..	6	20	3	..	4	8	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	10	32	135	87
32	..	32	26	1	..	..	12	17	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	..	42	71	166	276	245
4	..	..	1	7	2	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	35	9
40	..	3	10	5	..	..	5	10	..	20	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	2	2	3	2	..	10	5	11	150	45
29	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	6
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	14	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	9	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	7	5
4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	11	6	23	8
53	..	10	7	18	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	63	197	102
7	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	24	4
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	3	12	19	49
79	..	29	35	3	1	..	20	5	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	18	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	67	45	40	270	167
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	3	..	1	..	22	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	16	63	59	156	81
13	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	19	11	69	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	9	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	9	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	19	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	5	3
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	60	3
26	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	35	12
7	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	25	80	49
12	1	3	4	2	..	1	9	4	..	16	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	1
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	13	4
7	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	2	2	18	6
6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland of the Prisoners C

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Previous Imprisonments in the said Prison of Criminal Prisoners received during the said P																	
			Once before.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times.		Five times.		Six times and under 10.		10 times and under 20.		20 times and under 50.		50 times and upwards.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	38	39	14	23	10	14	7	11	1	7	12	20	1	7	..	..	..	..
Argyll	Inverary	2	6	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Campbeltown	3	4	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	5	7	8	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banff	Banff	6	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clackmannan		10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	12	16	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh Prison	13	99	160	47	88	21	60	13	50	4	28	6	37	2	28	..	7	..	3
,,	,, Lock-up	14	26	18	12	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,, Police Office	15	Register does not give this information																	
,,	Leith Police Office	16	21	25	3	7	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Musselburgh	17	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	18	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Forres	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	20	9	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunfermline	21	27	9	4	8	7	3	2	1	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkaldy	22	12	4	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Andrew's	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Inverkeithing	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Forfar	25	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dundee	26	45	23	6	11	4	8	5	8	3	1	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Arbroath	27	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Montrose	28	2	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brechin	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington	Haddington	30	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	31	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantown	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portree	33	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	36	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Creetown	37	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maxwelltown	38	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Castle Douglas	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	40	120	91	59	45	36	27	18	11	16	10	12	15	2	14	..	9	..	3
,,	Calton, Glasgow	41	7	8	8	6	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gorbals ,,	42	4	9	3	13	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lanark	43	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hamilton	44	4	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	45	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	46	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	47	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Lerwick	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	49	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	50	39	11	22	12	7	3	2	4	..	4	4	4	..	3	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunblane	51	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Perth Police	52	4	13	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	53	34	38	13	11	1	7	2	8	1	6	1	12	..	2	..	2	..	..
,,	Greenock	54	16	17	5	8	7	5	3	2	3	1	4	2	1	..	1	..	1	1
,,	Port Glasgow	55	3	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Renfrew	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Cromarty	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Dingwall	58	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Tain	59	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Stornoway	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	61	14	7	6	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	63	16	4	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland	Dornock	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	65	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stranraer	66	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

espective Prisons, for the Period beginning on 1st January, 1841, &c.—*continued.*

Prisoners liberated on Trial, and those not on Trial, during said Period.		Insane Criminal Prisoners during the Period.						Sentences of Criminal Prisoners convicted during the said Period.*													
								Imprisonment for definite Periods.													
Acquitted on Trial.		In Prison on 30th June.		Removed on account of Insanity to Lunatic Asylum.		Discharged.		7 Days and under.		30 Days and above 7 Days.		60 Days and above 30 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	11	74	83	37	43	4	1	5	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	130	142
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	3	5	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	5	1	..	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	57	25	15	12	9	4	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	87	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	11	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	24	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	2	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	7	8	3	1	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	10
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	30	18	28	8	7	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	74	27
4	10	..	..	3	2	1	..	2	1	235	476	128	117	32	10	34	21	39	16	1	3	..	..	471	644
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,490	1,237	..	..	4	2	..	..	48	121	242	597	66	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	356	799
83	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	9	5	3	4	6	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	32	15
5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	7	50	31	4	1	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	38
..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	11	5	6	7	2	2	7	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	32	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	5
2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	16	107	60	37	7	12	1	14	6	7	5	1	..	..	..	202	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	12	6	..	4	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	26	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	21	12	8	4	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	19
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	5	6	10	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	24	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	12	..	7	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
15	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	17	14	308	220	224	160	43	7	37	12	36	15	2	..	..	..	673	422
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	86	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	87
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276	245
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	4	6	3	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	8
15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	63	8	35	11	11	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	29
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	20	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	30	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	7	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5
3	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	81	47	15	4	10	7	13	1	8	8	6	1	..	..	132	74
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	51
27	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	91	91	33	19	20	4	11	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	160	128
21	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	9	61	47	2	5	1	..	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	99	64
12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	7	18	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	36	23	8	2	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	65	32
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	12	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	12
1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	25	6	2	9	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	4	2	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
1,710	1,340	5	1	16	4	4	..	749	640	1,728	1,865	732	518	216	70	173	65	127	55	16	4	..	..	3,751	3,207

*See Classified Abstract of Ages and Sentences of convicted Prisoners, appended hereto, p. 88.

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland of the Prisoners C

COUNTRIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Sentences of Criminal Prisoners Convicted durin													
			Imprisonment for ndefinite Periods.								Transportation.					
			Until Caution be found to keep the Peace after Conviction on Criminal Charge.		Until or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty, on Conviction of Offence Prosecuted for the Public Interest.		Other Cases of Criminal Prisoners Sentenced indefinitely.		Total.		5 Years.		7 Years.		10 Years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	1	1	64	48	8	1	73	50	..	..	3	3	1	2
Argyll	Inverary	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Campbelltown	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Banff	Banff	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bute	Rothesay	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clackmannan		10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh Prison	13	72	85	27	16	..	..	99	101	..	..	10	7	10	4
,,	,, Lock-up	14	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,, Police Office	15	203	346	601	74	..	..	804	420	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Leith Police Office	16	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Musselburgh	17	1	1	5	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	18	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
,,	Forres	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunfermline	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkaldy	22	5	2	21	7	..	..	26	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Andrew's	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Inverkeithing	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Forfar	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dundee	26	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	2	2	1
,,	Arbroath	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Montrose	28	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
,,	Brechin	29	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington	Haddington	30	..	..	29	5	..	..	29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	31	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
,,	Grantown	32	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portree	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Creetown	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maxwelltown	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Castle Douglas	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	40	..	..	1	..	4	3	5	3	..	..	47	19	13	..
,,	Calton, Glasgow	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gorbals ,,	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lanark	43	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hamilton	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	46	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Lerwick	48	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Perth	Perth	50	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	8	3	1
,,	Dunblane	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Perth Police	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	1	..
,,	Greenock	54	5	..	10	1	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Port Glasgow	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Renfrew	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Cromarty	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Dingwall	58	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Tain	59	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Stornoway	60	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	61	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	1	1
Selkirk	Selkirk	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	63	..	..	11	4	1	..	12	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sutherland	Dornock	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	65	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stranraer	66	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Total	..	296	437	816	156	18	5	1,130	598	..	..	88	54	36	9

their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on 1st January, 1841, &c.—*continued.*

riod—*continued.*						Sentences of Criminal Prisoners Convicted during the said Period, and in Prison on 30th June, 1841.																			
						Imprisonment for definite Periods.																Imprisonment for indefinite Periods.			
Life.		Total.		Death.		7 Days and under.		30 Days and above 7 Days.		60 Days and above 30 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.		Until Caution be found to keep the Peace after Conviction on Criminal Charge.		Until or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty, on Conviction of Offence Prosecuted for the Public Interest.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	8	4	9	10	3	..	7	5	15	4	6	1	..	..	48	24	3	..	2	3
.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	Return in complete		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	1	8	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	17	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	2	2	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	19	2	..	..	..	..
.	..	23	12	..	..	..	..	34	43	38	44	13	4	44	29	71	33	4	5	..	..	204	158	4	13	2	1
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	20	3	12	8	1
.	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	None		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	..	8	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	18	3	..	..	1	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	None		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	None		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..
.	..	7	3	..	1	1	3	19	7	5	3	3	1	13	10	24	9	4	1	..	..	69	34	..	..	4	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	2	..	..	Return in complete		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	3	..
.	1	..	1	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	5	1
1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	3	..	1	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	2	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	70	19	2	..	1	..	31	43	57	50	25	3	42	8	51	24	3	..	..	1	210	129	..	..	1	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	9	9	..	1	..	1	4	5	4	4	2	..	2	1	9	5	..	..	..	..	21	16	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	10	8	..	..	..	..	7	4	16	6	14	3	14	8	13	7	..	2	..	..	64	30	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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.	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
.	..	3	2	..	..	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	1	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	..	2	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	1
4	1	141	69	3	2	63	36	144	140	157	136	96	24	154	70	200	87	24	10	..	1	848	512	10	25	35	7

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland of the Prisoners Confine

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Sentences of Criminal Prisoners convicted during the said Period, and in Prison on 30th June, 1841—*continued.*																Death.	
			Imprisonment for indefinite Periods—*contd.*				Transportation.													
			Other Cases of Criminal Prisoners sentenced indefinitely.		Total.		5 Years.		7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	..	..	5	3	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
Argyll	Inverary	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Campbelltown	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Banff	Banff	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clackmannan		10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh Prison	13	..	..	6	14	..	..	3	6	4	2	1	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
,,	,, Lock-up	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,, Police Office	15	..	..	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Leith Police Office	16	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Musselburgh	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Forres	19	None		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dunfermline	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkaldy	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Andrew's	23	None		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Inverkeithing	24	None		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Forfar	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dundee	26	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
,,	Arbroath	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Montrose	28	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brechin	29	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington	Haddington	30	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	31	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantown	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portree	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Creetown	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maxwelltown	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Castle Douglas	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	40	2	2	3	2	..	..	3	5	3	1	..	..	2	..	8	6	..	..
,,	Calton, Glasgow	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gorbals ,,	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lanark	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hamilton	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lerwick	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
,,	Dunblane	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Perth Police	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
,,	Greenock	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Port Glasgow	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Renfrew	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Cromarty	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Dingwall	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Tain	59	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Stornoway	60	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Sterling	63	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland	Dornock	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stranraer	66	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Total	..	2	2	47	34	..	..	8	24	11	3	1	..	2	1	22	28	..	..

their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning 1st January, 1841, &c.—*continued.*

Punishment of Criminal Prisoners for Misconduct in Prison during the said Period.

Ages of Prisoners who have incurred Punishment.

Years nd der.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Total.	
F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
suffici	ent re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
unish	ment	inflic	ted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	12	10	7	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	27	12
..	3	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	11	2
..	2	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..
..	1	2	3	1	8	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	18	7	..	..
6	62	25	65	94	22	56	11	31	7	9	3	2	1	1	179	224	..	..
..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..
2	4	..	14	2	17	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	39	6	5	..
..	1	2	5	1	4	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	1	..
..	6	..	2	3	3	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn
unish	ment	inflic	ted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No p	unish
..	34	3	31	3	20	4	7	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	101	13	1	1
unish	ment	inflic	ted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No p	unish
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No p	unish
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
..	..	13	13	15	9	16	10	1	8	..	..	4	2	2	42	51	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1
unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No p	unish
unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No p	unish
unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No p	unish
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No p	unish
unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No p	unish
unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No p	unish
5	178	37	155	78	66	25	16	16	14	8	1	1	..	..	460	170	19	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn
..	2	..	2	..	5	1	2	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	19	2	..	..
..	8	..	4	1	..	..	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	22	2	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..
..	..	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..
unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No p	unish
unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No p	unish
..	2	2	5	1	5	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	21	7	..	..
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn
..	119	23	80	52	64	41	21	19	1	7	..	5	..	..	336	147	..	..
..	4	1	9	7	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	24	18	1	..
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No p	unish
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..
..	1	1	11	4	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	5	..	..
turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn
..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..
..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Description of Punishment.

Deprived for a time of Work.		Partially deprived of Food.		Confined in Cells for the refractory.		On whom were put in Irons.		Otherwise punished.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	110	88	6	3	6	2	3	1	125	94
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No p	unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	24	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	12
5	..	7	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	18	..
1	..	5	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	14	2
1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	3
..	..	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	7
..	..	275	327	18	8	1	..	35	4	329	339
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
None		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
None		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	29	6	..	..	4	..	1	..	39	6
1	..	7	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	8
..	..	13	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	7
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No p	unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	96	12	..	..	3	..	1	..	101	13
No p	unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	2
No p	unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	37	32	..	..	4	11	1	8	42	51
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1
No p	unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No p	unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No p	unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
No p	unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No p	unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No p	unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	398	159	16	4	13	3	14	4	460	170
..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	16	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	19	2
..	..	18	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	22	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
None		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
No p	unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No p	unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	15	6	..	1	3	..	3	..	21	7
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	324	145	11	2	1	..	..	..	336	147
1	..	19	17	..	..	5	..	..	..	25	17
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
No p	unish	ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
None		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	5	..	..	10	1	3	..	22	6
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
2	1	5	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland of the Prisoners Confin

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	State of Education of Criminal Prison																	
			Reading.								Writing.									
			Could not Read.		Read with difficulty.		Read Well.		Total.		Could not Write.		Could Sign Name merely.		Write with difficulty.		Write Well.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	32	37	101	114	109	71	242	222	90	159	28	17	102	33	22	13	242	22
Argyll	Inverary	2	5	6	24	4	16	..	45	10	9	9	3	1	26	..	7	..	45	1
,,	Campbelltown	3	9	5	13	2	8	1	30	8	20	7	..	..	4	..	6	1	30	
,,	Tobermory	4	3	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ayr	Ayr	5	20	9	38	20	15	12	73	41	43	35	..	..	19	5	11	1	30	
Banff	Banff	6	..	..	22	17	20	2	42	19	8	15	3	..	17	3	14	1	42	1
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	1	2	7	3	14	4	22	9	4	7	3	..	5	1	10	1	22	
Bute	Rothesay	8	1	1	5	1	4	4	10	6	3	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	10	
Caithness	Wick	9	..	3	3	..	2	..	5	3	2	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	
Clackmannan		10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	11	18	2	6	3	18	9	42	14	24	12	5	1	10	..	3	1	42	1
Dumfries	Dumfries	12	13	9	60	19	26	2	99	30	39	29	1	..	50	4	6	..	96	3
Edinburgh	Edinburgh Prison	13	200	207	399	461	96	150	695	818	376	547	162	132	97	110	60	29	695	81
,,	,, Lock-up	14	No register		..	..	..	..	..	..	No register		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,, Police Office	15	No register		kept	..	..	..	..	..	No register		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Leith Police Office	16	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Musselburgh	17	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Elgin	Elgin	18	1	1	5	5	11	2	17	8	3	5	..	..	7	2	7	1	17	
,,	Forres	19	3	1	5	1	2	2	10	4	8	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	10	
Fife	Cupar	20	6	4	24	14	31	10	61	28	25	21	14	3	13	2	8	2	61	2
,,	Dunfermline	21	7	1	60	25	48	16	118	39	25	17	2	2	66	19	25	1	118	3
,,	Kirkaldy	22	6	8	38	11	35	11	79	30	18	13	20	7	27	4	14	6	79	3
,,	St. Andrew's	23	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Inverkeithing	24	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Forfar	Forfar	25	..	2	6	4	34	7	40	13	6	9	7	4	21	..	6	..	40	1
,,	Dundee	26	39	30	71	31	118	46	228	107	79	85	13	4	56	13	80	5	228	10
,,	Arbroath	27	3	3	20	8	13	8	36	19	18	13	8	3	8	3	2	..	36	1
,,	Montrose	28	7	3	3	..	16	5	26	8	8	5	9	1	3	3	8	1	28	1
,,	Brechin	29	3	3	7	3	8	3	18	9	10	6	3	2	2	1	3	..	18	
Haddington	Haddington	30	26	14	65	16	24	4	115	34	45	23	11	..	48	8	11	3	115	3
Inverness	Inverness	31	16	10	16	5	19	7	51	22	25	16	5	1	11	4	10	1	51	2
,,	Grantown	32	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	
,,	Portree	33	6	4	4	..	..	..	10	4	7	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	10	
Kincardine	Stonehaven	34	1	2	2	3	19	2	22	7	3	7	2	..	8	..	9	..	22	
Kinross	Kinross	35	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	36	..	..	26	3	6	5	32	8	13	3	..	..	13	4	6	1	32	
,,	Creetown	37	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	
,,	Maxwelltown	38	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
,,	Castle Douglas	39	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lanark	Glasgow	40	229	148	222	204	454	179	905	531	501	417	51	44	246	60	107	10	905	53
,,	Calton, Glasgow	41	No register		kept	..	..	..	..	..	No register		kept	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Gorbals ,,	42	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lanark	43	3	..	13	2	19	9	35	11	14	7	1	1	16	3	4	..	35	1
,,	Hamilton	44	50	20	67	19	50	10	167	49	80	30	40	6	27	8	20	5	167	4
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	45	4	3	29	6	27	6	60	9	24	7	21	1	5	1	10	..	60	
Nairn	Nairn	46	2	..	3	1	10	3	15	4	2	2	..	..	8	1	5	1	15	
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	47	..	..	2	..	7	3	9	3	1	..	1	..	3	3	4	..	9	
,, ,,	Lerwick	48	..	..	3	1	4	4	7	5	4	4	..	..	3	4	..	1	7	
Peebles	Peebles	49	1	1	6	1	16	6	23	8	2	6	2	1	5	..	14	1	23	
Perth	Perth	50	33	17	145	76	19	9	197	102	67	72	92	28	31	1	7	1	197	10
,,	Dunblane	51	4	..	11	4	9	..	20	4	5	2	2	..	14	2	3	..	24	
,,	Perth Police	52	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Renfrew	Paisley	53	64	42	103	97	103	28	270	167	137	149	40	14	62	1	30	3	269	16
,,	Greenock	54	40	21	46	31	70	29	156	81	75	65	19	9	35	6	27	1	156	8
,,	Port Glasgow	55	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Renfrew	56	..	1	2	1	7	..	9	2	3	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	9	
Ross and Cromarty	Cromarty	57	3	2	6	..	..	..	9	2	7	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	9	
,, ,,	Dingwall	58	12	..	4	..	3	..	19	..	12	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	19	
,, ,,	Tain	59	2	..	5	..	4	..	11	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	11	
,, ,,	Stornoway	60	3	3	..	..	2	..	5	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	61	47	24	11	5	13	5	71	34	57	29	4	..	4	5	6	..	71	3
Selkirk	Selkirk	62	6	3	6	8	23	1	35	12	13	11	3	1	5	..	14	..	35	1
Stirling	Stirling	63	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sutherland	Dornock	64	1	1	1	..	4	..	6	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	6	
Wigtown	Wigtown	65	5	2	4	5	5	3	14	10	6	7	4	1	1	3	2	..	13	1
,,	Stranraer	66	1	1	6	2	11	3	18	6	1	2	10	2	5	2	2	..	18	

r respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on 1st January, 1841, &c.—*continued.*

during the said Period.						Industry of Criminal Prisoners.															
Improvement during said Period.						Criminal Prisoners who Worked during the said Period.								Average Weekly Profits of Prisoners' Work, after making a fair Deduction for Tools and Materials during the said Period.							
						Untried Prisoners who have consented to Work.		Untried Prisoners who have not consented to Work.		Convicted Prisoners who have been set to Work.		Convicted Prisoners who have not been set to Work.		Under 1*s.*		1*s.* and under 5*s.*		5*s.* and under 10*s.*		10*s.* and under 20*s.*		20*s.* and upwards.	
Have improved in Reading & Writing in Prison.		Have learned a Trade in Prison.		On Liberation, possessed a Skill in Manual Labour, which, if exercised, might honestly procure a Living.																	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
31	26	8	1	..	..	42	22	38	29	260	211	21	32	205	194	85	39	10	..	2	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	8	2	17	6	The	work	not d	ispose	d of a	nd pr	ofits n	ot asc	ertai	ned
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	No	employ	ment	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	10	25	19	20	18	8	..	..	..	106	53	..	..	8	2	12	3	8	5	1	..	..	..
9	1	2	..	..	..	12	6	5	2	13	11	10	2	16	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	5	..	..	..	8	1	8	1	21	10	2	..	18	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	5	7	5	3	..	..	2	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	2	..	..	2	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	No work	done by	prisoner	s during	the said	period, o	wing to	the alter	ation	s ma	king	in pri	son	..	..	..	..	..
78	16	..	..	..	..	38	16	1	..	83	24	..	..	106	36	2	..	10	..	1	..	..	..
362	243	..	..	386	539	235	163	4	1	723	865	..	1	805	985	143	43	8	..	2	..	..	..
No re	gister	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	gister	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4	..	..	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1	..	..	42	6	15	2	7	..	20	9	..	3	35	6	4	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	5	..	34	11	..	..	30	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	8	3	..	3	..	20	7	19	5	56	22	2	2	31	12	20	10	2	..	3	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No ins	tructio	n previ	ous to	21 May	1841	No work	could be	procured	..	..	..	..	..	No	work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	9	11	4	195	92	65	25	12	6	275	127	4	..	15	10	210	117	50	..	..	..	..	..
No in	struct	ion in	this P	rison	..	No work	could be	procured	..	..	..	..	..	No	work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	7	..	..	4	3	8	16	6	4	33	18	..	..	34	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	No work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	10	2	..	..	..	31	19	..	..	22	19	..	..	2	..	45	22	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	1	No empl	oyment	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	No empl	oyment	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	..	..	16	4	9	3	..	1	13	3	3	3	22	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	Wo	rk of	such	a nat	ure as	profit	not	easily	ascert	ained
..	..	..	..	14	4	9	1	..	1	37	8	1	..	Retur	n ins	uffici	ent	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	125	55	40	775	340	140	79	16	7	749	445	..	..	Profi	ts ca	nnot	be gi	ven ti	ll boo	ks ar	e bal	anced	..
No re	gister	kept	..	..	..	No regis	ter kept	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	gister	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	1	..	4	3	6	..	20	9	5	..	17	6	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
100	20	20	4	150	20	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	2	..	26	2	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	4	8	1	..	..	5	1	1	1	No re	cord	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	2	..	3	1	3	1	4	1	6	3	2	..	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5	5	2	5	2	2	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	Pro	fits n	ot yet	ascert	ained	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	1	8	4	4	1	Pro	fits n	ot yet	ascert	ained	..	..	..	..	..
69	25	5	14	162	92	111	60	..	..	181	111	..	..	217	80	26	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	22	3	No work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No w	ork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	4	..	..	264	166	173	66	7	..	164	134	8	..	180	122	153	85	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	..	..	..	..	47	23	..	..	114	65	..	..	156	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	No work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No w	ork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	8	..	No work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No w	ork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	No work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No w	ork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	63	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	Pro	fits n	ot yet	ascert	ained	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	No work	perform	ed in pri	son	..	..	..	..	No w	ork p	erfor	med	..	..	..	..	..	..
No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	..	..	4	3	1	2	..	..	6	5	8	3	Value	of eac	h pri	soner	's wo	rk wi	ll not	be 6	*d.* a d	ay
1	3	..	..	6	2	18	9	..	..	11	7	..	..	Pro	fits n	ot asc	ertai	ned	..	..	..	..	..

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland of the Prisoners Co

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Industry of Criminal Prisoners—*continued.*										Employr						
			Average Weekly Earnings of Prisoners for themselves by Over-work during each Period.										Weavers.		Wefters, Winders.		Boot-makers, Shoe-makers, &c.		Ta Se
			Under 6*d.*		6*d.* and under 1*s.*		1*s.* and under 5*s.*		5*s.* and under 10*s.*		10*s.* and upwards.								
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	36	19	25	10	25	..	..	..	..	..	43	6	6	4	16	1	5
Argyll	Inverary	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Campbelltown	3	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tobermory	4	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	5	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	5	..	1	..	..
Banff	Banff	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Clackmannan		10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	11	No	work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	work	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	3	1	1	..	2
Edinburgh	Edinburgh Prison	13	20	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	31	..	29
,,	,, Lock-up	14	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,, Police Office	15	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Leith Police Office	16	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Musselburgh	17	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	18	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Forres	19	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	20	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	5	1	..	1
,,	Dunfermline	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	..
,,	Kirkaldy	22	6	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	12	..	3	1	1	..	2
,,	St. Andrew's	23	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Inverkeithing	24	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Forfar	25	No	work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..
,,	Dundee	26	30	6	21	18	9	7	..	..	..	..	42	..	10	9	6	..	2
,,	Arbroath	27	No	work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..
,,	Montrose	28	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Brechin	29	No	work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..
Haddington	Haddington	30	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	31	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	2
,,	Grantown	32	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..
,,	Portree	33	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	34	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	1
,,	Creetown	37	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maxwelltown	38	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Castle Douglas	39	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	40	Earni	ngs a	annot	be gi	ven at	pres	ent		..	..	95	37	100	150	33	..	16
,,	Calton, Glasgow	41	No re	gister	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	gister	kept	..	..	..	..
,,	Gorbals ,,	42	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lanark	43	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	1	..	..	..
,,	Hamilton	44	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	45	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	47	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Lerwick	48	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	50	18	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	7	..	..	1
,,	Dunblane	51	No	work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..
,,	Perth Police	52	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	53	130	50	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	32	2	140	1	3	4	2
,,	Greenock	54	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
,,	Port Glasgow	55	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Renfrew	56	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Cromarty	57	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Dingwall	58	No	work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..
,, ,,	Tain	59	No	work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..
,, ,,	Stornoway	60	No	work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	empl	oyme	nt	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	61	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	62	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	All t	he Pr	isone	rs em	ploye	d in	bre
Stirling	Stirling	63	No	work	perfo	rmed	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	work	perfo	rmed	in the	Pris	on
Sutherland	Dornock	64	No re	turn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	65	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stranraer	66	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ir respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on 1st January, 1841, &c.—*continued.*

rs during the said Period.														Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners during the said Period, as appearing from the Register of Sickness.									
	Workers in Wood, Cork, Ivory, &c.		Workers in Stone, Marble, &c.		Stone-breakers.		Workers in Iron and other Metals.		Tearing or Picking Oakum, Hair, Cotton, Wool, &c.		Employed in Menial Services of Prison.		Miscellaneous.		Ages of Prisoners who have experienced Sickness.									
															12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
40	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	212	140	4	18	10	11	8	2	21	2	36	20	21	31	44	21	11	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	6	1	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	..	..
9	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	95	17	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	5	2	6	1	4	3	4	..
40	4	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	637	688	1	..	13	7	19	10	12	26	11	7	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	2	8	..	..	..	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	4	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2	..	2	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	3	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	1	..	..
14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	65	15	20	68	27	..	..	1	..	16	3	10	4	5	4	5	3
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	4	6	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	3	..	3	1	3	1	2	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	3	..	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	7	4	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	..	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	18	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	457	117	12	30	150	50	Register not kept regularly, and no return											
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No register kept		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	2	3	1	6	..	3	2
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	1	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	23	11	14	..	..	..	1	2	1	8	2	12	2	4	2	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	153	65	..	10	..	..	2	..	2	..	5	16	11	11	4	..	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	11	9	3	6	5	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	2	..	..	1	..
ince	28th	May	1841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	5	17	10	23	4	11	10	2	5
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	1	..

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland of the Prisoners Con

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners during th													
			Ages of Prisoners who have experienced Sickness.--*contd.*						Character of Disease and Time of Appearance.							
			60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Total.		Cases of Dangerous Illness.		Cases of Slight Disorders.		Appeared before Imprisonment.		Appear after Imprison	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	4	5	..	2	145	91	6	5	139	86	41	53	104	
Argyll	Inverary	2	3	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	3	
,,	Campbelltown	3	1	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	6	2	5	..	1	
,,	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	sickness	..	..	..	..	..	
Ayr	Ayr	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	
Banff	Banff	6	1	..	2	..	18	6	4	..	14	6	8	1	10	
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	1	..	1	..	10	1	..	..	10	1	2	..	8	
Bute	Rothesay	8	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	
Caithness	Wick	9	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
Clackmannan		10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	11	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	..	6	7	2	1	6	
Dumfries	Dumfries	12	..	1	..	1	21	8	1	..	20	8	5	4	15	
Edinburgh	Edinburgh Prison	13	9	3	4	2	72	57	16	5	56	52	32	24	40	
,,	,, Lock-up	14	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	
,,	,, Police Office	15	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	
,,	Leith Police Office	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Musselburgh	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	
Elgin	Elgin	18	..	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	6	2	4	1	2	
,,	Forres	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	None		..	..	..	..	..	
Fife	Cupar	20	..	1	..	..	14	3	..	..	14	3	5	2	9	
,,	Dunfermline	21	1	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	9	2	3	1	6	
,,	Kirkaldy	22	..	..	1	1	15	5	..	..	15	5	1	1	14	
,,	St. Andrew's	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Inverkeithing	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	
Forfar	Forfar	25	..	..	..	..	7	2	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Dundee	26	2	1	..	..	39	15	19	9	20	6	21	10	18	
,,	Arbroath	27	1	..	..	..	9	10	1	1	8	9	3	6	6	
,,	Montrose	28	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	1	5	1	..	1	
,,	Brechin	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	sickness	..	..	..	..	..	
Haddington	Haddington	30	1	1	1	..	16	5	..	..	16	5	11	3	5	
Inverness	Inverness	31	..	1	2	..	6	3	2	1	4	2	5	2	1	
,,	Grantown	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	sickness	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Portree	33	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	
Kincardine	Stonehaven	34	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	9	2	2	..	7	
Kinross	Kinross	35	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	36	3	1	..	..	16	2	..	..	16	2	7	1	9	
,,	Creetown	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Maxwelltown	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Castle Douglas	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	
Lanark	Glasgow	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Calton, Glasgow	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	register	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Gorbals ,,	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lanark	43	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	
,,	Hamilton	44	..	..	2	..	20	7	..	..	20	7	10	4	10	
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	45	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	1	5	1	..	..	5	
Nairn	Nairn	46	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	47	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	4	..	1	..	3	
,, ,,	Lerwick	48	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	5	
Peebles	Peebles	49	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	
Perth	Perth	50	2	..	2	2	30	12	17	3	13	9	16	6	15	
,,	Dunblane	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	sickness	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Perth Police	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	
Renfrew	Paisley	53	..	2	..	..	31	29	10	5	21	24	17	17	14	
,,	Greenock	54	2	..	1	..	23	26	1	..	23	25	16	8	8	
,,	Port Glasgow	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Renfrew	56	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ross and Cromarty	Cromarty	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	
,, ,,	Dingwall	58	1	..	..	..	13	..	3	..	10	..	7	..	6	
,, ,,	Tain	59	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	
,, ,,	Stornoway	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	sickness	..	..	..	..	..	
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	61	..	..	..	1	10	4	..	..	10	3	3	2	7	
Selkirk	Selkirk	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	sickness	..	..	..	..	..	
Stirling	Stirling	63	2	1	..	..	38	61	Return	inaccurate			..	..	..	
Sutherland	Dornock	64	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	
Wigtown	Wigtown	65	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	2	1	1	3	
,,	Stranraer	66	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	

r respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on 1st January, 1841, &c.—*continued.*

as appearing from the Register of Sickness—*continued.*

	Sick Prisoners who have been off Work.														Removed on Account of Sickness.		Liberated on Account of Sickness.		Deaths.	
	Two Days.		Three Days.		Four Days.		5 and under 10 Days.		10 and under 20 Days.		Above 20 Days.		Total.							
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	2	3	1	4	..	2	11	7	3	2	1	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
sickness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
..	12	16	15	14	6	5	29	20	7	2	3	..	72	57	2	..	..	..	4	..
mpl	oyme	nt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
mpl	oyme	nt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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.	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	4	2	2	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
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ckn	ess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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.	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
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ckn	ess	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
rn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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3	1	2	..	1	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	6	9	2	..	1	..	..	..
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sick	ness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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sick	ness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..
ork	perfo	rmed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return		..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	5	None	..	..	..	..	..

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland of the Prisoners Con

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	General Conduct of Criminal Prisoners in Prison, during the said Period.						Revenue Prisoners included in the Tables of Criminal Prisoners.		Civil Prisoners.			
			Good.		Bad.		Tolerable.				Amount of Debts.			
											£8. 6s. 8d. and under.		Abov £8. 6s. and un £20.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	275	229	20	27	42	22	1	..	4	..	12	
Argyll	Inverary	2	24	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Campbelltown	3	26	6	1	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	1	
,,	Tobermory	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ayr	Ayr	5	111	35	3	24	12	..	..	..	1	..	9	
Banff	Banff	6	37	17	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	20	10	5	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Bute	Rothesay	8	10	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Caithness	Wick	9	8	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Clackmannan		10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	11	37	10	4	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	5	
Dumfries	Dumfries	12	75	25	..	..	22	7	..	..	4	..	2	
Edinburgh	Edinburgh Prison	13	783	806	29	17	150	207	5	2	1	..	11	
,,	,, Lock-up	14	266	191	7	6	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	,, Police Office	15	No register kept		..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	
,,	Leith Police Office	16	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	
,,	Musselburgh	17	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	
Elgin	Elgin	18	20	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
,,	Forres	19	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Fife	Cupar	20	54	27	4	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	1	
,,	Dunfermline	21	110	32	2	..	6	7	..	..	3	..	4	
,,	Kirkaldy	22	45	13	12	10	22	7	..	..	..	..	3	
,,	St. Andrew's	23	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	
,,	Inverkeithing	24	No return		..	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	
Forfar	Forfar	25	40	13	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	
,,	Dundee	26	246	133	17	1	49	11	4	..	3	..	10	
,,	Arbroath	27	30	19	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	
,,	Montrose	28	30	16	1	1	3	4	4	..	..	..	2	
,,	Brechin	29	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	
Haddington	Haddington	30	93	27	18	5	4	2	1	..	1	..	1	
Inverness	Inverness	31	37	8	5	7	9	7	6	..	..	..	2	
,,	Grantown	32	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Portree	33	10	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Kincardine	Stonehaven	34	22	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Kinross	Kinross	35	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	36	47	10	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	
,,	Creetown	37	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Maxwelltown	38	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	
,,	Castle Douglas	39	14	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lanark	Glasgow	40	631	424	47	18	250	89	7	..	9	..	20	
,,	Calton, Glasgow	41	134	85	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Gorbals ,,	42	276	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Lanark	43	25	9	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	
,,	Hamilton	44	100	20	25	9	31	20	..	..	3	..	10	
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	45	57	9	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Nairn	Nairn	46	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	47	6	2	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	
,, ,,	Lerwick	48	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Peebles	Peebles	49	28	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
Perth	Perth	50	193	99	15	7	35	31	7	..	..	..	9	
,,	Dunblane	51	24	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Perth Police	52	19	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Renfrew	Paisley	53	258	165	1	..	11	2	..	..	7	..	11	
,,	Greenock	54	129	71	5	..	21	10	7	..	..	..	..	
,,	Port Glasgow	55	71	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Renfrew	56	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ross and Cromarty	Cromarty	57	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
,, ,,	Dingwall	58	18	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	1	
,, ,,	Tain	59	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
,, ,,	Stornoway	60	5	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	61	69	32	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Selkirk	Selkirk	62	37	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	None	..	..	
Stirling	Stirling	63	73	43	2	..	7	2	..	..	1	..	4	
Sutherland	Dornock	64	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Wigtown	Wigtown	65	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
,,	Stranraer	66	11	3	3	4	6	3	3	..	2	..	1	
	Total	..	4,728	3,010	239	145	727	443	77	2	52	..	146	

r respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on 1st January, 1841, &c.—*continued.*

Civil Prisoners.

Amount of Debts.									No pecuniary Liability.		Work.				Average Weekly Earnings.									
	£50 and under £100.		£100 and under £500.		£500 and under £1,000.		£1,000 and upwards.				Number who have consented to Work.		Number who have not consented to Work.		Under 1*s.*		1*s.* and under 5*s.*		5*s.* and under 10*s.*		10*s.* and under 20*s.*		20*s.* and upwards.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	6	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	7	..	34	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	No work	provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No	return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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2	3	..	3	..	2	..	4	..	8	5	5	1	48	9	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	No	return	..	..	No return	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	44	1	40	1	10	..	8	1	23	9	30	4	293	22	19	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..

SUPPLEMI

CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT showing Ages and Sentences of Prisoners convicted during the period beginning

Counties.	Names of Prisons.	Ages of Prisoners.	No. of Prison.	Imprisonme								
				7 Days and under.		30 Days and above 7 Days.		60 Days and above 30 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 M and 1
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Aged 12 years and under	1	1	1	10	2	6	5	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12	..	3	2	19	8	2	4	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16	..	..	2	20	11	5	6	1	..	2
		30 years and above 21	..	2	4	8	29	1	12	2	..	1
		40 years and above 30	..	1	1	6	19	8	9	..	..	2
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	8	10	5	4	1	1	..
		60 years and above 50	..	..	..	1	3	3	2	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
				7	11	74	83	37	43	4	1	5
Argyll	Inveraray	Aged 16 years and above 12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..
		40 years and above 30	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	1	11	3	5	..	1	..	..
,,	Campbelltown	Aged 21 years and above 16	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..
		30 years and above 21	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
		40 years and above 30	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
		above 60 years	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	1	2	5	1	..	5	1	2
,,	Tobermory	Aged 16 years and above 12	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	Aged 12 years and under	5	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16	..	..	..	13	12	4	4	4	2	1
		30 years and above 21	..	..	..	19	11	4	6	1	1	1
		40 years and above 30	..	1	..	10	1	..	..	1	..	..
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
				1	3	57	25	15	12	9	4	2
Banff	Banff	Aged 21 years and above 16	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1
		40 years and above 30	..	1	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..
		60 years and above 50	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
				4	6	11	4	2	1	2	1	1
Berwick	Greenlaw	Aged 16 years and above 12	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	2	..	..
		40 years and above 30	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
				..	..	10	7	7	..	2	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	Aged 16 years and above 12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		21 years and above 16	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		40 years and above 30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		50 years and above 40	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				4	1	1	1	2	..	1	2	1

lo. XI., p. 75.

ry and ending 30th June, 1841, referred to in the foregoing Table of Sentences of Criminal Prisoners.

Periods.						Imprisonment for indefinite Periods.								Transportation.										Death.	
	2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	Until Caution be found to keep the Peace, after conviction on Criminal charge.		Until or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty, on Conviction of offence prosecuted for the public interest.		Other cases of Criminal Prisoners sentenced indefinitely		Total.		5 Years.		7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
	..	..	..	..	17	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	25	14	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	29	19	1	..	14	11	..	..	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	21	46	..	..	21	16	2	1	23	17	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
	..	..	..	..	18	31	..	1	6	8	3	..	9	9	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	14	16	..	..	9	10	2	..	11	10	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	6	2	1	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	130	142	1	1	64	48	8	1	73	50	..	..	3	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	10	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	22	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	27	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	87	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	24	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	19	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Classified Abstract showing Ag

Counties.	Names of Prisons.	Ages of Prisoners.	No. of Prison.	Imprisonm								
				7 Days and under.		30 Days and above 7 Days.		60 Days and above 30 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 an
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
Caithness	Wick	Aged 16 years and above 12	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
		21 years and above 16		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		30 years and above 21		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		40 years and above 30		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
		50 years and above 40		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
				..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	
Clackmannan	Alloa	None	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	Aged 16 years and above 12	11	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	
		21 years and above 16		4	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	
		30 years and above 21		3	..	4	1	..	1	2	..	
		40 years and above 30		1	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	
		50 years and above 40		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		60 years and above 50		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
				8	1	7	8	3	1	4	..	
Dumfries	Dumfries	Aged 12 years and under	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
		16 years and above 12		..	..	..	4	..	3	1	..	..
		21 years and above 16		1	..	5	2	4	1	2	..	
		30 years and above 21		2	..	6	7	9	1	..	..	
		40 years and above 30		..	..	1	6	4	5	5	2	..
		50 years and above 40		..	..	..	6	2	4	..	3	..
		60 years and above 50		..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
		above 60 years of age		..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
				3	1	30	18	28	8	7	..	
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Aged 12 years and under	13	1	1	8	8	1	1	..	..	
		16 years and above 12		..	..	38	23	30	5	5	..	
		21 years and above 16		..	..	62	107	35	24	8	2	1
		30 years and above 21		..	..	59	203	25	48	13	2	
		40 years and above 30		1	..	33	74	15	19	3	2	
		50 years and above 40		..	..	13	31	8	15	..	..	
		60 years and above 50		..	..	15	13	10	4	1	1	
		above 60 years		..	..	7	17	4	1	2	3	
				2	1	235	476	128	117	32	10	3
,,	Edinburgh Lock-up.	None	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Police Office of Edinburgh.	Aged 12 years and under	15	21	12	29	18	1	4	..	..	
		16 years and above 12		8	9	44	40	21	6	..	..	
		21 years and above 16		1	29	51	161	18	12	..	..	
		30 years and above 21		4	34	58	233	9	27	..	..	
		40 years and above 30		5	14	29	77	5	20	..	..	
		50 years and above 40		5	16	20	44	8	6	..	..	
		60 years and above 50		1	2	3	14	1	2	..	..	
		above 60 years		3	5	8	10	3	4	..	..	
				48	121	242	597	66	81	..	..	
,,	Leith Police Office.	No return	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,,	Musselburgh.	Aged 16 years and above 12	17	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		21 years and above 16		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		30 years and above 21		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		40 years and above 30		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50 years and above 40		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		above 60 years		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Elgin	Elgin	Aged 16 years and above 12	18	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
		21 years and above 16		1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		30 years and above 21		..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
		40 years and above 30		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		50 years and above 40		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
				1	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	
,,	Forres	Aged 16 years and above 12	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		21 years and above 16		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		30 years and above 20		1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		40 years and above 30		1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
		50 years and above 40		1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
		60 years and above 50		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		above 60 years		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				10	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	

nces of Prisoners—*continued.*

Periods.						Imprisonment for indefinite Periods.								Transportation.										Death.	
2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.		Until Caution be found to keep the Peace, after conviction on Criminal charge.		Until or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty, on Conviction of offence prosecuted for the public interest.		Other cases of Criminal Prisoners sentenced indefinitely		Total.		5 Years.		7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	86	29	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	137	149	19	34	5	4	..	..	24	38	..	..	1	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	5	3
1	2	..	..	113	261	19	31	7	4	..	..	26	35	..	..	5	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	10	4
..	1	..	..	58	105	14	8	7	4	..	..	21	12	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	3	5
..	..	..	..	26	49	9	5	2	2	..	..	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	26	19	10	2	1	1	..	..	11	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	13	21	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	..	..	471	644	72	85	27	16	..	..	99	101	..	..	10	7	10	4	3	1	..	..	23	12	..	..
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..	..	..	..	51	34	15	1	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	73	55	21	13	18	1	..	..	39	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	70	202	24	76	128	18	..	..	152	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	71	294	55	153	234	31	..	..	289	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	39	111	44	67	116	13	..	..	160	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	33	66	26	27	79	4	..	..	105	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	14	19	5	2	5	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	356	799	203	345	601	74	..	..	804	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Classified Abstract, showing Ag

Counties.	Names of Prisons.	Ages of Prisoners.	No. of Prison.	Imprisonm								
				7 Days and under.		30 Days and above 7 Days.		60 Days and above 30 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
Fife	Cupar	Aged 12 years and under	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.
		16 years and above 12	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	.
		20 years and above 16	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	3	
		30 years and above 20	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	1	
		40 years and above 30	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	.
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	.
		60 years and above 50	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.
				..	..	9	1	9	5	3	4	
,,	Dunfermline	Aged 12 years and under	21	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	.
		16 years and above 12	.	5	1	5	4	..	..	2	..	
		21 years and above 16	..	5	2	11	8	1	..	1	..	
		30 years and above 21	..	12	..	16	6	2	1	1	..	
		40 years and above 30	..	13	4	10	6	1	..	..	..	.
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	.
		60 years and above 50	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	.
		above 60 years	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.
				36	7	50	31	4	1	4	..	
,,	Kirkaldy	Aged 12 years and under	22	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.
		16 years and above 12	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	
		21 years and above 16	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	
		30 years and above 21	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	1	
		40 years and above 30	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	.
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	1	..	.
		60 years and above 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.
		above 60 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.
				1	..	11	5	6	7	2	2	
,,	St. Andrews	None	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	Inverkeithing	Aged 16 years and above 12	24	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.
		30 years and above 21	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.
				3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	
Forfar	Forfar	Aged 16 years and above 12	25	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	.
		21 years and above 16	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	.
		30 years and above 21	..	..	..	7	2	3	..	3	..	.
		40 years and above 30	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	.
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.
				..	..	16	5	4	..	4	..	
,,	Dundee	Aged 12 years and under	26	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
		16 years and above 12	..	..	5	10	3	3	1	4	..	2
		21 years and above 16	..	4	2	32	9	15	1	6	..	4
		30 years and above 21	..	7	2	27	19	11	2	2	1	1
		40 years and above 30	..	10	4	18	13	6	1	..	..	4
		50 years and above 40	..	1	1	12	13	2	..	..	..	2
		60 years and above 50	..	..	2	3	1	..	2	..	..	.
		above 60 years	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	.
				24	16	107	60	37	7	12	1	14
,,	Arbroath	Aged 16 years and under 12	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.
		21 years and above 16	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	.
		30 years and above 21	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	1	..	.
		40 years and above 30	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	.
		60 years and above 50	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.
				..	..	10	6	1	1	1	..	
,,	Montrose	Aged 16 years and above 12	28	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	.
		21 years and above 16	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	1
		30 years and above 21	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	1	..	.
		40 years and above 30	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	.
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	.
		above 60 years	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.
				3	..	10	12	6	..	4	1	1

ences of Prisoners—*continued.*

te Periods.							Imprisonment for indefinite Periods.								Transportation.										Death.	
ar der rs.	2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.		Until Caution be found to keep the Peace, after conviction on Criminal charge.		Until or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty, on Conviction of offence prosecuted for the public interest.		Other cases of Criminal Prisoners sentenced indefinitely.		Total.		5 Years.		7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.			
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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1	1	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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3	3	..	..	..	32	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	2	3	3	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	1	..	..	..	32	15	5	2	21	7	..	..	26	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	62	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	50	27	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	39	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
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5	1	..	..	..	202	95	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	26	17	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..

Classified Abstract, showing Ages a

Counties.	Names of Prisons.	Ages of Prisoners.	No. of Prison.	Imprisonment								
				7 Days and upwards.		30 Days and above 7 Days.		60 Days and above 30 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 Mo and u 1 Y
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Forfar	Brechin	Aged 12 years and under	29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		21 years and above 16		..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
		30 years and above 21		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		50 years and above 40		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..	3	1	2	..	3	..	..
Haddington	Haddington	Aged 12 years and under	30	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12		3	..	3	3	1	2	1	..	1
		21 years and above 16		..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	1
		30 years and above 21		2	..	6	4	2	1	..	1	..
		40 years and above 30		..	..	4	1	2	1	2	1	..
		50 years and above 40		..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		above 60 years		..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
				5	..	21	12	8	4	5	3	2
Inverness	Inverness	Aged 16 years and above 12	31	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16		1	..	..	1	1	3	2	1	..
		30 years and above 21		..	..	5	2	2	3	2	..	1
		40 years and above 30		..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				1	..	8	5	6	10	4	1	1
,,	Grantown	Aged 30 years and above 21	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portree	Aged 12 years and under	33	..	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..
				..	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	Aged 16 and above 12	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		21 years and above 16		..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..
		30 years and above 21		..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
		40 years and above 30		..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40		..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..	6	4	2	..	2	1	..
Kinross	Kinross	Aged 21 years and above 16	35	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
		60 years and abnve 50		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	Aged 12 years and under	36	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12		..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16		2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1
		30 years and above 21		2	3	4	..	3	..	2	..	1
		40 years and above 30		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		50 years and above 40		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
				4	3	12	..	7	..	3	1	3
,,	Creetown	Aged 30 years and above 21	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maxwelltown	Aged 30 years and above 21	38	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Castle Dougla	Aged 30 years and above 21	39	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ences of Prisoners—*continued.*

te Periods.							Imprisonment for indefinite Periods.								Transportation.											
r- der rs.	2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.		Until Caution be found to keep the Peace, after conviction on Criminal charge.		Until or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty, on Conviction of offence prosecuted for the public interest.		Other cases of Criminal Prisoners sentenced indefinitely		Total.		5 Years.		7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.		Death.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	12	1	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	10	6	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	5	3	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	41	19	..	..	29	5	..	..	29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	1	..	..	..	12	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	24	17	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	25	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Classified Abstract, showing Ages and

Counties.	Names of Prisons.	Ages of Prisoners.	No. of Prison.	Imprisonment for: 7 Days and under.		30 Days and above 7 Days.		60 Days and above 30 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months		6 Month and unde 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lanark	Glasgow	Aged 12 years and under	40	2	..	10	1	9	5	..	1	2	..
		16 years and above 12	..	3	..	31	20	56	24	3	1	2	8
		21 years and above 16	..	1	..	90	56	70	47	23	1	14	1
		30 years and above 21	..	4	6	99	77	53	48	12	2	12	2
		40 years and above 30	..	3	3	40	40	24	17	4	2	7	1
		50 years and above 40	..	2	1	24	23	7	14	1	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50	..	2	3	11	3	4	5	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				17	14	308	220	224	160	43	7	37	12
,,	Calton	Aged 12 years and under	41	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16	..	25	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21	..	29	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30	..	31	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40	..	25	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				133	86	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Gorbals	Aged 12 years and under	42	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12	..	27	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16	..	40	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21	..	77	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30	..	75	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40	..	38	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50	..	11	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				276	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lanark	Aged 12 years and under	43	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		30 years and above 21	..	..	..	3	..	2	3	..	1	..	..
		40 years and above 30	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	..
		50 years and above 40	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				3	..	11	4	6	3	..	1	2	
,,	Hamilton	Aged 12 years and under	44	6	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12	..	4	..	4	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16	..	4	..	10	2	8	2	2	1	..	..
		30 years and above 21	..	1	1	15	1	10	2	4	1	..	
		40 years and above 30	..	..	1	6	2	3	3	1	2	1	..
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	6	1	1	2	1	2	1	..
		60 years and above 50	..	..	1	6	1	3	1	1	..	1	..
		above 60 years	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
				15	3	63	8	35	11	11	6	3	1
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Aged 12 years and under	45	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21	..	..	..	10	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				1	1	20	4	6	4	..	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	Aged 21 and above 16	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	Aged 16 years and above 12	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		21 years and above 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
		30 years and above 21	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
				1	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	..

ntences of Prisoners—*continued.*

definite Periods.							Imprisonment for indefinite Periods.								Transportation.											
Year under ears.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	Until Caution be found to keep the Peace after Conviction on Criminal Charge.		Until or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty, on Conviction of Offence prosecuted for the Public Interest.		Other Class of Criminal Prisoners sentenced indefinitely.		Total.		5 Years.		7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.		Death.	
F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..		1	..	..	..	25	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
1		1	..	..	..	111	48	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	12	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	..	..
5		..	..	..	..	210	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	9	..	3	..	..	..	31	4	..	..
4		..	..	..	..	191	139	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	8	6	1	..	5	..	..	..	14	6	2	..
3		..	..	..	..	80	66	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	..	..
1		..	..	..	..	35	39	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1		..	..	..	..	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
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15		2	..	..	..	673	422	..	..	1	..	4	3	5	3	..	..	47	19	13	..	8	..	2	..	70	19	2	..
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..		..	..	..	..	31	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Classified Abstract, showing Ages

Counties.	Names of Prisons.	Ages of Prisoners.	No. of Prison.	Imprisonment								
				7 Days and under.		30 Days and above 7 Days.		60 Days and above 30 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months		6 Mo and u 1 Y
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Orkney and Zetland.	Lerwick	Aged 12 years and under	48	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
		50 years and above 40.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		60 years and above 50.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
				1	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	3
Peebles	Peebles	Aged 12 years and under	49	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21.	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30.	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50.	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
				2	1	7	3	2	1	..	..	..
Perth.	Perth.	Aged 12 years and under	50	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
		16 years and above 12.	..	..	..	6	5	1	1	1	..	..
		21 years and above 16.	..	..	..	21	10	5	..	3	..	1
		30 years and above 21.	..	..	1	18	17	5	1	2	2	6
		40 years and above 30.	..	..	..	17	7	2	1	2	4	3
		50 years and above 40.	..	..	2	8	3	2	1	1	..	..
		60 years and above 50.	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	1
		above 60 years	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	1	1
				..	5	81	47	15	4	10	7	13
,,	Dunblane.	Aged 21 years and above 16.	51	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21.	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30.	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				2	..	10	1	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Police Prison, Perth.	Aged 12 years and under.	52	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12.	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16.	..	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21.	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40.	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				19	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	Aged 12 years and under	53	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1
		16 years and above 12.	..	..	..	10	7	5	2	1	..	..
		21 years and above 16.	..	..	1	15	40	9	6	7	2	4
		30 years and above 21.	..	2	5	36	23	12	4	5	..	4
		40 years and above 30.	..	2	..	19	10	3	5	4	..	1
		50 years and above 40.	..	..	..	6	9	..	2	3	2	1
		60 years and above 50.	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				4	6	91	91	33	19	20	4	11
,,	Greenock.	Aged 12 years and under	54	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12.	..	3	..	6	8	..	2	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16.	..	2	..	13	12	1	..	..	..	1
		30 years and above 21.	..	10	3	19	15	1	3	1	..	1
		40 years and above 30.	..	8	3	11	5	..	..	..	..	2
		50 years and above 40.	..	3	1	8	3	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50.	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
				30	9	61	47	2	5	1	..	4
,,	Port Glasgow	Aged 12 years and under	55	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12.	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16.	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21.	..	9	3	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30.	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40.	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50.	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				19	7	18	8	..	..	..	..	..

ntences of Prisoners—*continued*.

Indefinite Periods.							Imprisonment for indefinite periods.							Transportation.										Death.	
Year under ears.		2 Year and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.	Until Caution be found to keep the Peace, after conviction on Criminal charge.		Until or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty, on Conviction of offence prosecuted for the public interest		Other cases of Criminal Prisoners sentenced indefinitely		Total.	5 Years.		7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.			
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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3	1	..	..	..	34	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..
4	1	1	..	..	35	26	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
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8	6	1	..	..	132	74	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	1	
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Classified Abstract, showing Ages

Counties.	Names of Prisons.	Ages of Prisoners.	No. of Prison.	Imprisonment: 7 Days and under.		30 Days and above 7 Days.		60 Days and above 30 Days		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 M and 1 Y
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Renfrew	Renfrew	Aged 40 years and above 30.	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Cromarty.	Aged 30 years and above 21.	57	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30.	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
				1	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dingwall.	Aged 12 years and under	58	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Tain	Aged 21 years and above 16.	59	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stornoway	Aged 21 years and above 16.	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		50 years and above 40.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh.	Aged 12 years and under	61	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12.	..	1	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16.	..	5	2	8	3	1	1	2	1	..
		30 years and above 21.	..	7	1	14	6	4	1	1	1	..
		40 years and above 30.	..	2	2	5	3	1	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40.	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50.	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
				17	5	36	23	8	2	3	2	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	Aged 12 years and under.	62	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16.	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		30 years and above 21.	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30.	..	2	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40.	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50.	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				24	12	7	..	3	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	Aged 16 years and above 12.	63	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16.	..	..	..	5	3	..	1	4	..	2
		30 years and above 21.	..	..	..	7	5	3	1	3	..	..
		40 years and above 30.	..	..	..	4	11	1	..	1	1	3
		50 years and above 40.	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..
		60 years and above 50.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..	20	25	6	2	9	2	5
Sutherland	Dornoch	Aged 21 years and above 16.	64	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
		30 years and above 21.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
		40 years and above 30.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50 years and above 40.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
				..	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	1

Sentences of Prisoners—*continued*.

definite Periods.								Imprisonment for indefinite Periods.								Transportation.													
1 Year and under 2 Years		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.		Until Caution be found to keep the Peace after Conviction on Criminal Charge.		Until or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty, on Conviction of Offence prosecuted for the Public Interest.		Other Cases of Criminal Prisoners sentenced indefinitely.		Total.		5 Years.		7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.		Death.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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Classified Abstract, showing Ages and

Counties.	Names of Prisons.	Ages of Prisoners.	No. of Prison.	Imprisonment for									
				7 Days and under.		30 Days and above 7 Days.		60 Days and above 30 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Wigtown . . .	Wigtown. . . .	Aged 12 years and under	65	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		16 years and above 12. . . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
		21 years and above 16. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
		30 years and above 21. . . .	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
		50 years and above 40. . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60 years and above 50. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		above 60 years	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				1	2	3	1	4	2	1	3	..	2
,,	Stranraer. . . .	Aged 12 years and under	66	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21 years and above 16. . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
		30 years and above 21. . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		40 years and above 30. . . .	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..
		50 years and above 40. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
				1	..	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1

No. XII.

TABLE of Orders for Removal of Prisoners, granted by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, in pursuance of 2 and 3 Vict., c. 42, s. 31.

Counties from which the Removals were made.	Prisons from which removed.	Prisons to which removed.	Number of Prisoners removed.		Dates of Orders for Removal.
			M.	F.	
1. Dumbarton . .	Dumbarton . .	Glasgow. . .	1	..	1841, January 5.
2. Lanark . . .	Hamilton . .	Ditto . . .	4	1	,, January 14.
3. Dumbarton . .	Dumbarton . .	Ditto . . .	1	1	,, ,,
4. Lanark . . .	Lanark . . .	Ditto . . .	2	..	,, January 16.
5. Stirling . . .	Stirling . . .	Ditto . . .	1	..	,, January 23.
6. Dumbarton . .	Dumbarton . .	Ditto . . .	3	..	,, April 2.
7. Ditto	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	1	..	,, May 5.
8. Fife	Cupar . . .	Kirkaldy . .	3	..	,, May 11.
9. Ditto	Dunfermline .	Ditto . . .	7	..	,, ,,
10. Linlithgow . .	Linlithgow . .	Glasgow. . .	1	..	,, May 13.
11. Haddington . .	Haddington . .	Ditto . . .	2	..	,, June 23.
12. Ditto	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	6	..	,, July 12.
13. Linlithgow . .	Linlithgow . .	Ditto . . .	2	..	,, July 29.
14. Fife	Cupar . . .	Kirkaldy . .	3	..	,, July 30.
15. Dumbarton . .	Dumbarton . .	Glasgow. . .	1	1	,, August 4.
16. Forfar . . .	Arbroath . .	Dundee . . .	3	..	,, August 25.
17. Ditto	Montrose . .	Ditto . . .	..	3	,, ,,
18. Haddington . .	Haddington . .	Glasgow. . .	6	..	,, September 15.
19. Wigtown . . .	Stranraer . .	Ditto . . .	1	..	,, September 30.
20. Forfar . . .	Montrose . .	Dundee . . .	..	1	,, ,,
21. Ditto	Arbroath . .	Ditto . . .	1	3	,, October 7.
22. Ditto	Forfar . . .	Ditto . . .	1	..	,, October 9.
23. Fife	Dunfermline .	Kirkaldy . .	2	..	,, ,,
24. Lanark . . .	Glasgow . .	Lanark . . .	..	1	,, November 12.
25. Haddington . .	Haddington . .	Glasgow. . .	2	..	,, November 13.
26. Ditto	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	2	..	,, December 1.
27. Linlithgow . .	Linlithgow . .	Ditto . . .	1	..	,, December 11.
28. Ditto	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	1	..	,, December 14.
29. Argyll . . .	Campbelltown .	Inveraray . .	..	1	,, December 24.

Sentences of Prisoners—*continued.*

definite Periods.								Imprisonment for indefinite Periods.								Transportation.													
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.		Until Caution be found to keep the Peace after Conviction on Criminal Charge.		Until or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty, on Conviction of Offence prosecuted for the Public Interest.		Other Cases of Criminal Prisoners sentenced indefinitely		Total.		5 Years.		7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.		Death.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..

No. XIII.

TABLE of the whole Assessments imposed in the Year 1841, on the several Counties in Scotland, and Burghs situated therein, for the purposes of the Prisons' Act; and Apportionment of such Assessments among the several Landward Parts of Counties and Burghs.

Counties, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	Population.	Assessment of £2,000 under § 35, for Building the General Prison, and Apportionment thereof under § 39.		Assessment of £10,000 under § 36, for Building, &c., Local Prisons, and Apportionment thereof under § 39.		Additions to ordinary Maximum Assessment under § 36, for Building, &c., Local Prisons; the Number of Years over which the Amounts respectively is to be distributed, and the Apportionment of such Additions for the Year 1841 under § 39, and Date of Notification thereof to the Local Authorities by the General Board.				Assessment fixed and determined by and on behalf of County Prison Boards under § 38, for Current Expenses, and Apportionment thereof under § 39.	
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Years.	Apportionment for 1841.	Date of Notification of Appointments.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Aberdeen	..	146 19 7	..	734 17 11	..	..	..	..	..	2,000 0 0	..
Landward part	113,878	..	94 4 4	..	471 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	1,282 0 10
Aberdeen	56,843	..	47 0 6^{11}	..	235 2 10^{8}	..	..	..	..	..	639 18 97
Peterhead	5,500	..	4 11 0^{2}	..	22 15 0^{8}	..	..	..	..	..	61 18 4^{8}
Inverury	1,026	..	0 16 11^{9}	..	4 4 10^{8}	..	..	..	..	..	11 11 0^{2}
Kintore	404	..	0 6 8^{2}	..	1 13 5	..	..	..	..	..	4 10 11^{7}
	177,651	..	146 19 7	..	734 17 11	..	..	..	..	..	2.000 0 0
2. Argyll	..	65 12 8	..	328 3 4	..	..	..	..	..	400 0 0	..
Landward part	92,532	..	59 17 6^{10}	..	299 7 10^{4}	..	..	..	..	..	364 18 6^{8}
Campbelltown	6,400	..	4 2 10	..	20 14 2	..	..	..	..	..	25 4 9^{8}
Inverary	1,033	..	0 13 4^{5}	..	3 6 10	..	..	..	..	..	4 1 5^{9}
Oban	1,460	..	0 18 10^{9}	..	4 14 5^{8}	..	..	..	..	..	5 15 1^{11}
	101,425	..	65 12 8	..	328 3 4	..	..	..	..	..	400 0 0
3. Ayr	..	86 17 2	..	434 5 10	..	..	..	..	..	750 0 0	..
Landward part	106,028	..	63 9 9^{4}	..	317 8 10^{8}	..	..	..	..	..	548 4 3
Ayr	14.926	..	8 18 9^{1}	..	44 13 9^{4}	..	..	..	..	..	77 3 6
Irvine	7,116	..	4 5 2^{8}	..	21 6 1^{4}	..	..	..	..	..	36 15 10
Kilmarnock	16,985	..	10 3 4^{11}	..	50 17 0^{8}	..	..	..	..	..	87 16 5
	145,055	..	86 17 2	..	434 5 10	..	..	..	..	..	750 0 0
4. Banff	..	25 15 8	..	128 18 4	..	..	..	..	..	350 0 0	..
Landward part	42,247	..	22 8 2^{8}	..	112 1 1^{4}	..	..	..	..	..	304 4 6
Banff	4,885	..	2 11 9^{11}	..	12 19 1^{8}	..	..	..	..	..	35 3 6
Cullen	1,472	..	0 15 7^{8}	..	3 18 1	..	..	..	..	..	10 12 0
	48,604	..	25 15 8	..	128 18 4	..	..	..	..	..	350 0 0
5. Berwick	..	19 19 2	..	99 15 10	..	1,070 0 0	1	..	8.., June 25	200 0 0	..
Landward part	33,005	..	19 6 11^{3}	..	96 14 8^{4}	..	..	1,037 4 6	..	..	193 17 6
Lander	1,043	..	0 12 2^{9}	..	3 1 1^{8}	..	..	32 15 6	..	..	6 2 6
	34,048	..	19 19 2	..	99 15 10	..	..	1,070 0 0	..	..	200 0 0

6. Bute		9 11 8		47 18 4							
Landward part	9,334		6 6 5½		31 12 1⁴					160 0 0	
Rothesay	4,817		3 5 2¹¹		16 6 2⁸						105 10 9
	14,151		9 11 8		47 18 4						54 9 3
											160 0 0
7. Caithness		24 5 2		121 5 10							
Landward part	29,629		20 16 3¹⁰		104 1 7					150 0 0	
Wick	4,900		3 8 10²		17 4 3						128 14 3
	34,529		24 5 2		121 5 10						21 5 9
											150 0 0
8. Clackmannan		19 3 3		95 16 3							
Landward part	14,729		19 3 3		95 16 3					150 0 0	
	14,729		19 3 3		95 16 3						150 0 0
											150 0 0
9. Dumbarton		31 11 2		157 15 10							
Landward part	29,288		27 16 7⁴		139 3 0⁸					320 0 0	
Dumbarton	3,923		3 14 6⁸		18 12 9⁴						282 4 0
	33,211		31 11 2		157 15 10						37 16 0
											320 0 0
10. Dumfries		57 1 1		285 5 5							
Landward part	59,442		45 19 5⁶		229 17 3⁴					460 0 0	
Annan	3,100		2 7 11⁵		11 19 9						370 13 2
Dumfries	8,664		6 14 0⁸		33 10 1						19 6 7
Lochmaben	969		0 14 11¹⁰		3 14 11⁴						54 0 6
Sanquhar	1,595		1 4 8¹		6 3 4⁶						6 0 10
	73,770		57 1 1		285 5 5						9 18 11
											460 0 0
11. Edinburgh		292 8 6		1,462 2 6							
Landward part	49,643		66 2 2		330 10 10					5,000 0 0	
Edinburgh	135,594		180 11 4¹		902 16 8⁴						1,130 6 11
Leith	24,416		32 10 3⁵		162 11 5						3,087 8 2
Musselburgh	7,018		9 6 11		46 14 7						555 18 10
Portobello	2,921		3 17 9⁶		19 8 11⁸						159 15 11
	219,592		292 8 6		1,462 2 6						66 10 2
											5,000 0 0
12. Elgin		21 3 7		105 17 11							
Landward part	25,673		15 17 5⁸		79 8 5					200 0 0	
Elgin	5,208		3 4 5⁴		16 2 2⁸						149 19 11⁷
Forres	3,350		2 1 5⁶		10 7 3⁴						30 8 6¹¹
	34,231		21 3 7		105 17 11						19 11 5⁶
											200 0 0
13. Fife		90 19 6		454 17 6		5,000 0 0	9		1841, June 11	2,000 0 0	
Landward part	84,399		59 11 10¹⁰		297 19 6			363 18 7			1,310 2 11
Anstruther Easter	1,007		0 14 2⁸		3 11 1⁴			4 6 10			15 12 8
Anstruther Wester	329		0 4 7⁹		1 3 3			1 8 4⁶			5 2 2
Auchtermuchty	1,346		0 19 0²		4 15 0⁶			5 16 1			20 17 11
Burntisland	2,026		1 8 7⁴		7 3 0⁸			8 14 8²			31 9 0
Crail	1,311		0 18 6²		4 12 7			5 13 0⁹			20 7 0
Cupar	5,358		3 15 8		18 18 4			23 2 1			83 3 5
Dunfermline	6,939		4 17 11¹¹		24 9 11⁸			29 18 5			107 14 4

O

Table of the whole Assessments imposed in the Year 1841, on the several Counties in Scotland, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	Population.	Assessment of £2,000 under § 35, for Building the General Prison, and Apportionment thereof under § 39.		Assessment of £10,000 under § 36, for Building, &c., Local Prisons, and Apportionment thereof under § 59.		Additions to ordinary Maximum Assessment under § 36, for Building &c. Local Prisons; the Number of Years over which the amounts respectively is to be distributed, and the Apportionment of such Additions for the year 1841 under § 39, and date of Notification thereof to the Local Authorities by the General Board.				Assessment fixed and determined by and on behalf of County Prison Boards under § 38, for current expenses, and Apportionment thereof under § 39.	
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Years.	Apportionment for 1841.	Date of Notification of Apportionments.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Fife—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dysart	6,804	. .	4 16 1^{1}	. .	24 0 5^{4}	. .	..	29 6 9	. .	. .	105 12 5
Earlsferry	500	. .	0 7 0^{9}	. .	1 15 3^{8}	. .	..	2 3 1^{6}	. .	. .	7 15 3
Falkland	1,100	. .	0 15 6^{5}	. .	3 17 8	. .	..	4 14 10^{8}	. .	. .	17 1 6
Innerkeithing	2,140	. .	1 10 2^{8}	. .	7 11 1^{4}	. .	..	9 4 6^{8}	. .	. .	33 4 5
Kilrenny	1,517	. .	1 1 5^{1}	. .	5 7 1^{4}	. .	..	6 10 10	. .	. .	23 11 0
Kinghorn	1,350	. .	0 19 0^{10}	. .	4 15 4	. .	..	5 16 5	. .	. .	20 19 2
Kirkaldy	4,760	. .	3 7 2^{8}	. .	16 16 1^{4}	. .	..	20 10 5^{6}	. .	. .	73 17 9
Newburgh	2,442	. .	1 14 5^{9}	. .	8 12 5	. .	..	10 10 7	. .	. .	37 18 2
Pittenweem	1,317	. .	0 18 7^{2}	. .	4 13 0	. .	..	5 13 7	. .	. .	20 8 10
St. Andrews	4,194	. .	2 19 2^{9}	. .	14 16 1^{8}	. .	..	18 1 9^{6}	. .	. .	65 2 1
	128,839	. .	90 19 6	. .	454 17 6	. .	..	555 11 1^{4}	. .	. .	2,000 0 0
14. Forfar*	..	141 10 9	. .	707 13 9	. .	. .	..	. .	. .	1,600 0 0	. .
Landward part	58,999	. .	59 16 3^{8}	. .	299 1 6^{4}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	676 3 7
Arbroath	11,299	. .	11 9 1^{3}	. .	57 5 6^{4}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	129 9 11
Brechin	5,060	. .	5 2 7^{8}	. .	25 13 0	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	57 19 10
Dundee	46,142	. .	46 15 7^{3}	. .	233 18 0^{4}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	528 16 6
Forfar	6,689	. .	6 15 7^{7}	. .	33 18 2	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	76 13 2
Montrose	11,417	. .	11 11 6	. .	57 17 6	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	130 17 0
	139,606	. .	141 10 9	. .	707 13 9	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	1,600 0 0
15. Haddington	..	27 1 4	. .	135 6 8	. .	. .	..	. .	. .	400 0 0	. .
Landward part	27,796	. .	20 16 3^{8}	. .	104 1 5^{4}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	307 12 1^{3}
Dunbar	3,349	. .	2 10 1^{10}	. .	12 10 9^{4}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	37 1 2^{10}
Haddington	3,900	. .	2 18 4^{11}	. .	14 12 0^{8}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	43 3 2^{8}
North Berwick	1,100	. .	0 16 5^{9}	. .	4 2 4^{8}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	12 3 5^{6}
	36,145	. .	27 1 4	. .	135 6 8	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	400 0 0
16. Inverness	..	62 13 5	. .	313 7 1	. .	8,059 0 0	9	. .	1841, Sept. 10.	633 10 3	. .
Landward part	82,797	. .	54 14 9	. .	273 13 9	. .	..	782 3 10^{8}	. .	. .	553 6 5
Inverness	12,000	. .	7 18 8	. .	39 13 4	. .	..	113 5 0	. .	. .	80 3 10
	94,797	. .	62 13 5	. .	313 7 1	. .	..	895 8 10^{8}	. .	. .	633 10 3
17. Kincardine	..	22 15 8	. .	113 18 4	. .	76 16 10	1	. .	1841, June 11.	215 0 0	. .
Landward part	30,647	. .	22 4 3^{7}	. .	111 1 6	. .	..	74 18 6	. .	. .	209 12 9
Inverbervie	784	. .	0 11 4^{5}	. .	2 16 10	. .	..	1 18 4	. .	. .	5 7 3
	31,431	. .	22 15 8	. .	113 18 4	. .	..	76 16 10	. .	. .	215 0 0

* The assessments on Forfarshire here reported are exclusive of the Assessment authorized by the 25th section of the Act, which, for the year 1841, amounts to £1,125.

	9,072	. .	17 15 1	. .	88 15 5	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	75 0 0
19. Kirkcudbright	..	28 18 11	. .	144 14 7	. .	. .	..	. .	. .	500 0 0	. .
Landward part . . .	34,051	. .	24 5 7^{10}	. .	121 8 3^{4}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	419 9 0
Kirkcudbright . . .	2,600	. .	1 17 1	. .	9 5 5	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	32 0 6
New Galloway . . .	439	. .	0 6 3^{2}	. .	1 11 3^{2}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	5 8 2
Maxwelltown . . .	3,500	. .	2 9 11	. .	12 9 7	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	43 2 4
	40,590	. .	28 18 11	. .	144 14 7	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	500 0 0
20. Lanark	..	269 0 2	. .	1,345 0 10	. .	. .	..	. .	. .	7,185 0 0	. .
Landward part . . .	108,808	. .	92 7 9^{2}	. .	461 18 9^{8}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	2,467 12 1
Airdrie	6,500	. .	5 10 4^{7}	. .	27 11 10^{8}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	147 8 3
Glasgow	185,019	. .	157 1 11^{6}	. .	785 9 9^{8}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	4,195 19 3
Hamilton	8,075	. .	6 17 1^{8}	. .	34 5 7^{8}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	183 2 8
Lanark	4,100	. .	3 9 7^{6}	. .	17 8 1^{8}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	92 19 8
Rutherglen	4,317	. .	3 13 3^{9}	. .	18 6 6^{8}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	97 18 1
	316,819	. .	269 0 2	. .	1,345 0 10	. .	..	. .	, .	. .	7,185 0 0
21. Linlithgow	..	22 15 7	. .	113 17 11	. .	. .	..	. .	. .	600 0 0	. .
Landward part . . .	18,918	. .	18 10 0^{6}	. .	92 10 2^{8}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	487 6 11
Linlithgow	3,300	. .	3 4 6^{7}	. .	16 2 9	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	85 0 3
Queensferry	1,073	. .	1 0 11^{11}	. .	5 4 11^{4}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	27 12 10
	23,291	. .	22 15 7	. .	113 17 11	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	600 0 0
22. Nairn	..	7 7 10	. .	36 19 2	. .	1,130 8 4	10	. .	. .	160 0 0	. .
Landward part . . .	6,854	. .	5 8 3^{10}	. .	27 1 7^{4}	. .	..	82 16 7	1841, July 24.	. .	117 4 9
Nairn	2,500	. .	1 19 6^{2}	. .	9 17 6^{8}	. .	..	30 4 3	. .	. .	42 15 3
	9,354	. .	7 7 10	. .	36 19 2	. .	..	113 0 10	. .	. .	160 0 0
23. Orkney and Zetland . .	..	32 19 4	. .	164 16 8	. .	. .	..	. .	. .	90 0 0	. .
Landward part of Orkney	25,716	. .	19 11 10^{2}	. .	97 19 2^{10}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	54 0 $5\frac{1}{4}$
Kirkwall	3,131	. .	2 7 8^{6}	. .	11 18 6^{6}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	5 19 $6\frac{3}{4}$
Landward part of Zetland	29,392	. .	10 19 9^{4}	. .	54 18 10^{8}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	30 0 0
	58,239	. .	32 19 4	. .	164 16 8	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	90 0 0
24. Peebles	..	7 1 10	. .	35 9 2	. .	. .	..	. .	. .	130 0 0	. .
Landward part . . .	8,178	. .	5 9 7^{10}	. .	27 8 3^{4}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	100 10 1
Peebles	2,400	. .	1 12 2^{2}	. .	8 0 10^{8}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	29 9 11
	10,578	. .	7 1 10	. .	35 9 2	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	130 0 0
25. Perth	..	126 1 3	. .	630 6 3	. .	. .	..	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	. .
Landward part . . .	119,960	. .	105 16 7^{2}	. .	529 2 11^{8}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	839 10 0
Culross	700	. .	0 12 4^{3}	. .	3 1 9^{4}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	4 18 0
Perth	22,234	. .	19 12 3^{7}	. .	93 1 6	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	155 12 0
	142,894	. .	126 1 3	. .	630 6 3	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	1000 0 0
26. Renfrew	..	112 11 5	. .	562 17 1	. .	. .	..	. .	. .	1,500 0 0	. .
Landward part . . .	50,309	. .	42 8 9^{7}	. .	212 4 0	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	565 10 2^{8}
Greenock	27,000	. .	22 15 6^{8}	. .	113 17 8^{4}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	303 10 0^{1}
Paisley	49,027	. .	41 7 2^{1}	. .	206 15 10^{4}	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	551 2 0^{1}
Port Glasgow . . .	5,147	. .	4 6 10^{1}	. .	21 14 2^{4}	. .	..	. .	. .	, .	57 17 1^{6}
Renfrew	1,960	. .	1 13 6^{9}	. .	8 5 4	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	22 0 7^{8}
	133,443	. .	112 11 5	. .	562 17 1	. .	..	. .	. .	. .	1,500 0 0

Table of the whole Assessments imposed in the Year 1841, on the several Counties in Scotland, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	Population.	Assessment of £2,000 under § 35, for Building the General Prison, and Apportionment thereof under § 39.		Assessment of £10,000 under § 36, for Building, &c., Local Prisons, and Apportionment thereof under § 39.		Additions to ordinary Maximum Assessment under § 36, for Building &c., Local Prisons; the Number of Years over which the amounts respectively is to be distributed, and the Apportionment of such Additions for the year 1841 under § 39, and date of Notification thereof to the Local Authorities by the General Board.				Assessment fixed and determined by and on behalf of County Prison Boards under § 38 for current expenses, and Apportionment thereof under § 39.	
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Years.	Apportionment for 1841.	Date of Notification of Apportionments.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
27. Ross and Cromarty	..	50 12 5		253 2 1		5,850 0 0*	9		1841, June 11.	350 0 0	
Landward part	68,008		46 0 2^{10}		230 1 2^{4}		..	318 2 8			318 2 8
Cromarty	2,215		1 9 11^{8}		7 9 10^{4}		..	10 7 3			10 7 3
Dingwall	1,700		1 3 0^{1}		5 15 0^{4}		..	7 19 1			7 19 1
Fortrose	1,110		0 15 0^{3}		3 15 1^{4}		..	5 3 10			5 3 10
Tain	1,787		1 4 2^{2}		6 0 10^{8}		..	8 7 2			8 7 2
	74,820		50 12 5		253 2 1		..	350 0 0			350 0 0
28. Roxburgh	..	64 2 10		320 14 2			..			725 0 0	
Landward part	39,954		58 13 10^{4}		293 9 3^{8}		..				663 8 4
Jedburgh	3,709		5 8 11^{8}		27 4 10^{4}		..				61 11 8
	43,663		64 2 10		320 14 2		..				725 0 0
29. Selkirk	..	5 19 11		29 19 7			..			100 0 0	
Landward part	4,904		4 6 0^{9}		21 10 3^{8}		..				71 15 4^{8}
Selkirk	1,929		1 13 10^{3}		8 9 3^{4}		..				28 4 7^{4}
	6,833		5 19 11		29 19 7		..				100 0 0
30. Stirling	..	66 11 1		332 15 5		5,000 0 0	8		1841, June 11.	800 0 0	
Landward part	55,278		50 13 2^{5}		253 6 0		..	475 14 10			608 19 0
Stirling	10,292		9 8 7^{9}		47 3 2^{8}		..	88 11 6			113 6 6
Falkirk	7,051		6 9 2^{10}		32 6 2^{4}		..	60 13 8			77 14 6
	72,621		66 11 1		332 15 5		..	625 0 0			800 0 0
31. Sutherland	..	13 17 11		69 9 7			..			170 0 0	
Landward part	25,018		13 12 5^{8}		68 2 4^{4}		..				166 13 5
Dornock	500		0 5 5^{4}		1 7 2^{8}		..				3 6 7
	25,518		13 17 11		69 9 7		..				170 0 0
32. Wigtown	..	28 15 1		143 15 5			..			400 0 0	
Landward part	28,843		22 17 5^{8}		114 7 4^{4}		..				318 3 11
Stranraer	4,389		3 9 7^{5}		17 8 1		..				48 8 5
Whithorn	1,226		0 19 5^{4}		4 17 2^{8}		..				13 10 6
Wigtown	1,800		1 8 6^{7}		7 2 9		..				19 17 2
	36,258		28 15 1		143 15 5		..				400 0 0
Total Asssessments in the year 1841	..	2,000 0 0		10,000 0 0			..	3,685 17 8		28,773 10 3	

* Of this assessment the sum of £5,500 has been directed to be assessed and levied along with the ordinary maximum assessment on the landward part of the counties and burghs respectively, in equal annual instalments during the year 1842, and seven succeeding years.

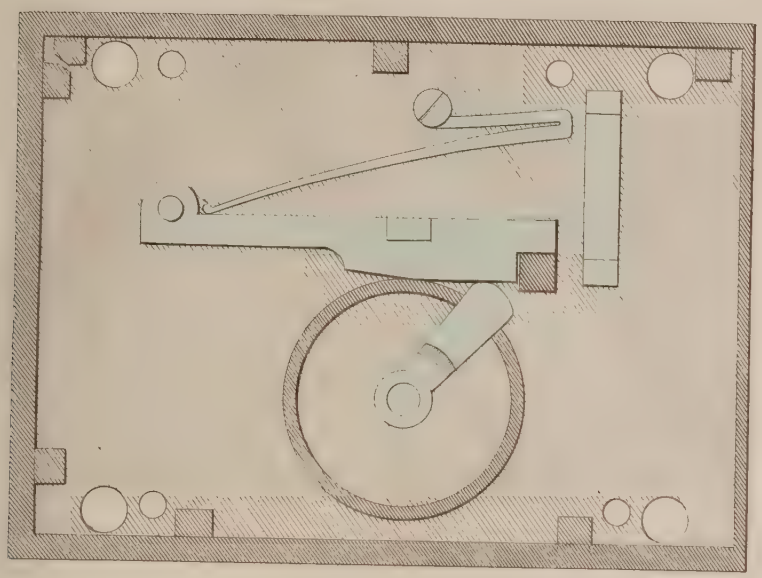
London: Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford-street, for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

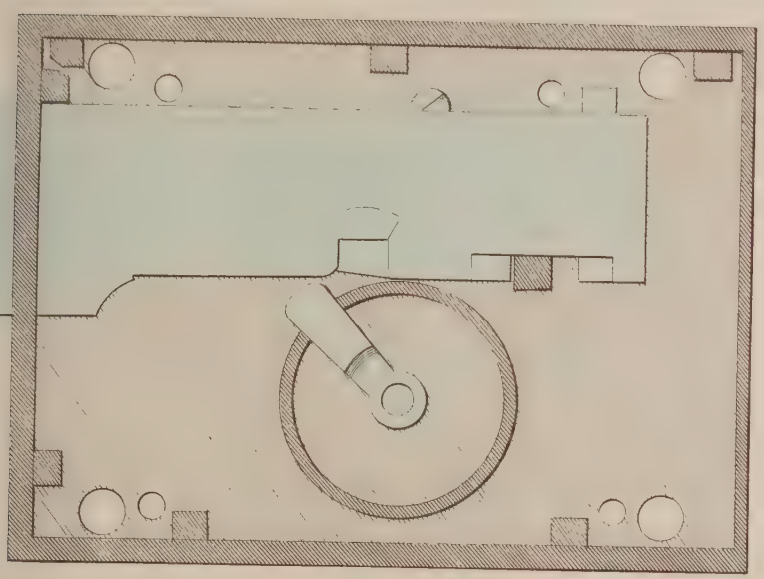
No. III. (Plate No. 1.)

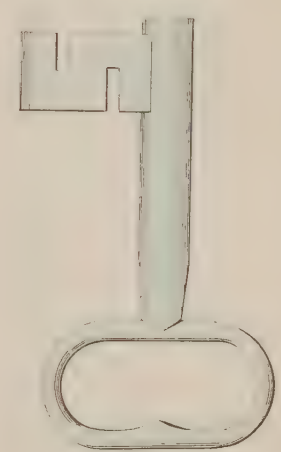
GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.

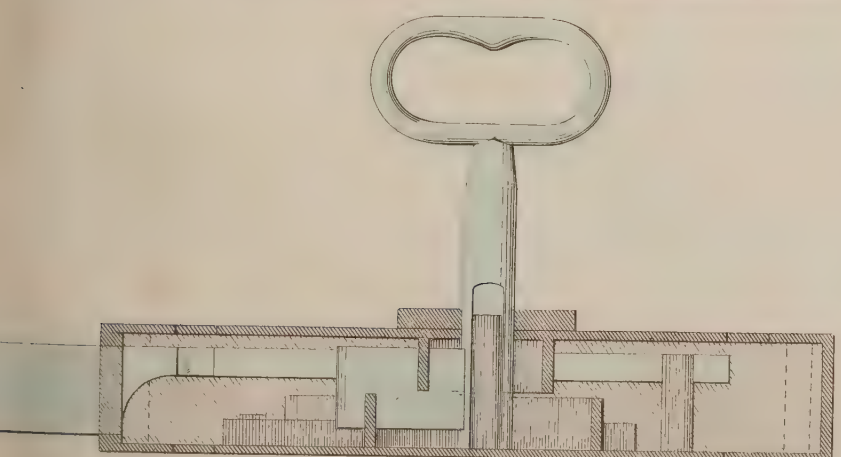
LOCK AND KEY FOR CELL DOORS.

(Half Size.)









Price of Locks 7/6
Keys 3/6

Thomas Brown,
Charlotte St. Edinbro'
Dec^r 1841

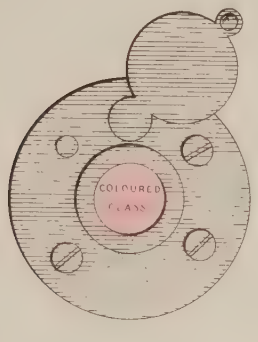
Standidge & Co Lith. London

No III. (Plate No 2.)

CENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.

INSPECTION OPENING FOR CELL DOORS.

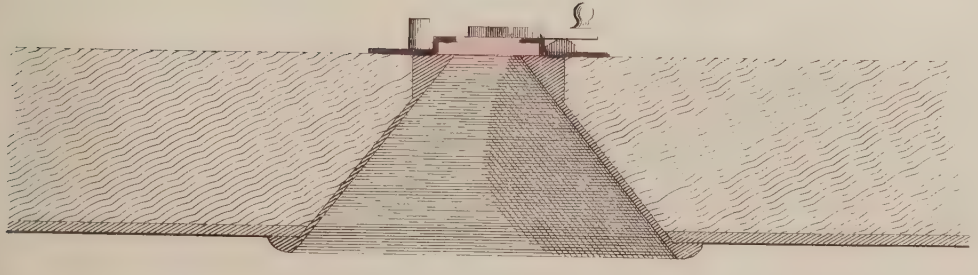
(Half Size)



Price of Inspection Opening 1½d each.

ELEVATION TOWARDS THE CORRIDOR

ELEVATION TOWARDS THE CELL



SECTION.

Thomas Brown,
Charlotte St, Edinbro:
Decr 1844.

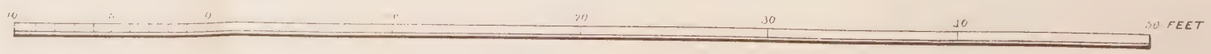
Standidge & Co Litho London

N.° IV (Plate I.)

CENERAL PRISON, AT PERTH.

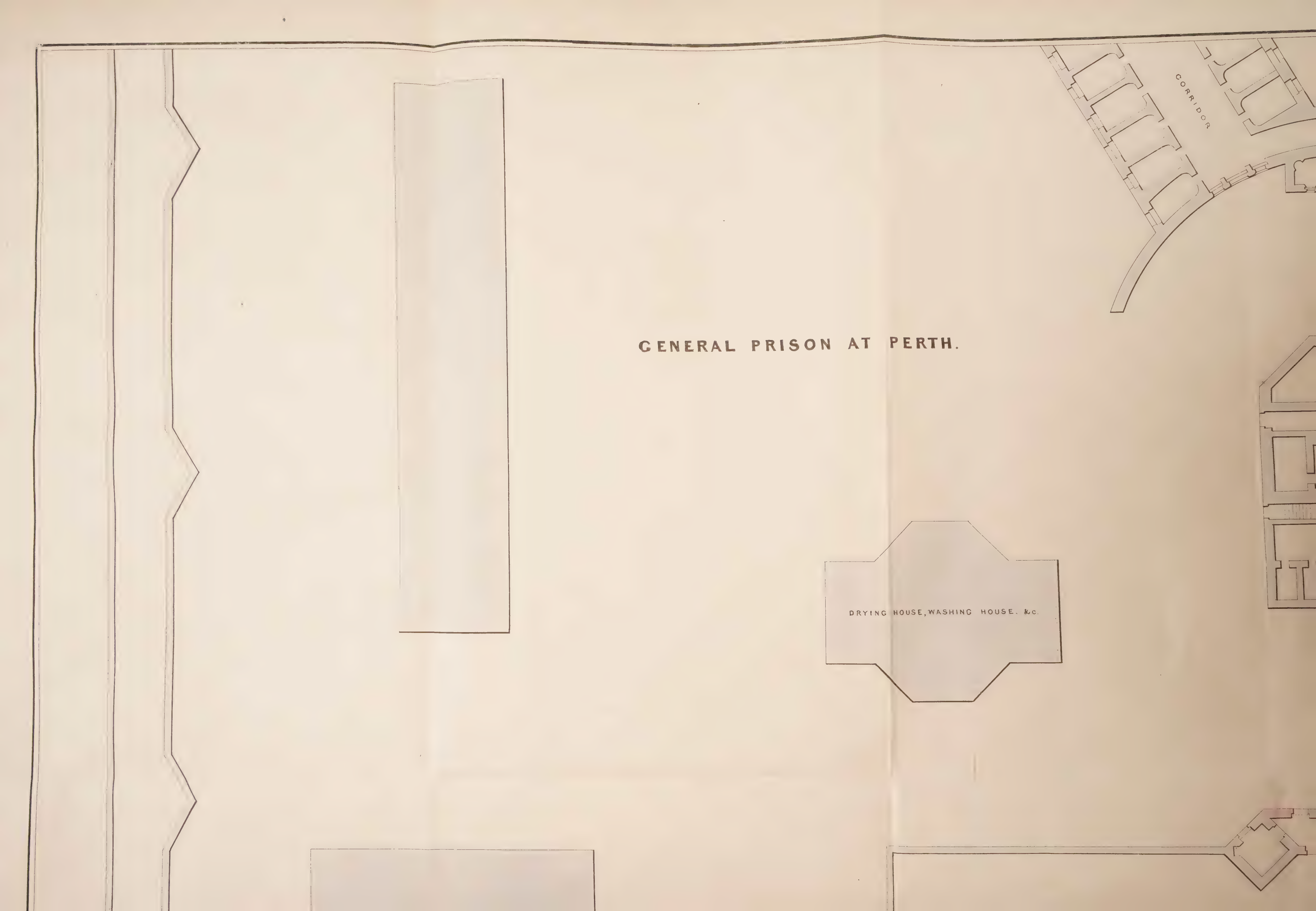
CHAPEL.

SECTION OF CHAPEL &c. ON LINE AB.



Standidge & Co. Lith.o London

GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.



N° IV. (Plate 2.)

CORRIDOR

COVERED WAY FROM THE PRISON TO THE CHAPEL

KITCHEN, BAKE-HOUSE &c.

CHAPLAIN'S HOUSE

GALLERY

FOR OFFICERS' FAMILIES.

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE

SECOND FLOOR

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 FEET

Standidge & Co Litho. London

FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PRISONS IN SCOTLAND,

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES R. G. GRAHAM, BART.,

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S

PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE,

OF

THEIR PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT 2 & 3 VICT. c. 42.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1843.

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FOURTH REPORT

OF

THE GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PRISONS IN SCOTLAND;

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1842.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES R. G. GRAHAM, BART.,

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

CHAMBERS OF THE BOARD,
Edinburgh, February 13, 1843.

SIR,

In pursuance of the Scottish Prisons Act of 2 and 3 Vict. c. 42, we have to report to you our proceedings during the last year; and, referring to the 8th and 40th sections of the statute, as showing generally the matters which our Annual Reports are required to contain, we propose that, as usual, the present Report shall be comprehended under the following heads, viz.—

I. Our Proceedings with relation to the General Prison at Perth.
II. Our Proceedings with relation to the Local Prisons.
III. A Statement of our Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1842, and Proceedings relative thereto; and,
IV. An Estimate of the Funds which we shall require in the execution of the Act during the current year, 1843.

The full details of all these Proceedings are contained in our Minutes, and those of our Committees; and we annex hereto a Statement of the dates of Meetings of the General Board, and of the names of the Members composing our several Committees, and the dates of their Meetings. App. No. I.

Before commencing our Report, however, we beg leave respectfully to call your attention to what we have said in our preceding Reports as to the expediency of amending the existing Prisons Act. We have now had the experience of its operation for three years, and have to repeat our conviction of the soundness of the principles on which it is framed, and the general efficiency of its operation. At the same time, some imperfections have been found to occur, which we have already pointed out, and which Parliament alone can remove.

I.—PROCEEDINGS WITH RELATION TO THE GENERAL PRISON.

GENERAL PRISON.

Opening of General Prison.

In our Report presented to you last year, we stated that we expected to be able to declare the General Prison ready to receive prisoners previous to the then ensuing Spring Circuit of the Court of Justiciary. That expectation was fulfilled. The various buildings and preparations reported last year as in progress, were so far completed during the early part of spring that we were enabled to issue the Declaration, appended hereto, opening the General Prison in terms of the Act, on and after 30th March 1842; and on that day it was accordingly opened for the reception of prisoners. App. No. II.

General Arrangement of the Buildings.

The plans of the prison are annexed to our First Report, presented in 1840, to which we beg to refer. The buildings have been completed generally in accordance with those plans. They consist of two wings radiating from a centre, each wing of four stories in height, and connected on each story by a circular passage or corridor. The wings contain 184 cells each, being 368 in all; but eight cells are used for various purposes connected with the management of the prison, so that the actual number of cells available for confinement of prisoners is 360. The prison is divided into two departments,—one consisting of 240 cells for male prisoners, and the other of 120 cells for female prisoners. There are, besides, four rooms for warders, and four store-rooms in each wing, with eight punishment cells on the sunk floor of each wing.

Cells.

The cells are of three different sizes, some 6½ feet wide, others 7½ feet wide, and others 8½ feet wide, and all of them 13 feet long. In the three under floors they are 10 feet high, and in the upper floor 10 feet 6 inches high. The ceilings of the cells are arched with brick set in mortar. The floors of the cells, and also of the corridors, are of large-sized Caithness pavement, let a few inches into the wall, so as to prevent them from being raised. The walls and ceilings of the cells are plastered. The cells are warmed and ventilated by the flues to be afterwards described.

Stairs and Galleries.

The access to the cells on the ground floor is from the floor of the corridor; and to those on the second, third, and fourth floors by a stone stair placed near the centre of each wing, with a landing on each floor communicating with galleries carried round the corridor on the level of the floors of the cells in the different stories. The galleries round the corridors are made of stone, projecting 3 feet from the walls, supported on stone brackets, and having horizontal iron railings of 6 feet in height on their outer edge. The access to the punishment cells in the sunk floor is by a stair leading down from the extreme end of the corridor.

The part of the south wing originally intended for female prisoners is separated from the remainder of that wing by a stone wall, and contains 100 cells. Since the prison was opened, it has been found necessary, in order to give increased accommodation for female prisoners, to add to the female department the cells of the upper floor of the remainder of that wing, thus giving an increased accommodation of 20 cells. The access to these cells is by a door formed in the abovementioned division-wall, and the gallaries leading to the cells are enclosed with timber boarding, so as to prevent communication between the male and female prisoners and officers.

Sick Prisoners.

Each wing has several cells for sick prisoners, with fire-places in them; and we are fitting up in one of the old buildings farther accommodation for sick prisoners, whom it may be desirable to remove from their ordinary cells.

Circular Corridor, and Inspection.

The two wings are connected on each story by the circular passage or corridor before mentioned. These passages terminate in an enclosure at the end of the main corridors, separated from the corridors by a strong iron frame-work or railing, extending from the floor to near the ceiling, and having grated doors in it to give access to the corridors; and from which grated enclosures the corridors may be inspected by the officers without entering them. Each of the long corridors is also subject to inspection, through the large windows at the end of them, from the windows of the Governor's office. For the inspection of the division for the females, a part of the corridor at the end of the female division, next the division-wall, is also railed off, for the purpose of such inspection, in a manner similar to that at the ends of the wings occupied by the males; and the stair leading to the different floors of the female division occupies a space in each floor similar in size to one of the cells. The staircase entering from the lobby is made to communicate, on each story, with the circular corridors above mentioned, which connect the two wings. By this staircase the Governor, or any other inspecting officer, has access to each of the floors in the prison for males, without going into any other part of it.

Offices for Governor, &c.

Offices for the Governor and Clerk of the prison are built round the base of the central tower, with windows in the Governor's office commanding a view of the corridors in the two wings.

Windows.

The large windows at both ends of the corridors are made of timber, and glazed, and are made to open, if necessary, so as to ventilate the corridors, and strongly barred with iron on the outside. The windows of the cells are 3 feet 6 inches long, and 15 inches high, with sills, lintels, and sides, both on outside and inside, of hewn stone, and secured with iron bars on the outside of the glass frame. The window frames are of cast iron, glazed, and hung on a centre pivot, and made to open a few inches for the admission of air.

Doors of Cells.

The doors of the cells are hung in a cast-iron frame fixed to the wall. The doors are made of two-inch-thick Memel timber, and lined on the inside with sheet iron, and have a strong lock and hinges. An inspection slit is formed in each door.

Supply of water.

The prison is supplied with pure water obtained from the Tay, by means of the machine formerly erected for supplying the Depôt of Prisoners of War, after having undergone some alteration; and each cell has a supply of water for itself. The rain water from the roofs of the wings is partially collected and used for washing.

Baths and Water-closets.

One good large bath is placed in the second floor of each wing, besides one in the division for the females. The cells for sick prisoners have water-closets fitted up in them. The other cells have not water-closets, but are accommodated with a covered bucket, placed in a small enclosed space in the corner of the cell; and there is one general water-closet, with a sink in it, placed in each floor of each wing, and of the division for the females, into which the buckets from the cells are emptied daily. This plan of placing buckets in the cells is thought preferable to having a water-closet fitted up in each; because prisoners, who from carelessness spoiled their work, or who wilfully destroyed it, might be enabled to put it away through the water-closet; besides which, the annual expense of keeping so many water-closets in repair would have been very considerable, though of the simplest construction.

Gas Lights.

The prison is lighted with gas, each cell having one light; and a sufficient number of lights are placed in the corridors and other parts of the prison and prison grounds.

Warming and ventilating.

The cells are warmed by air, heated by cast-iron pipes placed under the pavement of the corridor floor, through which hot water circulates, by flowing from and returning to a boiler, placed at the base of the extracting chimney outside of the prison. The fresh air is supplied by three cold air shafts placed outside the prison, with flues from them to the heating apparatus; and the air, on being heated, passes into the corridors, from which it enters the cells through flues formed under their floors. The foul air in the cells is carried off by flues formed in the walls, and which communicate with main foul air flues placed under the basement floor of the building, which main flues communicate with the central tower which is used as an extracting chimney, in which a fire is placed, and by these means the air in the foul air flues is rarefied, and passes off by the extracting chimney.

Reception Cells. Cleansing and dressing rooms.

There are eight reception cells formed at the base of the central tower, adjoining which a bath-room is formed, and rooms for the prisoners undressing and dressing, and from which, after they have been washed, and clothed in the prison uniform, they are conducted to their cells in the prison.

Kitchen, &c.

One of the old cooking-houses has been fitted up as a kitchen, with scullery, bakehouse, oven, and store places adjoining. Another has been converted into a washing-house and drying-house, with clothes store, &c.

Exercising yards.

Exercising yards, radiating from a centre, have been erected, as shown in the plan; one set, consisting of 20, being for the men, and one-half of a whole set, consisting of 10, for the females. The division walls of these yards are nine feet high, and the ends are formed of open railings. A roof has been placed over part of each yard, for the prisoners walking under in wet weather.

Boundary wall, and entrance gateway.

The boundary wall has been raised to the height of 15 feet or thereby all round. A new entrance gateway has been erected, with a double gate upon it, one of timber, and one of iron, over which a clock tower has been formed, and a clock placed in it.

Officers' Houses.

Considerable additions have been made to the Governor's house; and the other houses, for the Chaplain, Matron, and subordinate officers, have been put into proper condition for their residence.

Prison Officers.

With a view to the opening of the prison on 30th March, we took steps for the selection of fit persons to discharge the important offices of chaplain, surgeon, and matron; and early in spring we appointed the Rev. Lachlane MacLean, a licentiate of the Established Church of Scotland, to the office of chaplain, under the condition that the whole of his time should be at our disposal, in the way and to the extent which we might at any time require; his salary to be 200*l.* a year, with an addition of 10*l.* yearly until it shall amount to 250*l.*, and with the allowances of a house and gas-light. We also appointed William Malcom, Esq. M.D., Perth, to the office of surgeon, with a salary of 150*l.* a year; medicines

Chaplain.

Surgeon.

to be furnished at the expense of the General Board, and any assistant to be employed by him to be paid by himself, and for whom he should be responsible.

Matron. We appointed Mrs. Catharine MacMillan, formerly matron of the North Prison of Glasgow, to the office of matron, with a salary of 100*l.* a year, and with the allowances of furnished apartments and gas-light. Provision was also made for the instruction of the prisoners; and a sufficient number of warders and other subordinate officers was appointed by the Governor and Matron, in pursuance of our authority, who entered to their several offices on 23rd March, and some of whom had previously been trained in other prisons, under the direction of the Governor.

Supplies for Prison. We made provision for the supply of furniture for the prison, and clothing, food, and employment for the prisoners. In providing supplies of considerable amount, or of continuous furnishing, we adopt the rule of receiving tenders, after public advertisement.

Prison Diet. We also furnished the Governor with a Table of Diet for the prisoners, with relative Rules, being the same which we reported last year as having been transmitted to the County Prison Boards with our recommendation for its adoption,

App. No. III. and of which we annex a copy.

Removal of Prisoners to the General Prison. In order to enable us to act upon the power conferred on us by the 27th section of the statute, of removing prisoners to the General Prison, upon its being opened, we obtained Returns of all Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in Scotland, the expiry of whose sentences would not occur for a period of not less than six months from 30th March. These Returns showed the following results:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Prisoners under sentences of 6 months, and under 12 months, .	41	19	60
Prisoners under sentences of 12 months and upwards . .	148	63	211
In Prison	189	82	271

Having considered these Returns, and keeping in view the number of prisoners who might probably be sentenced to the General Prison, by the Criminal Courts, under the operation of the 27th section of the Act,—with reference to which we had obtained from the Crown agent, for our guidance, a statement of the number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for 6 months and upwards by the Spring Circuits of the Court of Justiciary, during the three previous years,—we adopted the resolution of directing only those prisoners to be removed to the General Prison who were imprisoned under sentences of imprisonment for periods of twelve months or upwards, having six months of their sentences to run from 11th April then next, and granted orders accordingly. These orders were transmitted to the several County Boards, to be carried into effect, with an intimation that we did not require the removals to take place until after the ensuing Circuit of the Court of Justiciary, in case it should appear expedient to delay until that time, in order to arrange as to the conveyance of the prisoners mentioned in the orders, along with others who might then be directed by the Circuit Courts to be conveyed to the General Prison.

Danger of Prison being overcrowded. In pursuance of these orders, and of the unusually large number of sentences to long periods of imprisonment pronounced by the Criminal Courts, the number of prisoners transmitted, and under order of transmission, to the General Prison, was so great, that early in the month of May we were apprehensive of its being overcrowded. The removals under our order from the Western Circuit district not having been then made, we therefore judged it proper to rescind those granted by us for the transmission of 41 male and 19 female prisoners from the prisons of Glasgow, Hamilton, and Paisley. On 30th July, the prison contained 349 prisoners, being within eleven of the total number of cells available for imprisonment. The Act of 5 and 6 Vict. c. 67, which received the Royal assent on that day, put a stop to any farther sentences by the Criminal Courts to imprisonment in the General Prison, and left the power of removal to it from the Local Prisons solely in our hands. If that Act had not been passed, the General Prison must have been greatly overcrowded. Since the 30th July, the prison has been kept nearly quite full, and without at any time being so much crowded as to render it necessary to violate the principle of the individual separation of prisoners from each other, which we are so anxious to preserve.

Sentences and Ages of Prisoners admitted.

The total number of prisoners admitted into the General Prison during last year was 404, of whom there were 270 males, and 134 females. The following Table shows the periods of sentence of imprisonment of these prisoners, and their ages:—

	AGES.																	
	12 years and under.		16 years and above 12.		21 years and above 16.		30 years and above 21.		40 years and above 30.		50 years and above 40.		60 years and above 50.		Above 60 years.		Total.	
tence of	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ths and under 12	2	0	2	0	5	3	13	2	7	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	29	9
ths and under 18	5	0	24	6	29	9	20	12	9	18	8	5	3	1	1	0	99	51
and under 2 years	7	3	25	6	19	14	21	17	15	10	5	6	3	0	1	0	96	56
s and upwards .	2	0	12	2	8	8	9	4	10	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	46	18
Total . . .	16	3	63	14	61	34	63	35	41	34	17	12	7	2	2	0	270	134

Number from each County, and Duration of Imprisonment.

The following Table shows the number of prisoners sent to the General Prison from each county respectively, during last year, and the total number of days of imprisonment of such prisoners; being the Table according to which a calculation is to be made of the proportions of assessment on the several counties, for the expenses of the General Board, and the current expenses of the General Prison during the year 1842, in pursuance of the 37th section of the Act:—

COUNTIES.	No of Prisoners sent to the General Prison.	Duration of their Imprisonment, No. of days.	COUNTIES.	No. of Prisoners sent to the General Prison.	Duration of their Imprisonment, No. of days.
Aberdeen . . .	23	4,999	Kincardine . . .	3	456
Argyll	3	717	Kinross	. .	. .
Ayr	10	1,947	Kirkcudbright . .	. .	. .
Banff	3	334	Lanark	47	7,210
Berwick	1	261	Linlithgow . . .	. .	. .
Bute	2	478	Nairn	1	246
Caithness. . . .	1	168	Orkney and Zetland .	3	630
Clackmannan . .	1	246	Peebles	2	418
Dumbarton . . .	3	244	Perth	21	4,354
Dumfries	3	701	Renfrew	26	5,083
Edinburgh . . .	121	25,348	Ross and Cromarty .	3	556
Elgin	. .	. .	Roxburgh . . .	4	882
Fife	17	4,089	Selkirk	1	261
Forfar	67	15,314	Stirling	16	2,757
Haddington . . .	6	1,336	Sutherland . . .	. .	. .
Inverness	13	2,882	Wigtown	3	639
	274	59,064		404	82,556

Number at the close of 1842.

At the close of the year, on 31st December, the numbers remaining in custody in the General Prison were 232 males, and 117 females—total 349. The following Table shows the number of these prisoners who will be liberated monthly by expiration of their sentences:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1843, January .	16	10	26	In 1844, January .	10	5	15
February .	14	4	18	February .	2	1	3
March . .	18	10	28	March . .	9	5	14
April . .	35	18	53	April . .	19	2	21
May . .	15	1	16	May . .	6	2	8
June . .	9	3	12	June . .	1	1	2
July . .	10	14	24	July . .	1	..	1
August . .	5	2	7	September .	7	5	12
September .	9	5	14	October. .	3	1	4
October. .	20	12	32	November .	2	..	2
November .	14	12	26	In 1845, March . .	1	..	1
December .	5	4	9	April . .	1	..	1
	170	95	265	Total . .	232	117	349

Inadequacy of present Extent of Accommodation.

We beg leave here to call your attention to the extent of accommodation in the General Prison, as compared with the number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in Scotland to periods of six months and upwards. By the 27th section of the Prisons Act, it appears that it was in the contemplation of the Legislature that all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and under one year, *might* be ordered to be confined in the General Prison; and that all those sentenced to imprisonment for one year or upwards *must* be ordered to be conveyed to that prison. These provisions of the statute will become law on the expiration of the temporary Act of last session. But it appears that the present extent of accommodation in the General Prison will be inadequate to admit of the Act being brought into operation without violating the principle of individual separation of prisoners from each other. In proof of this, we refer to the following Table, framed from returns made to us from the several prisons in Scotland, during the three last years, showing the average number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for six months and upwards, confined in the several prisons, including the General Prison, distinguishing those imprisoned under sentences for six months and under one year, from those under sentences for one year and upwards; from which it will be observed, both that the number of such prisoners exceeds the number of separate cells in the General Prison, and that they have been increasing, particularly in the last year :—

Period.	Total sentenced for Six Months and upwards.			Of whom, sentenced to					
				Six Months, and under Twelve Months.			Twelve Months and upwards.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
1840	358½	159½	518	162½	69	231½	196	90½	286½
1841	378½	183	561½	154	70	224	224½	113	337½
1842	515¾	275½	791¼	205¼	108	313¼	310½	167½	477¾

In further evidence of the inadequacy of extent of the General Prison, we have to report, that since the Act of 5 and 6 Vict. c. 67, came into operation, on 30th July, until 31st December last, the returns of sentences of imprisonment of six months and upwards, made to us in pursuance of that Act, show the following results :—

Period.	Total sentenced for Six Months and upwards.			Of whom, sentenced to					
				Six Months, and under Twelve Months.			Twelve Months and upwards.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
From 30th July to 31st December, 1842.	272	133	405	132	65	197	140	68	20

Of the above numbers of prisoners, all of whom fall under the contemplation of the Legislature as liable to imprisonment in the General Prison, we have only been enabled to remove thither 35 males and 15 females, having selected for that purpose, as far as practicable, those whose sentences of imprisonment had the longest time to run before their expiration.

Liberation of Prisoners by Expiry of Sentence.

During last year, 29 male and 14 female prisoners were liberated by expiration of their sentences. Reports were made to us by the Governor as to the conduct of these prisoners while in prison, and the prospect entertained their of future career. It is gratifying to be able to state that, upon the whole, the prospect appears favourable. We cannot avoid observing, however, that in several instances unfavourable anticipations are formed, where the prisoners have no relations or friends, in consequence of the difficulty which liberated prisoners must always feel in finding employment, and of there being no house of refuge or other establishment for their reception, where they might be assisted in emigrating or in finding some mode of earning an honest livelihood. In this respect it is obvious that the experience of the General Prison cannot bear any comparison

with that of the Model Prison recently opened at Pentonville, from which there are means of removing, under their original sentence of transportation, all prisoners whose conduct is found not to promise hopes of amendment.

Five deaths of prisoners occurred in the General Prison during last year, and we annex a Report relative to their cases by the Governor and Chaplain, from which it appears that they all died in consequence of disease contracted previous to their admission. Deaths. App. No. IV.

We also annex a list of twelve prisoners temporarily liberated, during last year, on account of sickness, in pursuance of warrants of the High Court of Justiciary, granted on application of the Lord Advocate. These applications were made on certificates by the medical officer, that the prisoners were in danger of life from further confinement. Temporary Liberations on account of Sickness. App. No. V.

The health of the prisoners in the General Prison, during last year, has been satisfactory. The Surgeon's Report states, that their general health has been very good; that no infectious disease has existed; and no complaint has broken out which could be attributed either to its site or state. He gives his opinion, that the situation of the prison is salubrious; that the modes of heating and ventilating it answer the purpose well; and that the diet of the prisoners is wholesome in quality, and of sufficient quantity. We beg to refer to his Report, in the Appendix. Report by Surgeon. App. No. VI.

We have received three Quarterly Reports from the Chaplain of the General Prison, which we beg to annex and refer to. Reports by Chaplain. App. No. VII.

In our Second Report, presented to the Secretary of State in February 1841, we mentioned that we had appointed Walter Ruding Deverell, Esq., to the office of Governor of the General Prison. This appointment was made in March 1840. Although Mr. Deverell possessed some of the qualifications which are necessary for the conduct and superintendence of a prison such as that at Perth, experience proved that he was deficient in others which are deemed to be essential, and therefore the Board were compelled to recall his appointment. The decision of the Board was communicated to Mr. Deverell on the 28th July, from which time he ceased to hold office. Removal of Mr. Deverell from Office of Governor.

Immediately afterwards we confided the interim charge of the General Prison to Mr. Brebner, governor of the Prison of Glasgow, who, with the assent of the Prison Board of Lanarkshire, undertook the charge, retaining at the same time the management of the Glasgow Prison. Interim Governor.

The selection of a new Governor was the subject of our anxious deliberation; and we remitted to a Committee, consisting of Viscount Melville, chairman, Lord Dunfermline, the Lord-Advocate, and the Solicitor-General, to make the necessary inquiries. The office was offered to Mr. Brebner, whose eminent qualifications and success as Governor of the Prison of Glasgow are well known; but he declined accepting it. Unlooked-for difficulties occurred in finding and selecting a proper person; but on the 9th November last we appointed James Stuart, Esq., superintendent of police of the city of Edinburgh, to the office of Governor of the General Prison, in terms similar to those of Mr. Deverell's appointment, except that Mr. Stuart's salary is 450*l.*, to be raised to 500*l.* at the end of a year, if his conduct shall have been satisfactory, and not to exceed the latter sum, even if the size of the prison should be enlarged. He has the further allowances of a dwelling-house, garden, and gas-light. He has to find security to the extent of 1000*l.* Mr. Stuart entered upon his duties on 8th December. Appointment of new Governor.

We annex a table of the whole establishment of officers in the General Prison, as on 31st December last, with their several salaries, wages, and allowances. Table of Establishment. App. No. VIII.

Having thus reported our chief proceedings during last year, in the administration of the General Prison, we have further to mention various incidental proceedings adopted by us, which appear worthy of being brought under your notice. Incidental Proceedings.

Mode of transmitting Prisoners to the General Prison.

The orders granted by us for transmitting prisoners to the General Prison are sent in duplicate to the Prison Board of the County in which the prisons are situated from which the transmissions are to be made, with directions to the County Board to carry them into effect, if it shall be found that the prisoners, on being examined by the surgeon of the prison in which they are confined, are not prevented by disease from being removed or duly subjected to prison discipline, and are not insane; and with respect to female prisoners, if they have no children, not prisoners, confined with them. One copy of the order is to be left with the Governor of the General Prison, and the other retained by the County Board. We at the same time inform the County Boards that the order of the General Board is sufficient to authorize the conveyance of prisoners from any Local Prison to the General Prison; and that such orders will, unless otherwise specially directed, be carried into effect by the County Prison Boards, by means of their prison officers, in such manner and with such assistance as the County Boards may deem to be expedient, female prisoners being in all cases accompanied by a person of their own sex. We direct that the expense of transmitting prisoners to the General Prison is to be defrayed in the first instance by the County Boards, who will charge the same against the General Board; and such expense will, along with the current annual expenses of the General Prison, be afterwards defrayed by an assessment on the several Counties, according to the proportion in which prisoners have been sent from the Counties respectively, and the duration of their imprisonment, in terms of the 37th section of the Act. We request County Prison Boards to cause to be transmitted, along with all prisoners conveyed to the General Prison, a full extract as to each prisoner from the Register of criminal prisoners kept in pursuance of the 11th Introductory Rule; and we also request them to cause to be transmitted, along with the prisoners, any articles of property belonging to them, with an inventory in duplicate,—one copy to be left with the articles in charge of the Governor of the General Prison, and the other to be returned to the County Board, with the receipt of the Governor or one of his officers thereon. We further inform County Boards, that where prison officers cannot conveniently be employed in the duty of conveying prisoners to the General Prison, and it becomes necessary to employ other criminal officers, the allowances to them in full of trouble, subsistence, and lodging, are not to exceed those allowed in the settlement of sheriffs' accounts in Exchequer, being —"To the officer, not to exceed for any one day of 24 hours the total sum of 7*s.* 6*d.*; and to the concurrent, not to exceed for any one day of 24 hours the total sum of 4*s.*" Where prison officers are employed, we state that it appears to us that the following allowances may be made in full of trouble, subsistence, and lodging, viz.:—To the keeper or other officer in charge, for each day of 24 hours, 5*s.*; and to the assistant warders, for each day of 24 hours, 3*s.* We request that care be taken to protect prisoners sufficiently against the weather while on their journey to the General Prison; and we have expressed our desire that the County Boards would adopt in each case the fittest and most economical means of conveyance,—the actual expense incurred in coach, steam-boat, or railway fares, or in hiring necessary carriages, and the necessary expense of prisoners, being the only other charges to be allowed in addition to those before mentioned.

Returns by Governor. Admission and Liberation of Prisoners.

The Governor is directed to make returns weekly, on each Monday, of all prisoners admitted into the General Prison during the preceding week, according to a schedule, showing the date of admission, the county within which the offence was committed, the prison from which conveyed, the name of the prisoner, his age, by whom sentenced, the offence of which convicted, the date of sentence, the duration of sentence, and the date of expiration of sentence. He is further directed to return weekly the names of prisoners liberated from the General Prison, according to another schedule, stating the number of days the prisoner has been in confinement, the provision made for returning to his usual place of residence, with remarks and occurrences. He also makes returns, weekly and monthly, according to the following Schedule:—

REPORT for the Week ending at Midnight.

	Prisoners. M.	Prisoners. F.
In custody at end of last week, per Report		
Received during the week		
Discharged during the week.		
N.B.—In the number "Discharged" from the Register of the Prison are included all those who have been liberated, either by the expiry or by a remission of their sentence, or who may have died or escaped, or who may have been removed by order of the General Board.		
Remaining in custody at end of the week		
Number of cells.		
Number of children not prisoners		
Number of prisoners separate		
Number not separate		
Number in hospital		
Number of insane		
Number employed		
Number not employed.		
Number of cases of sickness, per Register		
Number of punishments, do		
Number of visits to prisoners		
Number of persons who have visited the prison, per Register		

Have all the rules been in full operation during the week?
Has anything remarkable occurred?

Prisoners in immediate Danger of Life from Confinement.

In accordance with the practice in other prisons, we directed that cases of prisoners who, in the opinion of the Surgeon, are in such a state of bad health as to be in immediate danger of life from confinement, should be reported by the Governor, with medical certificates, as often as they occur, to the Procurator-Fiscal at Perth, in order that he may forthwith remit the same to the Crown Agent, for the consideration of Crown Counsel; and, as already reported, twelve prisoners have been liberated, on application to the Court of Justiciary, made by Crown Counsel, in pursuance of these reports.

Deaths.

We have instructed the Governor, immediately on the occurrence of the death of any prisoner, to report the circumstances attending the same to the General Board, along with a report on the case, from the Surgeon of the Prison.

Financial Arrangements.

In the month of March last we adopted the following resolutions with respect to providing supplies, furniture, clothing, and stores for the General Prison, being in conformity with the Introductory Rules, and the procedure which had already been adopted in providing supplies preparatory to the opening of the Prison:—

1. Articles for the General Prison to be supplied by contract, in terms of the First Introductory Rule, and, on report by the Governor, the Board to obtain tenders by advertisement, where the supply is of considerable amount or of continuous furnishing. In the latter case the contracts to be for six months.
2. Tenders to be given in to the Board, and to be disposed of by them.
3. The Governor from time to time to provide other occasional necessary articles, and particularly those of small amount, and not of continuous furnishing, otherwise than by tenders, if he should find that mode of supply impracticable or inconvenient, and to pay in cash for such articles, if deemed expedient.
4. All accounts to be rendered quarterly to the Governor, on 25th March, 25th June, 25th September, and 25th December, and to be certified by the Governor to have been examined by him, and found correct, and properly chargeable against the Board, and to be immediately transmitted to the Board for payment.
5. Such accounts to be paid by the Board to the parties to whom they are due.
6. The Governor to pay the subordinate Officers of the Prison every fortnight, by a pay-bill similar to that used in the prison of Edinburgh, which, being duly signed by the officers, is to be transmitted quarterly along with his accounts.
7. The Governor to transmit quarterly, on 1st April, 1st July, 1st October,

and 1st January, an account of all his cash transactions during the previous quarter, or oftener if required, as to the whole or any part of his accounts.

8. The Governor to be authorized to draw from the Bank of Scotland's Branch at Perth, to the extent of such sum as shall from time to time be deposited by the General Board with such Branch, and the state of this deposit account to be reported and audited at the quarterly periods aforesaid, or oftener if required.

9. The Board take for granted that the Governor has made the necessary arrangements for a proper system of book-keeping for the whole transactions of the establishment, and request him to report on the expiration of the first quarter, being 1st July next, as to the form and mode of such system of book-keeping.

The Board direct these resolutions to be forthwith communicated to the Governor.

Separation and Employment.

With reference to reports made to us by the Governor, as to the mode of employment of prisoners in various occupations tending to bring them into contact with each other, we desired that the principle of separation be always observed in the employment of prisoners, although we would not deem the proposed employment of prisoners in digging the prison grounds, and putting them into a proper state, to be a very material deviation from that system, provided the prisoners were not brought into contact with each other, nor had the power of communicating.

Trades taught.

We authorized the appointment of teachers of the trades of tailor and shoemaker; and we directed that weaving, as a trade, should never be had recourse to, except when no other fit employment can be provided, and that education in weaving shall not be given where the period of imprisonment is such as to enable the prisoner to be sufficiently taught any other trade that can be expediently taught in prison. Various other trades and employments are followed in the prison, where the prisoners happen to have been previously acquainted with them.

Memorials having been presented to us from the magistrates and trades of Perth, complaining of the undue influence which the work of prisoners might have on the market for labour at Perth, we stated to them our decided opinion that no limit could be imposed on the description of work to be performed in the General Prison, but that the goods manufactured there ought not to be disposed of below the market price, nor be limited in their sale to the local market in Perth.

Instruction of Prisoners in Reading and Writing.

In appointing teachers of male prisoners, we have directed the Governor and Chaplain to suggest proper persons to be appointed by us, and that the superintendence of instruction be under the Chaplain and Matron respectively, but all subject to the control of the Governor.

Co-operation of chief Officers.

We informed the Governor, Chaplain, and Surgeon, that they are expected to afford each other assistance and information, and to co-operate zealously for the welfare of the Prison, and for its efficient and harmonious management; and in consideration of the general responsibility which attaches to the Governor, and of the necessity for his being acquainted with the whole proceedings of the Prison, the Chaplain and Surgeon are each day to furnish the Governor with a report of their visits to the Prison; and, in case of the Chaplain, of the time he remained on duty, together with any matter requiring the attention of the Governor, or which may be useful for his information; which reports are to be entered in a book to be kept by the Governor for our information, and be an official record of the proceedings in the Prison. We have also desired it to be understood that the Matron must consider herself in all respects as subordinate to the Governor, and that we hold the Governor equally responsible for the proper management of her department as of any other branch of the establishment.

Transmission of Prisoners to their usual Place of Residence.

With reference to the transmission of liberated prisoners from the General Prison to their usual places of residence, under the 34th section of the Act, we have not yet adopted any precise rules, but have referred the subject to the Governor, directing him to make such provision in each case as circumstances might appear to render expedient, and to report the result of his observation and experience. Reports have accordingly been made on this subject, which will be considered with a view to future arrangements.

Neither have we yet laid down any positive rule as to the admission of visitors to see the Prison; but the Governor has been informed that our feeling was decidedly against admitting visitors; although, at the same time, if any foreigner, or person connected with prisons, or much interested in prison discipline, should desire to see it, we would not object to the Governor admitting them. Visitors to the General Prison.

During last year, the General Prison was from time to time visited and inspected by members of our own body; and, in order to a regular and efficient system of inspection, we have resolved that two of our members shall be appointed Visitors for each month, by one of whom, at least, each prisoner shall be seen and conversed with, not less than once monthly. We have also delegated to the Visitors power to suspend any officer, and to give any directions, which may appear to them necessary; such suspension or directions to be reported to us at our next ensuing meeting. Inspection by Members of General Board.

One of the old buildings has nearly been adapted to the purposes of an hospital and prison for lunatic prisoners, but has not yet been occupied. It contains sufficient room for the accommodation of 50 or 60 sick and infirm prisoners, and for about 20 lunatics. Provision is also made for giving proper exercise to prisoners of these descriptions. Hospital for Sick, and Prison for Insane Prisoners.

The plans formerly reported, according to which we proposed to fit up a Chapel, have not been carried into effect, in consequence of the uncertainty in which we are at present as to whether we shall have sufficient funds. The other works which have been executed were deemed absolutely necessaay for the safe custody and proper discipline of the prisoners. The expense of the whole is now ascertained, with the single exception of the chief contract entered into with Messrs. M'Pherson, Maver, and Lind, for the execution of the mason, carpenter, and slater works of the Prison, regarding which an arbitration is now in dependence, in terms of the contract. Until that be determined, we cannot ascertain whether funds will be at our disposal for the purpose of fitting up a Chapel. Chapel.

With respect to financial details connected with the building and the current expenses of the General Prison, we refer to the third head of our Report, containing a statement of our receipts and expenditure during the year 1842, and proceedings relative thereto. Funds.

In concluding this Report of our proceedings with regard to the General Prison, it is our duty to state, that the buildings are substantial, and well adapted to the purposes of a prison conducted on the Separate System; that the cells are of such a size, and lighted, warmed, and ventilated in such a manner, as are required by a due regard to the health of the prisoners; and that every prisoner is enabled to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison, is furnished with suitable labour or employment, and with the means of moral and religious instruction, while means are provided for giving the prisoners air and exercise to a certain extent. The experience which we have had in the General Prison, of the effects of the separate system of imprisonment, has neither been long enough, nor conducted under sufficiently favourable circumstances, to enable us to pronounce any decided opinion as to the system, founded on our own knowledge. But we are encouraged to persevere in a zealous discharge of the duties entrusted to us, with a confident belief that the system of separate confinement will be proved by experience to be attended with those benefits which were anticipated by the Legislature. Experience of Separate System.

II.—Proceedings with relation to Local Prisons.

We have the satisfaction to report, that in the performance of our duties of regulating the construction and management of the Local Prisons in Scotland, during the year 1842, we have continued to receive from the County Prison Boards the same cordial and efficient co-operation which we have had occasion to mention in all our preceding Reports.

County Boards.

In conformity with previous practice, we, in the month of March last, made the necessary alterations of the Table of Establishment of County Prison Boards reported for last year, so as to give the right of representation in suitable proportions to the different bodies entitled to it, and to give a proper number of members to each County Board. We refer to a Table in the Appendix, showing the number of members in each, and the names of their chairman and clerk. These several Boards came into office on the third Wednesday of May last, and will continue until the like period in the current year.

App. No. IX.

Our Report with respect to Local Prisons will be divided, as usual, into two branches—1. Our proceedings with respect to providing prison accommodation in the several counties; and, 2. Our proceedings in the exercise of our power of regulating the management and discipline of the Local Prisons.

1. Prison Accommodation.

Separate System.

In our preceding Reports we have mentioned our desire to provide for each county in Scotland prison accommodation for its criminal prisoners on the Separate System; and that we think the best mode of doing so, is, in general, to have only one large prison in each county, to which all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in the county for considerable periods should be transmitted, and that the other prisons should be no larger than necessary for the exigencies of the districts in which they may be situated. We also reported the measures in progress for providing prison accommodation; and that although additions had been consented to be made to the ordinary maximum assessment leviable under the Prisons Act for building purposes in several of the counties, yet in many of them the available funds were inadequate to provide sufficient prisons.

Funds.

It is satisfactory to be enabled to state, that in addition to the counties reported last year as having consented to additional assessments, the counties of Selkirk, Peebles, Sutherland, and Wigtown have now also agreed to additional assessments for the purpose of building Local Prisons. The total amount of additional assessments on the several counties to which the local authorities have given their consent, and which have been sanctioned and apportioned by us, is as follows:—

Berwick, for the year 1841	£1070 0 0
Fife, in equal portions in 9 years	5000 0 0
Inverness, in equal portions in 9 years	8059 0 0
Kincardine, yearly during the Act	76 16 10
Nairn, in equal portions in 10 years	1130 8 4
Ross and Cromarty, £350 in 1841, and £5550 in equal portions in 8 years thereafter	5850 0 0
Stirling, in equal portions in 8 years	5000 0 0
Selkirk, for the year 1842	179 10 11
Peebles, in equal portions in 7 years	1400 0 0
Sutherland, in equal portions in 7 years	2360 17 0
Wigtown, yearly during the Act	200 0 0

In several of the counties, however, the funds for building prisons are still very deficient; and in some of them the attempt to raise the requisite funds has failed, notwithstanding the consent of the constituted authorities representing the great majority of the population and property of the counties. Referring to what has been said on this subject in our previous Reports, we have again to submit this matter to your consideration, with a view to some remedy being provided.

Chief Prisons.

App. No. X.

We beg to annex and refer to one of the Abstracts of the Monthly Returns, which we received last year, showing the number of cells for the separate confinement of prisoners in the chief prisons, and the number of prisoners therein, from which it will be seen that these prisons generally are yet far from admitting of the adoption of the separate system of imprisonment. It will be observed, however, that this remark applies chiefly to those counties which have consented to additional assessments for building purposes, and in which therefore measures are in progress for remedying the evil. It appears, from the same Abstract of Returns, that the separate system does admit of being enforced in the chief prisons of the counties of Aberdeen, Ayr, Berwick, Bute, Caithness, Dumbarton, Roxburgh, and Selkirk. In the Prison of Glasgow also, the separate system is, and has for many years been, successfully enforced in the Northern Division, formerly the Bridewell, to which those prisoners are sent who are imprisoned for

long periods. In the Southern Division of the Prison of Glasgow, where prisoners are confined generally only for short periods, it is at present impossible to do more than to adopt the most suitable and convenient mode of classification.

Small Prisons.

With reference to the 26th and 28th sections of the Statute, we informed the County Prison Boards that we were of opinion that the provisions contained in these sections are applicable to all prisons whatsoever placed under the management of the General and County Prison Boards; and accordingly, that due provision must be made for warming and ventilating every prison, including even the smallest lock-up house used as a place of confinement, and that arrangements must be made for enabling prisoners to communicate at any time with a prison officer, either by the officer sleeping in the prison, or by some other satisfactory means. We further stated, that, entertaining this opinion, and being satisfied, from the information before us, that many of the smaller prisons are not constructed and fitted up in the manner required by the Act, we felt it to be our duty to acquaint the County Boards that all such prisons must, within a reasonable time, be suitably constructed and fitted up; or otherwise, that they must be discontinued by us as legal places of confinement. In the latter event it would be for us, acting in concert with the County Boards, to determine at what places, and in what manner, suitable small prisons should be constructed for the several counties.

At the same time that we thus stated our views as to the effect of the Prisons Act, we thought it proper to advert to a subject with which the providing of small prisons is very frequently connected in communications received from County Boards, namely, the furnishing police constables with accommodation for temporary detention of offenders, until taken before a magistrate or to prison. We informed the County Boards, however, that it is not within the scope of the Prisons Act to provide such accommodation; that such places are not under the management of the Prison Boards; and that the expenses of providing and maintaining them cannot be defrayed out of the prison funds, but appear more properly chargeable against the rogue money or police assessment; and we referred to a passage on this subject in our Second Report to the Secretary of State, p. 9, as follows:—"Besides the prisons to be provided, in pursuance of the 26th section of the Act, at all towns at which sheriffs hold courts for the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction, we propose that small prisons shall also be provided at many other considerable towns and villages; and the Table of Prisons and Report, to which we have referred, show the various places at which it is intended that such prisons shall be situated. Many of them will be merely what are termed lock-up houses, for the detention, for a few days, of prisoners while under examination, previous to being committed for trial, and of those sentenced to very short periods of imprisonment. It has been proposed to us by some County Boards, that in some situations the necessity of providing a prison within the meaning of the Act might be obviated by the authorities who have charge of the police of the district furnishing their police constables with strong rooms in their houses, for the temporary detention of offenders until taken before a magistrate or to prison. To this proposition we have answered, that we have no desire to interfere with any accommodation connected with constable's houses, such as a strong room for the purposes of accidental and temporary detention of prisoners while under the custody and charge of a constable, which the exigencies of particular districts, and the distance from prisons or lock-up houses may appear to render necessary in particular cases, or to subject the same to the provisions of the Prisons Act; but that, until it shall be seen to what extent such accommodation connected with the constable's house may be used, we do not feel at liberty to go farther."

With reference to these views, we requested that County Boards would take into their consideration the state of the small prisons under their superintendence and management, and report, with respect to each of them, whether they are constructed and fitted up in the requisite manner; and if not, what steps they proposed to take in order to attain this object.

Declarations legalizing or discontinuing Prisons.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon us, we have, after communicating with the County Boards, granted various declarations, legalizing or discontinuing prisons, and beg to refer to a Table of such declarations hereto annexed, showing the date, extent, and effect of each of them. App. No. XI.

We shall proceed to enumerate the several counties, and report the proceedings adopted during last year with respect to providing accommodation in each of them, referring at the same time to our similar Report as to the different counties presented last year.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 20 and 85, and 3rd Rep. 8.)

Aberdeen.

Aberdeen.—The chief prison of the county of Aberdeen contains sufficient accommodation for the enforcement of the separate system, and we believe that it is there successfully carried into effect.

3. 345.

The County Board having applied to us for authority to use rooms in the upper floor of the prison, for the purpose of giving air and exercise to prisoners, instead of erecting for that purpose airing yards outside the building, and having transmitted a sketch, showing the dimensions and position of these rooms, we approved of the proposed mode of giving air and exercise, subject to experience of its effects, and requested the County Board to report thereon.

Peterhead.

Peterhead.—The new prison at Peterhead, the seat of a sheriff-court, has been in progress last year, but has not yet been reported to us as completed.

Small Prisons.

Small Prisons.—The County Board have reported, with reference to our circular letter as to small prisons, that there are at present no small prisons in use in the county, under the superintendence and management of the County Board; but that they have it in contemplation, when circumstances shall render it necessary and expedient, to provide small prisons at Fraserburgh, Huntly, and Tarland. We directed the attention of the County Board to the small prisons reported as legal places of confinement, and mentioned in the Table of Prisons annexed to our Second Report to the Secretary of State, with a view to their discontinuance.

Funds.

Funds.—The maximum annual assessment of £734 17*s.* 4*d.* is deemed sufficient for providing prison accommodation for the county.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

ARGYLLSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 20 and 83, and 3rd Rep. 9.)

Inverary.
3. 204, and 4. 199.

Inverary.—We have been in communication with the Prison Board of Argyllshire regarding the proposed alterations in the prison at Inverary, and have authorized an addition thereto of twelve instead of eight cells, as formerly agreed on.

Campbelltown.

Campbelltown.—A new prison is very much required at Campbelltown, which is the seat of a sheriff, and situated at the distance of 73 miles from the county town; but the County Board have not yet made arrangements for providing it, in consequence, we believe, of want of funds.

Tobermory.

Tobermory.—This town is also the seat of a sheriff-court, and we have already expressed our opinion that farther prison accommodation ought to be provided. No arrangements, however, have been made by the County Board for that purpose.

Fort-William.

Fort-William.—We refer to our Report of last year with respect to the erection of a prison at Fort-William, which is necessary in terms of the Act, and which the County Board are ready to join with the County of Inverness in doing; and we have to submit to your consideration the obstacle arising from the existing state of the law.

Small Prisons.
4. 11.

Small Prisons.—It has been proposed by the County Board to erect small prisons at Bowmore, Oban, Dunoon, and Lochgilphead, and the proposal was approved of by us; but nothing has yet been done, in consequence of the want of funds.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment of 328*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* is insufficient to provide requisite prison accommodation for Argyllshire. We have authorized a credit to the extent of 2200*l.* to be obtained from the National Bank of Scotland by the County Board, on security of this assessment for the year 1842 and succeeding years of the existence of the Act. Upon the recommendation of the County Board that an addition should be consented to be made to it, an addition was agreed to by the Commissioners of Supply of the county; but the consent of the Magistrates and Town Council of the burgh of Campbelltown was not given in such form as to admit of our sanctioning and apportioning the proposed addition.

AYRSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 22 & 90, & 3rd Rep. 10.) AYRSHIRE.

Ayr.—The County Board reported to us plans of alterations on the prison of Ayr, according to which the prison will contain 53 cells for criminals, and 3 cells for debtors, with a full supply of baths and water-closets, kitchen, washing-house, &c. We approved of the proposed alterations; but observing that no provision was made for heating the prison, and that the prisoners in the exercising yards would have access to the windows of the cells, by which they might communicate with the prisoners inside, we informed the County Board that we deemed it essential that provision be made for warming the prison, and also for preventing communication between prisoners in the exercising yards and those inside. These alterations have not yet been reported to us as completed. Ayr. 3. 352.

Stewarton, Largs, Saltcoats, and Cumnock.—The County Board have reported that a small prison of three cells, with keeper's house, &c., is in progress of being erected at each of these places; and we have authorized the construction, at the expense of the county, of a court-room for meetings of Justices of the Peace, over those at Stewarton and Cumnock. Stewarton, Largs, Saltcoats, and Cumnock. 3. 355.

Other Prisons.—No proceedings have taken place in providing further prison accommodation in Ayrshire during last year, although the County Board have it in contemplation to provide new prisons at Irvine, Kilmarnock, Girvan, and Maybole; but they have reported that, as alterations are going on at Ayr prison, and lock-up houses are in course of being erected at Stewarton, Largs, Saltcoats, and Cumnock, it appeared to them that nothing more could properly be done last year. Other Prisons. 4. 216.

Funds.—The ordinary assessment in this county for building local prisons is 434*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* At present it cannot be determined whether or not this will be sufficient. Funds.

BANFFSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 22 and 85, and 3rd Rep. 11.) BANFFSHIRE.

Banff.—The present chief prison of this county is very defective; and although it has long since been determined to build a new prison, yet we regret to state that the arrangements for that purpose have not been completed. The County Board, however, have recently reported their purchase of a site, and we trust the erection of a prison will be proceeded with in the course of the ensuing spring. We have judged it necessary, in the course of last year, to remove prisoners from the present prison of Banff to the prison of Aberdeen, under the 31st section of the Act, on account of insufficiency and want of accommodation in the prisons of Banffshire. Banff.

Keith and Aberchiderr.—Small prisons, according to the model plan No. 1, have been erected at each of these places, but have not yet been legalized, in consequence of the buildings being reported as not sufficiently dry. We have agreed to legalize them for the confinement of criminal prisoners for periods not exceeding 48 hours, when they shall be reported to be fit for occupation. Keith and Aberchirder. 4. 180.

Other small Prisons.—No proceedings have taken place with respect to providing prison accommodation at any other place in Banffshire. Other small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment is 128*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, which appears to us to be insufficient. Funds.

BERWICKSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 26 and 94, and 3rd Rep. 16.) BERWICKSHIRE.

Greenlaw.—Alterations and improvements have been executed in the chief prison of the county, at Greenlaw, which is now constructed in such a manner as to admit of the adoption of the separate system. It contains 18 cells for criminals, and 2 for civil prisoners, with keeper's house, airing yards, and other conveniences. Greenlaw.

Dunse, Lauder, Earlston, and Coldstream.—New small prisons have been constructed at the three first-named places, and the old prison at Coldstream has been improved. The County having reported the completion of these prisons, we have legalized them for the reception of criminal prisoners for periods not exceeding 14 days. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the date and effect of our declaration, by which they were legalized. Dunse, Lauder, Earlston, and Coldstream.

BERWICKSHIRE.

Aytoun.

Aytoun.—We have approved of alterations suggested by the County Board on the small prison at Aytoun.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary assessment in this county for building purposes is 99*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, and an addition of 1070*l.* for the year 1841 was consented to. The funds of this county appear to us to be quite sufficient to provide all requisite prison accommodation.

BUTESHIRE.

BUTESHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 28 and 84, and 3rd Rep. 12.)

Rothesay.

Rothesay.—Alterations were authorized by us on this prison, but their completion has not yet been reported. There appears to be sufficient accommodation to admit of the separate confinement of prisoners.

Small Prisons.

Small Prisons.—No answer has been made by the County Board to our inquiry as to the state of their small prisons; and no proceeding has been reported as to the erection of new small prisons at Lamlash and Millport, as formerly proposed.

Funds.

Funds.—The annual assessment on this county for building purposes amounts to 47*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* At present we are uncertain whether it will be sufficient.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 27 and 79, and 3rd Rep. 12.)

Wick.

Wick.—The County Board have not yet reported the completion of alterations formerly authorized by us on this prison. It appears to contain sufficient accommodation for the separate confinement of its prisoners.

Thurso.

Thurso.—No report has been made by the County Board as to the erection of a new small prison at Thurso, as already agreed upon.

Funds.

Funds.—The annual assessment on this county is 121*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, which will probably be sufficient.

CLACKMANNAN-SHIRE.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 28 and 82, and 3rd Rep. 12.)

Alloa.

Alloa.—The County Board having resolved to provide prison accommodation for Clackmannanshire, independent of the county of Stirling, recently reported to us their purchase of a site for a new prison at Alloa, with plans for the new prison, which is to contain nine cells, a large room for debtors, another room for vagrants, bath-room, accommodation for keeper, &c., the estimated expense of which, including the site, is 1602*l.* We approved of the site and plans, provided sufficient funds be obtained by the County Board for carrying the plans into execution.

Funds.

Funds.—The annual assessment on this county for building purposes is 95*l.* 13*s.*, which is insufficient to provide requisite prison accommodation; but we understand that an addition to the ordinary assessment is to be consented to. In the meanwhile we have obtained a cash credit from the Bank of Scotland for building prisons in this county, to the extent of 550*l.*, on security of the ordinary annual assessment for the current and succeeding years of the existence of the Act.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 28 and 76, and 3rd Rep. 13.)

Dumbarton.
3. 273.

Dumbarton.—The County Board have reported the completion of extensive alterations on the prison of Dumbarton. It is now reported to contain eighteen cells for confinement of criminals, and two cells for civil prisoners. There are also a bath-room and other conveniences. This prison appears, from returns of prisoners recently obtained, to contain nearly sufficient accommodation for the separate confinement of the prisoners of the county.

Kirkintulloch and Helensburgh.
3. 427. 429. 432.

Kirkintulloch and Helensburgh.—We have been in communication with the County Board regarding the proposed erection of small prisons at these places, each consisting of three cells, with keeper's house and other conveniences, but their completion has not yet been reported.

Funds.

Funds.—The annual assessment on this county for building purposes is 157*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

DUMFRIESSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 28 and 92, and 3rd Rep. 14.) DUMFRIESSHIRE.

Dumfries.—We have to repeat the opinion mentioned in our Report last year, that a new prison is necessary at Dumfries. The County Board were long since requested to state what they had to propose in order to provide sufficient prison accommodation, but they have made no proposal to us on the subject. Dumfries.

Annan.—The County Board reported to us the completion of the new prison at Annan, containing three cells and a keeper's house, according to model plan No. 2; and requested that it should be legalized for the reception of prisoners for periods not exceeding four weeks. On report of our architect, however, stating various objections to the sufficiency of the prison, we have not thought it expedient at present to comply with this request, and have sent to the County Board a copy of our architect's report. Annan. 4. 179. 251. 257.

Small Prisons.—We have had various communications with the County Board as to providing small prisons at Moffat, Lockerbie, Langholm, Thornhill, and Headlesscross, but without being followed by any definite result. Small Prisons. 3. 202. 4. 42. 179. 251. 257.

Funds.—The annual assessment on this county for building purposes is 285*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Funds.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 30 and 88, and 3rd Rep. 14.) EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Edinburgh.—The County Board in the course of last spring submitted estimates of the expense of the proposed alteration and enlargement of the prison of Edinburgh, mentioned in our last Report, amounting in all to 4873*l.* 19*s.*, of which we approved. The works have since been in progress, and are approaching towards completion. When finished they will effect a great improvement on this prison. Edinburgh.

Musselburgh.—Plans of proposed alterations on the prison at Musselburgh have been submitted to us, and are about to be carried into effect. Musselburgh. 3. 271. 248. 4. 254.

Police Office of Edinburgh and Dalkeith Prison.—These prisons have been discontinued by us, and we refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix, as showing the date, extent, and effect of such discontinuance. Police Office of Edinburgh, and Dalkeith Prison. 3. 252. 4. 31.

Lock-up House of Edinburgh.—On report by a Committee of our number, we informed the County Board of our opinion that there should never be more than two prisoners at the utmost confined in each cell of the Edinburgh lock-up house; and that, as far as possible, there should only be one prisoner in each cell; and that, in sanctioning the use of the lock-up house to any extent, we by no means wished to recognise its continuance as a permanent prison, but trusted that its use might soon be dispensed with, by the provision of more suitable accommodation elsewhere. Lock-up House of Edinburgh. 4. 26.

Other small Prisons.—The County Board have reported, with reference to our communication to them as to the small prisons of the county, that the only small prisons under their management are the Edinburgh lock-up house, the Leith police prison, and the prison of Musselburgh; that with regard to the latter, a plan of contemplated improvements is in dependence; and that with regard to the other two small prisons, the provisions of the statute are carried out therein, as far as is practicable under existing circumstances. Other small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on the county is 1462*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which both the County Board and we consider to be insufficient. As reported last year, an attempt was made to raise an additional assessment of 2500*l.* a year, for five years, which failed, in consequence of the refusal of the Magistrates and Town Council of Musselburgh to consent to the proposed addition. Funds.

ELGINSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 32 and 80, and 3rd Rep. 15.) ELGINSHIRE.

Elgin.—The new prison at Elgin, of which we reported plans two years ago, has been nearly completed, but we have not yet been called upon by the County Board to legalize it. Elgin. 4. 163.

Forres.—The County Board are still in communication with their architect regarding the site and plans of a new prison proposed to be erected at Forres, but have not yet submitted to us any proposition on the subject. Forres. 4. 163.

ELGINSHIRE.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary assessment on this county for building purposes amounts to 105*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; and we have obtained a cash credit from the Bank of Scotland to the extent of 650*l.*, on security of this assessment for the year 1842, and succeeding years of the existence of the Prisons Act.

FIFESHIRE.

FIFESHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 32 and 96, and Rep. 16.)

Cupar.
4. 18. 3. 268.

Cupar.—We have approved of the purchase by the County Board of a site for a new prison at Cupar, by means of payment of an annual feu-duty; and we have also approved of plans of a new prison, containing keeper's house, a room for board meetings or examination of prisoners, a keeper's office, matron's apartments, washing house, store places, bath-room, water-closets, a large cell for debtors' day room, and 49 other cells, and airing yards. The buildings are in progress.

Dunfermline.
2. 418.

Dunfermline.—We have approved of the purchase of a site for a new prison at Dunfermline, by payment of an annual feu-duty, and of the plans of the proposed prison, which will consist of 18 cells, with two rooms for debtors or sick prisoners, with airing yards and accommodation for keeper, &c.

Small Prisons.
3. 298. 309.

Small Prisons.—We have discontinued the prisons of Crail, Falkland, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Earlsferry, Dysart, Auchtermuchty, Newport, Ferryport-on-Craig, St. Monance and Kilrenny, and refer to the Table of Declarations in Appendix, showing the date, extent, and effect of such discontinuance.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary assessment on this county for building purposes is 454*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and an addition thereto of 5000*l.*, to be raised in equal portions in nine years, has been consented to by the local authorities. As formerly reported, we agreed to sanction the application of the said addition to the erection of the new prisons at Cupar and Dunfermline.

FORFARSHIRE.

FORFARSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 38 and 88, and 3rd Rep. 16.)

Dundee.
3. 350.

Dundee.—In exercise of the powers vested in us by the 24th section of the Prisons Act, we consented to the County Board purchasing and taking such further part or parts of the ground within the boundary wall at present erected round the Prison of Dundee as to them might seem proper, and paying for the same such price as might be fixed by a valuation made under the authority of the Sheriff, on a summary application being made to him to that effect.

We have been in communication with the County Board on the subject of warming the prison of Dundee, but the plans have not yet been matured.

Forfar.

Forfar.—We regret that the County Board have not reported to us any proceedings adopted by them during last year towards providing better prison accommodation at Forfar, an object which, as we have already stated, appears to us to be of primary importance.

Arbroath and Brechin.

Arbroath and Brechin.—We have had frequent communications with the County Board regarding the erection of new prisons at Arbroath and Brechin, but the works are not yet reported to us as completed.

Other Prisons.

Other Prisons.—No proceedings worthy of being reported have occurred during last year with respect to the prison of Montrose, or any of the small prisons of the county.

Funds.

Funds.—The annual assessment on this county is 707*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 40 and 89, and 3rd Rep. 17.)

No proceedings have taken place during last year with respect to providing better prison accommodation in the county of Haddington, in consequence of the limited amount of funds, and the refusal of the Burgh of Dunbar to consent to an addition, which was agreed to by all the other local authorities. The County Board have called our particular attention to the very serious evil arising from the provisions of the Prisons Act allowing one burgh, by dissenting from a voluntary assessment agreed to by the county and the other burghs, to render illegal the collection of any such voluntary assessment, and have submitted to us whether some remedial measures ought not without delay to be adopted. With reference to what we have said on this subject, both in our present Report and in the

Report presented by us last year, we respectfully submit the matter for your consideration. HADDINGTONSHIRE

In the meanwhile we continue to exercise our power of removing prisoners from Haddingtonshire to the prisons of other counties, under the 31st section of the Act.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county for building purposes is 135*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which both the County Board and we consider to be insufficient. Funds.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 40 and 76, and 3rd Rep. 18.) INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Inverness.—The County Board submitted to us plans of a new prison proposed to be erected on the Castlehill of Inverness, of which we approved. The prison will contain accommodation for the governor and matron, kitchen, washing-house, bath-room, store places, water-closets, debtors' day-room, a cell for sick prisoners, and 29 other cells, with an exercising gallery in the roof of one of the wings, and two exercising yards on the ground. Inverness. 4. 69. 71. 79.

Fort-William and Lochmaddy.—These places are seats of a sheriff court; and plans of proposed prisons, each containing four cells, bath-room, accommodation for keeper, and other conveniences, with a court-room and apartments for the sheriff and witnesses, have been submitted to us by the County Board. We have returned the plans to the County Board, with remarks thereon by our architect. Fort-William and Lochmaddy.

Small Prisons.—With reference to the communication made by this Board as to small prisons, the County Board reported that the police cells in Inverness, and the lock-up houses at Grantown and Kingussie, are not constructed or attended to in the manner described and required by us, and are only used, and indeed only necessary, as mere lock-up houses for the convenience of the county constables and police; and that the County Board would not recommend that these, or the other lock-up houses formerly recommended by them, should be made prisons under the Act, but left to be provided for under the rogue money or other assessments of the county. We approved of these views, on the understanding, however, that provision must be made for the erection of suitable prisons at all places in the county at which a sheriff holds courts for the exercise of his ordinary criminal jurisdiction. Thereafter, on the recommendation of the County Board, we discontinued the prisons of Kingussie and Grantown, as to which reference is made to the Table of Declarations in Appendix. The police cells of Inverness are, in the meantime, retained under the charge of the County Board, as they form part of the present prison. Small Prisons. 4. 251.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment in this county is 313*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and, as already mentioned, an addition has been consented to of 8059*l.*, to be levied in equal instalments, in nine years. Funds.

KINCARDINESHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 42 and 86, and 3rd Rep. 18.) KINCARDINESHIRE.

Stonehaven.—The alterations and additions on this prison, formerly reported, are well advanced. Stonehaven. 4. 163.

Inverbervie and Laurencekirk.—The County Board reported the completion of these prisons, and their desire to have them legalized for the reception of prisoners for periods not exceeding 48 hours. The Inspector of Prisons, however, reported that no provision had been made for warming these prisons in winter, and that they were not dry enough; and, therefore, that he could not recommend their being legalized for the present. This report was communicated to the County Board, and they were informed that the prisons would be legalized as soon as the matters recommended by Mr. Hill should have been completed. Inverbervie and Laurencekirk. 4. 15. 165.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 113*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and an addition has been consented to of 76*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* yearly, during the existence of the Act. Funds.

KINROSS-SHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 42 and 83, and 3rd Rep. 19.) KINROSS-SHIRE.

Kinross.—Plans of proposed alterations on this prison have been submitted, but are not yet finally adjusted. Kinross.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 88*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, which appears to be sufficient. Funds.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 42 and 93, and 3rd Rep. 19.)

Kirkcudbright. 3. 203. 349.

Kirkcudbright.—Plans of proposed alterations on the prison of Kirkcudbright were submitted by the County Board, and approved by us. Their completion has not yet been reported.

New Galloway and Castle-Douglas. 4. 10. 216.

New Galloway and Castle-Douglas.—The Inspector of Prisons having recommended to us the expediency of discontinuing these prisons, in respect of their unfitness as places of confinement, his recommendation was referred to the County Board, and they were requested to state whether they concurred therein; giving them at the same time to understand, that in cases where they should be of opinion that a new prison is requisite, but where the existing prison is wholly unfit, a new prison would be required; and that at any rate the old one must be discontinued. The County Board reported, in answer to this communication, that as the expense of maintaining the prisons of New Galloway and Castle-Douglas is very trifling, they are of opinion that these prisons are very useful, if not as prisons, at least as lock-up houses, and places to which vagrants may for a limited time be committed; and that they could not approve of their discontinuance. The County Board were thereafter referred, on this subject, to the circular letter relative to small prisons, which we have already mentioned.

Other Prisons.

Other Prisons.—No communication has been made to us by the County Board regarding improvements formerly proposed in the prison accommodation at Maxwelltown and Gatehouse.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment in this county is 144*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* The County Board recommended an addition, but no consent to any addition has been reported to us.

LANARKSHIRE.

LANARKSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 44 and 73, and 3rd Rep. 20.)

Prison of Glasgow, North Division.

Prison of Glasgow, North Division.—The County Board have reported that the new radiating wing, erected by the local Commissioners, but not finished when the Prisons Act came into operation, has been completed according to the original plan. Perkins' heating apparatus has been introduced into the whole establishment, and is in full operation, and every cell, besides being lighted with gas, is comfortably heated. The windows of the wing appropriated to females, formerly in a very dilapidated state, have been thoroughly repaired, and the old iron stancheons replaced by neat modern gratings. The airing or exercising yard, comprising eight sections or compartments radiating from a centre, and capable of affording exercise at one time to as many persons, is now completed. In the corridors of the two front wings suitable gates have been erected, to prevent prisoners at exercise in the corridors from seeing or holding communication, by signs or otherwise, with the inmates of a contiguous section of the prison. Additional baths in the department for female prisoners, and a convenient store for clothes in the rotunda, have been constructed. The roofs have all been thoroughly repaired, together with the plaster work throughout the buildings, the whole of the windows pointed with mastic, and the grounds levelled and dressed.

South Division.

South Division.—All the alterations and improvements ordered by the Board have been completed, as well as several minor ones, suggested in the course of the operations.

This prison is now lighted with gas. In the debtors' compartment the washing-troughs, &c., have been removed from the lobbies to the water-closets, thereby clearing the former of all incumbrance. Bells have been hung, as well for other purposes as to enable civil prisoners, at all hours by day and night, to communicate with the officer on duty; and Venetian blinds placed on the windows of the three lower flats, to prevent communication, or the introduction of improper articles, from without. In this department an iron safety-door has been erected, and a cell set apart for the refractory. On the ground-floor of the south-west corner, formerly used for cooking, an oven has been built, on the most approved plan, for destroying vermin; and up stairs, where previously female prisoners were huddled promiscuously, accommodation for a warder has been provided. In the criminal department allotted to males, bells have in like manner been hung, for communicating with the officer on duty, and for other purposes; and the washing-troughs, &c., removed from the lobbies to the water-closets.

The old chapel has been fitted up as a class-room for prisoners convicted of minor offences, and who are there kept at work under constant superintendence.

Experience has been proved the propriety of this arrangement, which has been found to answer the purpose contemplated. On either side of this large apartment are three cells, now used for the separate confinement of the more incorrigible, whose bad example or influence might contaminate or harden the less vicious; and in each cell a window has been formed, with pipes to promote ventilation. On the same flat, other class-rooms have been fitted up for untried prisoners, and additional windows formed—some so as to be opened for the admission of air, and with means to prevent prisoners shutting them at pleasure. The old guard-house, in the centre of the building, has been converted into a sort of laundry; and, in the flat above the keeper's house, accommodation provided for a male and female officer. An apartment adjoining the office, and formerly used as a stove, has been floored, and a door made, communicating with the office; and it now serves occasionally as a private room for the governor, and is adapted for the convenience of magistrates in examining prisoners.

In the female department, at the north corner of the building, a tolerably good kitchen, a small provision store, and a washing-house, have been constructed. Another part of the same section, formerly occupied by males, has been fitted up for a class of convicted females, by which arrangement the whole of the females are now in one division of the prison, and under the eye of the matron. One of the cells on the ground-flat has been adapted for keeping articles of provision; and, connected with this section, though formerly no part of the prison, a portion of the town officer's room has been, with consent of the Magistrates and Council, appropriated and fitted up as a store for clothing. A large room immediately above the kitchen has been converted into a class-room for untried female prisoners, the corresponding one on the fourth story adapted and reserved for the same purpose, and another, on the third flat, allotted to the matron. As in the other departments, the washing-troughs, &c., have been removed from the lobbies to the water-closets adjacent.

On inspection, the roofs were found to be in a much worse state than had been supposed. These have now been thoroughly repaired, and also the pavement in the court-yards, the drains, &c. The exterior walls have been rough cast, and the interior of the prison has been whitewashed; and, on the whole, the establishment is greatly improved.

Hamilton Prison.

Hamilton Prison.—The County Board report that in the improvement of this prison there has been considerable outlay, though nothing has been done which was not essentially necessary. Two ranges of additional buildings have been erected; one consisting of kitchen, store rooms, bath room, washing-house, coal-house, and a place for lumber; the other consisting of eight cells or sheds for breaking stones in, with other conveniences. Twelve cells, which were too small, have been converted into six, of the dimensions required by the Act. The doors of the whole cells, the windows and water-closets, have been greatly improved; the roofs of the cells and corridors oil-painted, and all the interior walls whitewashed with lime. Gas has been introduced into every apartment, including the kitchen, washing-house, store-sheds, &c., and, in the prison, Perkins' heating apparatus. The court-yard has been levelled, drained, and otherwise improved. Other operations are in progress; and the County Board state, that when these have been completed, this will be an admirable prison, though somewhat defective in point of ventilation. We have authorized the purchase by the County Board of half an acre of ground for enlarging the yard of the prison of Hamilton at a future period.

Lanark Prison.

Lanark Prison.—The County Board report that the following operations have been carried into effect:—The whole of the prison has been whitewashed and painted, and Perkins' heating apparatus introduced. Venetian blinds have been placed on the windows in the corridors of the division assigned to civil prisoners, and a safety-door at the entrance to the criminal department. The force-pump has been removed from the washing-house outside, to the bath-room inside the prison. In the court-yard, three walls, which seemed to afford facilities for escape, have been pulled down, and three small sheds or stores built, for clothes, straw, &c.

Airdrie. 3. 297. 301. 346. 357. 8. 456.

Airdrie.—We have approved of a site and plans for a new prison at Airdrie, containing 20 cells, a large cell for vagrants, with bath, water-closets, &c., and a keeper's house of three apartments, with washing-house and store-place, and surrounded by a boundary wall 12 feet high. Considerable progress has been made in its erection. The County Board propose that it should be legalized for

LANARKSHIRE.

prisoners convicted of small offences, where the period of imprisonment would not exceed 30 days, such as trifling assaults and petty thefts, and also desertion of service, which is said to be a common offence in that district.

Small Prisons. Harbour Police Prison.

Calton.

Gorbals. Rutherglen.

Small Prisons.—The Harbour Police Prison of Glasgow has been improved, by the pavement having been lifted and relaid with Arbroath stone, and by having pipes introduced through the external walls, and small covered flues introduced under the pavement, for the purpose of ventilation. The Calton Prison has been heated by the introduction of Perkins' apparatus, at a cost of 25*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The Gorbals Police Prison and the prison of Rutherglen have been repaired.

On recommendation of the County Board, we have discontinued the present prisons of Airdrie, Anderston, Douglas, Broomielaw, Rutherglen, and Gorbals, and the lock-up rooms and cells of the police office of Glasgow, for the imprisonment for a longer period than 48 hours at one time of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment; and we have wholly discontinued the prisons of Carnwath, Biggar, and Strathaven. Reference is made to the Table of Declarations in Appendix.

No proceedings have taken place during last year with regard to the erection of small prisons at Wishawtown and Carluke, as formerly proposed by the County Board, and approved by us. But the County have reported that they have delayed the erection of small prisons in the middle and upper wards of the county, in the prospect of a county rural police being established; in which event they are of opinion that economy and efficiency would be best ensured by lock-up houses being formed as police stations, and put under the charge of one officer as keeper and constable.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on the county of Lanark is 1345*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; and we have negotiated a credit with the Bank of Scotland to the extent of 8500*l.*, on security of this assessment for the year 1842, and succeeding years of the existence of the Act.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 48 and 90, and 3rd Rep. 20.)

Linlithgow.

Linlithgow.—We have formerly reported that the present prison of Linlithgow is very insufficient. Early in last year we called upon the County Board to report the state of their arrangements, and what they expected to accomplish in building, altering, and repairing prisons during the year. In answer to this request, and with reference to the opinion we had expressed as to the necessity for farther accommodation at Linlithgow, the County Board stated that they were of opinion that it would be premature to enter upon the consideration of the erection of a prison for the county,—that a great increase of crime in the county, and, consequently, of the number of prisoners for the last three years, had originated from the employment of about 2000 strangers in the construction of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and that a diminution of the average of prisoners seem to correspond with the completion of the railway contracts and constant discharge of the workmen; and, therefore, that they conceived no just criterion of the prison accommodation required for the county could be formed from the number of prisoners during the last three years. The County Board further reported that they had anxiously applied themselves to the improvement of the existing prison, and that it had been put into a very satisfactory state in respect of security, cleanliness, ventilation, and management; that they thought it possible that ultimately the accommodation might be made to suffice, or at least that the ordinary annual assessment might afford funds sufficient for any building which might be required; and that they could not to take upon them to propose any additional assessment for building a new prison. In answer, we informed the County Board, that although we fully admitted their reasoning as to the extra number of prisoners arising from the construction of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and therefore that a smaller prison might be sufficient, at least in the first instance, yet we could by no means concur in the propriety of attempting to alter or enlarge the present prison as the permanent county jail, and that it would be our duty to withhold our sanction from any such proposal.

The County Board were directed to report weekly lists of prisoners in the prison of Linlithgow; and, in pursuance of the 31st section of the Act, we have from time to time obtained the removal to the prison of Glasgow of those

sentenced to imprisonment for periods of 60 days or upwards, when the state of the prison appeared to render such removal necessary. LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

We have recently learned that the County Board are in course of purchasing a site for the erection of a new prison.

Small Prisons.—No proceedings have taken place during the last year with respect to the small prisons of Queensferry, Bathgate, and Borrowstoness. Small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment in this county is 113*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, which appears to us to be insufficient. Funds.

NAIRNSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 48 and 80, and 3rd Rep. 21.) NAIRNSHIRE.

Nairn.—The County Board have reported plans of a new prison proposed to be erected at Nairn, upon the present site, in connexion with the court-house. The prison will contain seven cells, debtors room, a large apartment which may be used as a washing-house and bath-room, water-closets, store-places, and accommodation for the keeper, with an exercising yard. Nairn. 4. 70. 74. 162.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 36*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and an addition has been consented thereto, of 1130*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, to be distributed over ten years. Funds.

ORKNEY and ZETLAND.—(2nd Rep. 48 and 80, and 3rd Rep. 21.) ORKNEY AND ZETLAND.

Kirkwall.—No proceedings have taken place during last year regarding the erection of the proposed new prison at Kirkwall, or a small prison at Stromness in Orkney. Kirkwall.

We respectfully submit to your consideration the obstruction caused by the present state of the law to providing proper prison accommodation in Orkney, as mentioned in our previous Reports.

Lerwick (*Fort Charlotte*).—An application was made on the part of the County Board to the Board of Ordnance, for additional prison accommodation at Fort Charlotte in Zetland, in which we expressed to you our concurrence. Lerwick. 14. 222.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 164*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and we refer to our last Report for the obstacle in the way of its being increased. Funds.

PEEBLES-SHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 48 and 95, and 3rd Rep. 21.) PEEBLES-SHIRE.

Peebles.—The extensive alterations and improvements on the prison at Peebles, reported last year, are about to be executed. Peebles.

Small Prisons.—No proceeding has taken place with regard to providing small prisons at Skirling and Linton, as formerly proposed. Small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment is 35*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, and an addition thereto has been duly consented to, of 1400*l.*, to be distributed in equal proportions over seven years. Funds.

PERTHSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 50 and 87, and 3rd Rep. 22.) PERTHSHIRE.

Perth.—It appears, from the returns of cells and prisoners, that the county prison of Perth does not contain sufficient accommodation for the adoption of the separate system. The County Board have reported that this circumstance has been under their consideration, but they are of opinion that it would be at present inexpedient to erect any additional accommodation, as well on account of the great expense as because the present increase of the number of prisoners may arise from temporary causes, and because considerable relief will at all events be shortly experienced when the new prison at Dunblane is opened; and therefore that they have resolved to postpone to a future period the subject of augmenting the accommodation in Perth prison. Perth.

Dunblane.—We approved of a site and plan for a new prison at Dunblane, which will contain a keeper's house of three apartments, a cell for debtors, a cell for vagrants, and seven other cells, with a bath-room, water-closets, &c. On the roof of the prison there is a place for fumigating prisoners' clothes, and an airing yard. The buildings are completed, and the prison will be legalized immediately. Dunblane. 3. 296. 301.

PERTHSHIRE.
Crieff.

Crieff.—The County Board reported that they had purchased the additional piece of ground on the south of the present prison, referred to in Third Report, and had entered into a contract for the completion of the proposed new prison, for the sum of 271*l.*, of which we approved.

Small Prisons.

Small Prisons.—The Inspector of Prisons having recommended to us that all the prisons in the county of Perth, with the exception of the chief prisons at at Perth and Dunblane, should be discontinued, in respect of their unfitness as places of confinement, his recommendation was referred to the County Board, who reported their objection to the Inspector's recommendation being given effect to, with reference to the Perth police cells, and the prisons of Crieff, Blairgowrie, Culross, Kincardine, Coupar-Angus, Comrie, and Dunkeld. The Prison Board of Forfarshire also concurred in the objection, in so far as regarded their interest in the prison of Coupar-Angus. As it appeared to us that some misunderstanding existed as to the state of the law with respect to the proper mode of constructing and fitting up small prisons, we directed a communication to be made to the County Board to the effect mentioned in the preceding part of this Report, and requested the County Board to state, with respect to each of their small prisons, whether they are constructed and fitted up in the manner deemed by us to be requisite; and if not, what steps they proposed to take in order to attain that object.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment in this county amounts to 630*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

RENFREWSHIRE.

RENFREWSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 52 and 76, and 3rd Rep. 22.)

Paisley.

Paisley.—It appears, from the returns of cells and prisoners, that the chief prison of Renfrewshire at Paisley does not contain sufficient accommodation to admit of the adoption of the separate system. We have recently had an application from the County Board, stating that the prison is much overcrowded, and requesting relief. We have accordingly removed to the General Prison as many prisoners from Renfrewshire as we could, consistently with the terms of the recent statute and the state of the other prisons; and we suggested to the County to recommend the removal of any other prisoners they thought proper to the prisons of other counties. This the County Board have declined to do, in consequence of the expense. No proceedings have taken place last year regarding prison accommodation at Paisley, except that, at the request of the County Board, we instructed our architect to visit the prisons of Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow, and to confer with the County Board concerning them, which he has recently done.

Greenock.

Greenock.—We have been in frequent communicatiou with the County Board regarding the site and extent of the proposed new prison at Greenock, and which resulted in the remit to our architect already mentioned. In the meanwhile we have discontinued the present prison for the confinement of convicted prisoners for periods exceeding 30 days, and refer to the Table of Declarations in Appendix.

Small Prisons.
3. 270.

Small Prisons.—The County Board have submitted to us plans of proposed alterations on the prison of Port-Glasgow, which were returned to the County Board, with remarks thereon by our architect, and subsequently the subject of these alterations was submitted to our architect, to confer thereon with the County Board. We have acquainted them that, in our opinion, the prisons of Port-Glasgow and Renfrew ought to be put into a proper state as soon as sufficient funds can be provided; and with respect to the small prisons of the county generally, they have been referred to the circular letter already mentioned.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 562*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; and the County formerly reported that then they considered it inexpedient in the meantime to recommend to the local authorities to consent to any addition.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

ROSS and CROMARTY.—(2nd Rep. 52 and 78, and 3rd Rep. 23.)

Dingwall.
3. 422.

Dingwall.—We have formerly reported that the prison accommodation in these counties is very insufficient, and that plans had been submitted by the County Board for the erection of a new prison at Dingwall, which was intended to be the chief prison of the county, and for the improvement generally of the prison accommodation of these counties. Early in last year we called upon the County Board to report the state of their arrangements for building prisons, and what

they expected to accomplish in the course of the year, when they reported that they would take measures for proceeding with the erection of prisons at Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty, and hoped that the prisons at Dingwall and Tain would be roofed in, and the repairs of Cromarty prison completed, before winter. We understand, however, that unexpected delay occurred in consequence of the desire of the County to erect court-houses at the same time with the prisons, and we regret to state that no arrangements have yet been made for commencing the works of any of these prisons. Ross and Cromarty. 4. 162.

Tain and Cromarty.—Reference is made to what is said in reporting upon the prison at Dingwall. Tain and Cromarty.

Stornoway.—No proceeding has taken place regarding the erection of the proposed new prison at Stornoway. Stornoway.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 253*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, and an addition has been consented to of 350*l.* for the year 1841, and of 5500*l.* to be distributed over the eight succeeding years. Funds.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 56 and 94, and 3rd Rep. 24.) ROXBURGHSHIRE.

Jedburgh.—The chief prison of this county appears to contain sufficient accommodation for the adoption of the separate system. The County have it in view to make certain alterations on the prison, but have not yet reported the plans to us. Jedburgh.

Small Prisons.—We have approved of plans submitted by the County Board for the erection of small prisons at Kelso and Hawick, each consisting of a keeper's house and four cells, according to the model plan No. 3. No proceedings have taken place regarding the erection of small prisons, formerly proposed, at Melrose or Galashiels and New Castletown. Small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 320*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, which will probably be sufficient. Funds.

SELKIRKSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 56 and 95, and 3rd Rep. 24.) SELKIRKSHIRE.

Selkirk.—The chief prison of this county appears to contain sufficient accommodation for the adoption of the separate system. Selkirk.

Small Prisons.—No proceedings have taken place with regard to the erection of a small prison at Galashiels, as formerly proposed. Small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 29*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, and an addition thereto has been consented to, of 179*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* for the year 1842. Funds.

STIRLINGSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 56 and 81, and 3rd Rep, 24.) STIRLINGSHIRE.

Stirling.—We have approved of the purchase by the County Board of a site proposed by them for a new prison. The plans of the prison have not yet been reported. The present prison accommodation at Stirling is very insufficient. Stirling. 4. 219.

Falkirk.—Nothing has been done towards the erection of the proposed new prison at Falkirk. Falkirk.

Small Prisons.—No proceedings have taken place regarding the erection of a proposed new prison at Lennoxtown, or the proposed discontinuance of the prison of Alva and Kilsyth. Small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 332*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, and an addition thereto of 5000*l.* has been consented to, which is to be distributed over eight years. We have negotiated a credit with the Bank of Scotland, on security of these assessments, to the extent of 6300*l.* Funds.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 58 and 79, and 3rd Rep. 25.) SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

Dornoch.—The erection of a new prison at Dornoch is in progress, according to plans approved by us. The prison will contain a large cell for vagrants, one cell for debtors, and twelve other cells, with kitchen, bath-room, house and office for keeper, and exercising yard. Dornoch.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 69*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and an addition thereto of 2360*l.* 17*s.* has been consented to, which is to be distributed over seven years. We have negotiated a credit with the Bank of Scotland to the extent of 2360*l.* on security of these assessments.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 58 and 92, and 3rd Rep. 26.)

Wigtown and Stranraer. 3. 424.

Wigtown and Stranraer.—On reference by the County Board to us, for our opinion as to the extent of prison accommodation necessary at Wigtown and Stranraer, we informed them that we were of opinion that the proposed new prison at Wigtown should contain not less than nine cells, and that the new prison at Stranraer should contain not less than fifteen cells; and requested the County Board to report forthwith plans and estimates of such prisons, and a description of the proposed sites. No report has yet been made.

Small Prisons.

Small Prisons.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Inspector of Prisons, concurred in by the County Board, we have discontinued the small prisons at Whithorn, Newton-Stewart, Glenluce, and Port-Patrick, and refer to the Table of Declarations in Appendix for the date, terms, and effect of such discontinuance.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment in this county is 143*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, and an addition of 200*l.* yearly, during the continuance of the Act, has been consented to.

2.—MANAGEMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF LOCAL PRISONS.

Rule as to Children of Prisoners.

The only regulation made by us last year, in pursuance of the 8th section of the Prisons Act, was the following:—"That no children, who are not prisoners, shall be received into any prison under the direction of County Boards, excepting such as are not weaned, and are under 12 months of age, unless under particular circumstances, to be determined by the surgeon of the prison, in the case of any child above that age which cannot be safely weaned and separated from its mother." The foregoing rule, having been submitted to you, and duly sanctioned, was thereafter transmitted by us to the several County Boards, with directions that it should take effect on and after 1st January 1843.

Introductory. Rules.

This Board have had various communications with County Boards relative to the observance of the Introductory Rules, which are in force in the chief prisons, as far as practicable. We have had these rules under our consideration, with a view to alterations and additions, and have duly considered the proposed Regulations for Prisons in England, transmitted by the Secretary of State to the authorities in England, and also the Rules recently established for the Government of the Pentonville Prison. We have not yet deemed it expedient, however, to submit for your sanction any more comprehensive system of regulations for prisons than that which is at present in force; although we still have it in contemplation, as reported last year, to do so at a future period. In the meanwhile, it appears to us that the rules under which our prisons are at present governed are upon the whole satisfactory, that the want of minute regulation has not been attended with inconvenience, and that the discretion which the Introductory Rules leave on many points to the County Boards and their officers is judiciously exercised.

Dietary,

We reported last year that we had transmitted to the County Boards rates of diet, with relative rules, which we recommended as a cheap but wholesome and sufficient dietary, requesting the County Boards to report to us as to their adoption of it. The reports received from the several counties have been favourable, most of them having adopted the dietary, and found it suitable. Its adoption has generally effected an improvement in the diet of prisoners. As already reported, we have adopted the same dietary in the General Prison, and it is annexed hereto. We propose to take this subject into consideration, and to submit for your sanction rules with regard to diet of prisoners.

Separation.

The rule with regard to the separation of criminal prisoners is carried into effect, in so far as practicable, in the several prisons; but we regret to state that in many of them it is impossible to do so, from want of sufficient accommodation.

Where the prisoners cannot be separated, the best mode of classification which circumstances will permit, is adopted.

Instruction.

Provision is made in all the chief prisons for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. Returns of the books used in the chief prisons have been made for our consideration; and on report thereon by a Committee of our number, we have, with a view to the introduction of a uniform and efficient system of education in prisons, invited the Government Inspector of Schools to inspect the schools in the several prisons in the districts he visits. We are also of opinion that a proper list of books for prison use should be prepared and circulated under our sanction, and steps have been taken by us towards the attainment of that object.

A proposal having been made to us for giving authority to the matron of one of the chief prisons to bring together in one of the day-rooms several of the young female prisoners for the purpose of instruction, without separating them, we deemed the proposal inconsistent with the Prisons Act, and declined to sanction it.

Labour.

Provision is now made in nearly all the chief prisons for supplying the prisoners with work, although, in several of them, the defective state of the prisons prevents the labour being very useful or profitable.

It having been reported to us by the Inspector of Prisons, that prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, during certain periods of their term of imprisonment were kept without work in the prison of Aberdeen, we directed that such prisoners should be supplied with work during the whole period of their confinement.

Sick Prisoners.

We have requested County Boards, in case any criminal prisoner in any of their prisons shall, in the opinion of the surgeon of the prison, be in such a state of bad health as to be in immediate danger of life from confinement, to obtain from the surgeon a certificate on soul and conscience to that effect, stating, at the same time, the circumstances of the case, and forthwith to report the case, with such certificate, to the Procurator Fiscal of the Sheriff-Court of the district, to be dealt with according to former practice.

Escapes and Deaths of Prisoners.

We have directed that all escapes of prisoners from their several prisons, and all sudden deaths of prisoners, be forthwith reported to us, with the circumstances attending the same.

Voluntary Prisoners at Glasgow.

Having observed, from the Seventh Report made to you by Mr. Hill, inspector of prisons, pp. 14 & 66, that a practice appeared to have been introduced into the prison of Glasgow of receiving what are termed "voluntary prisoners," we stated to the County Board our opinion that this practice was liable to serious objection, as tending unduly to affect the state of public opinion with respect to imprisonment as a punishment, to interfere with the proper discipline of the prison, and to increase, without the authority of law, the expense of its management; and therefore, while we were satisfied that the practice had arisen from charitable motives, and might, in the individual cases, be productive of benefit, we felt called upon to request the early and particular attention of the County Board to it, with a view to its discontinuance. We received an answer from the County Board acquiescing in our views, and stating that the practice of receiving such inmates would be discontinued.

Removal of Prisoners.

In exercise of our powers under the 31st section of the Act, we have from time to time granted orders for removal of prisoners from one prison to another. This duty has been performed chiefly by means of a Committee of our number, appointed for that purpose, and whose proceedings are duly reported to us. A Table, showing the various removals of prisoners authorized by us during last year, is hereto appended. As mentioned in our last Report, we are not disposed to exercise the power of removal from one county to another, on account of want of prison accommodation, unless all other means of affording relief have been found unavailing, the removal in such cases carrying with it the penalty on the county from which it takes place of double the expense of conveyance and maintenance of the prisoners removed. But we readily afford to County Boards the means of removing convicted prisoners from one prison to another in the same county, where such removals are found to be expedient. We are in all cases desirous to avoid the necessity of removing civil and untried prisoners.

App. No. XII.

Funds and Expenses.

The total amount of sums apportioned by us, and assessed on the several Counties of Scotland, and Burghs situated therein, for the building and current expenses of the Local Prisons, since the commencement of the Prisons Act, has been as follows:—

	Building Expenses.	Current Expenses.
In 1840 . .	£10,000 0 0	£30,142 18 0
In 1841 . .	13,685 17 8	28,773 10 3
In 1842 . .	13,770 8 1	31,520 7 9

The County Boards entered on their duties on 1st July 1840, and we have called upon them to make returns of their expenditure for the two years ending 30th June 1841 and 30th June 1842, classifying the separate articles thereof, according to forms which we transmitted to them. The results are shown in the Appendix, to which we beg to refer.

App. No. XIII.

In comparing the expenses of the prisons in Scotland since the passing of the Prisons Act, with what these expenses may have been previously, it ought to be kept in view, with reference to the building expenses, that the prisons were generally extremely defective in accommodation, security, and repair, and that prison accommodation on the separate system is necessarily attended with much expense; and with reference to the current expenses, that criminal prisoners are now provided with clothing,—that the dietary is more uniform, and generally better than formerly,—that prisoners are furnished with moral and religious instruction,—that good discipline is enforced by a superior and higher paid class of prison officers,—that implements and materials for labour are provided, the expenses of which are probably not yet repaid by the profits of labour,—and that the number of prisoners has increased.

Numbers of Prisoners.

The average number of prisoners confined at one time in the prisons of Scotland, in the last three years respectively, (including for the year 1842 those confined in the General Prison,) appear, from the returns made to us, to be the following:—

Period.	Civil.			Criminal.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
In 1840 .	98	10	108	1264	676	1940
In 1841 .	90	7	97	1222	742	1964
In 1842 .	88	6	94	1557	865	2422

For the details of our receipts and expenditure during last year with respect to the Local Prisons, reference is made to Head III. of this Report, which immediately follows.

III.—Receipts and Expenditure in 1842, and Proceedings relative thereto.

Section 8.

We have now to submit to you, in terms of the Act, an Abstract of the whole Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1842, classifying the separate articles thereof, and showing from whence the receipts have been derived, and to what purposes the expenditure has been applied; and we have reserved for this occasion a report of our proceedings generally with regard to matters of finance during the past year. It appears to us that we shall best perform this part of our duty by reporting separately as to the different heads of receipt and expenditure authorized by the Act. These are—1. Expense of building the General Prison, under section 35; 2. Current Expenses of the General Board, and of the General Prison, under section 37; 3. Expense of building, altering and repairing Local Prisons, under section 36; and, 4. Current Expenses of County Boards, under section 38.

Building General Prison.

1. *Expense of building the General Prison.*—During the last year we received payment of the additional grant of 5000*l.* voted by Parliament in 1841,

to enable us to complete the General Prison agreeably to the plans, including the chapel, and also a wing for criminal lunatics. We have further to state, that the full amount of the assessment of 2000*l.*, leviable under the 35th section of the Act, was estimated for in each of our three previous Reports, as required, in the years 1840, 1841, and 1842; and that these estimates having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amounts were severally apportioned by us on the landward parts of counties and on burghs, and due notices of such apportionments were given on the 15th April of the years 1840, 1841, and 1842 respectively. These assessments became severally payable, in pursuance of the Act, on 15th April 1841, 15th December 1841, and 15th December 1842. Part of them has accordingly been received, and part is still in arrear.

We have already reported that an arbitration is in dependence between us and the Contractors for execution of the mason, carpenter, and slater works of the General Prison, regarding the amount of sums payable to them. We are therefore unable at present to exhibit a complete view of the total expense of building, furnishing, and completing the General Prison.

In the meanwhile, the following Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure under this head, for the year 1842, is submitted :—

Receipts—being Charge.

I. Balance brought from the account of last year, viz. :—			
1. Arrears of assessment for 1840 and 1841	£1,481 17 9¹		
2. Cash in bank	4,432 16 4⁷		
		£5,914 14 1⁸	
II. Interest received or chargeable on the said arrears of assessment for previous years, from 31st December 1841 to 31st December 1842		29 9 6	
III. Cash from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in payment of additional grant of 5000*l.*, viz. :—			
On 29th January 1842	£2,500 0 0		
On 16th March 1842	2,500 0 0		
		5,000 0 0	
IV. Cash from the contractors for the smith and plumber departments of the General Prison, in repayment of their proportions of the expenses of their contracts, formerly paid by the Board, viz. :—			
Smith	£6 15 10		
Plumber	6 12 7		
		13 8 5	
V. Cash for old iron and lead sold, viz. :—			
J. B. Gallie, trustee on Mr. Ritchie's estate	£80 0 0		
Mr. Turnbull, Perth	4 14 6		
Alexander Kay, Edinburgh	25 10 6		
Sir John Ogilvy	6 6 0		
		116 11 0	
VI. Amount of third year's assessment on the different counties in Scotland, and burghs situated therein, for building, furnishing, and completing the General Prison under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, § 35, payable 15th December 1842	2,000 0 0		
Interest received on arrears of said assessment, from 15th to 31st December 1842	0 0 9⁷		
		2,000 0 9⁷	
VII. Interest accruing on this account, being at the following rates, viz., 3½ per cent. from 31st December to 12th July—3 per cent from 12th July to 10th September—and 2½ per cent. from 10th September to 31st December 1842		165 3 5	
Sum of Charge			£13,239 7 3⁵

Expenditure—being Discharge.

I. Payment to Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, being the second instalment of loan, viz. :—			
For principal	£1,289 18 9		
For interest	710 1 3		
	2,000 0 0		
Carried forward	£2,000 0 0	£13,239 7 3⁵	

Brought forward						£2,000	0	0	£13,239 7 3⅝
II. Expenditure for the works of the General Prison during the year 1842:—									
1. Payments to the contractors for the execution of the works of the General Prison at different times, on account of their respective contracts, viz.—									
Messrs. M'Pherson, Maver, and Lind, for the mason, carpenter, and slater works .				£1,000	0	0			
Mr. Robert Ritchie and his trustee, for the smith or iron works				831	13	1			
Mr. Alexander Kay, for the plumber works				228	1	2			
Mr. John M'Intosh, for the plaster work .				51	1	3			
For locks, viz.—									
Messrs. Paterson, Glasgow	£168	16	5						
Mr. Jas Kennedy, Edinburgh	4	17	7						
				173	14	0			
For bells—Mr. Carnie, Perth . . .				13	10	0			
Messrs. Brodie and Hume, Edinburgh:									
For inspection openings .	£19	13	3						
For gas fittings . .	696	6	8						
				715	19	11			
For heating apparatus:									
The Shotts Iron Company .	£763	11	2						
Mr. Stevenson, Edinburgh .	11	14	0						
Mr. M'Farlane, Edinburgh.	1	10	6						
				776	15	8			
For painting—Mr. M'Lachlane, Perth :				148	8	3			
							3,939	3	4
2. Payments to the contractors on account of the execution of the alterations and repairs of the governor's house, viz.—									
Messrs. Bayne and Dickson for mason and carpenter work				£179	2	2			
Mr. A. Kay for plumber work . .				60	1	9			
Mr. A. M'Lachlane, for painting . .				24	10	5			
Mr. Cairnie, bell-hanger				9	14	0			
Messrs. Brodie and Hume, gas fittings .				29	1	5			
							302	9	9
3. Payments to the contractors for the execution of the alterations and repairs on the houses of the chaplain and other officers:—									
Messrs. Bayne and Dickson, for mason and carpenter work				£195	17	2			
Messrs. M'Kay and Son, for plumber work				4	3	6			
Mr. A. Kay, Edinburgh, for plumber work				19	13	11			
Messrs. Brodie and Hume, for gas fittings				31	14	5			
Mr. Cairnie, Perth, for bells, &c. . .				9	5	0			
Mr. M'Lachlane, Perth, for painting .				68	9	10			
Mr. James Kennedy, for smith work .				2	12	2			
							331	16	0
4. Payments to the contractors for the execution of the entrance gateway, water house, and screen walls to airing yards:—									
Messrs. Bayne and Dickson, for mason and carpenter work				£472	9	8			
Mr. Kay, for plumber work . . .				73	12	4			
The Shotts Iron Company, for iron gate, &c.				47	13	5			
Mr. G. Morgan, for repairs on engine .				5	9	7			
St. John's Foundry, for wall plates and glass frames				1	18	11			
							601	3	11
5. Payment to Messrs. Bayne and Dickson, for converting guard-room into houses for officers, and centre part of airing yards into smithies, viz.:—									
Houses									
Smithies									
							136	10	0
Carried forward						£7,311	3	0	£13,239 7 3⅝

Brought forward					£7,311	3	0	£13,239 7 3½
II. Expenditure for works—*continued.*								
6. Payments for additional gratings on airing yards, window bars in offices, posts in drying ground, and other smith works about prisons :—								
Mr. J. B. Gallie, Edinburgh, for iron	£58	9	6					
Mr. J. Kennedy, for smith work	94	10	9					
Dundee Shipping Company, for freight of iron	6	13	11					
					159	14	2	
7. Payments to sundry persons :—								
Messrs. Bayne and Dickson, for mason and carpenter work done at prison and offices	160	3	10					
Messrs. Brodie and Hume, plumbers, alterations on completed works of gas fittings.	65	1	3					
Messrs. Duncan and Co., Perth, for spirits of salt, for taking lime off stones of governor's office	2	13	3					
Mr. James Scott, for timber, bricks, and lead	34	0	1					
					261	18	5	
8. General Prison current expense account for work executed by prisoners on prison buildings					60	13	3	
9. Payments to Dr. Reid and clerk of works, viz. :—								
Dr. D. B. Reid, of London, amount of additional account for heating and ventilating General Prison	47	12	0					
Mr. James Scott, clerk of works, viz :—								
Salary at rate of 2*l.* 2*s.* per week, from 30th December, 1841, to 16th July, 1842	£60	4	0					
Travelling charges during the whole period of his engagement as clerk of works	15	7	7					
	75	11	7					
					123	3	7	
10. Advertising old iron for sale					3	14	5	
III. Furnishings for General Prison, governor's and clerks' offices, matron's and female officers' houses, and for grates and gas furnishings in the houses of the governor, chaplain, and other officers, viz :—								
1. Payments by the General Board	£806	17	3					
2. Value of furniture manufactured by prisoners, and issued for use of the prison, including materials	107	3	3					
					914	0	6	

IV. Arrears of assessments, and interest thereon, at 31st December 1842 :—

	For years 1840 and 1841.			For year 1842.		
Argyll	£0	9	6	£0	0	0
Ayr	0	0	0	86	17	2
Berwick	0	3	5	19	19	2
Bute	6	13	0	9	11	8
Caithness	24	11	5	24	5	2
Dumbarton	67	9	3	31	11	2
Dumfries	1	6	0½	57	1	1
Edinburgh	0	0	0	75	9	0
Elgin	0	6	11	21	3	7
Fife	20	6	4½	25	4	10
Forfar	0	0	0	6	15	7
Haddington	0	0	0	3	6	7½
Inverness	0	0	0	62	13	5
Kinross	0	0	0	17	15	1
Kirkcudbright	0	0	0	2	9	11
Lanark	10	19	0	269	0	2
Linlithgow	23	19	4	22	15	7
Nairn	7	15	2	7	7	10
Orkney and Zetland	24	8	1½	32	19	4
Peebles	0	0	0	7	1	10
Perth	0	0	0	126	1	3
Renfrew	0	0	0	47	7	1
Carried forward				£8,834	7	4	£13,239 7 3½

	Brought forward							£8,834	7	4	£13,239	7 3
IV.	Arrears of assessments—*continued.*											
	Ross and Cromarty .	8	11	6	50	12	5					
	Roxburgh . .	5	14	7^{6}	64	2	10					
	Selkirk . . .	6	6	1	0	0	0					
	Stirling . . .	0	0	0	66	11	1					
	Wigtown . .	10	0	5^{9}	28	15	1					
		£219	0	2^{4}	£1166	17	11^{7}	£1385	18	1^{11}		
V.	Balance *carried to next account*							£3019	1	9^{6}		
	Sum of Discharge .										£13,239	7 3^{5}

Current Expenses of General Board and General Prison.

2. *Current Expenses of the General Board and of the General Prison.*—The assessment of 5000*l.*, authorized by the 37th section of the Act, in order to meet the expense of the first year under this head of expenditure, was contained in the estimate submitted in our First Report; and that estimate having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amount was duly apportioned by us on the several landward parts of Counties and on Burghs, and due notice of such apportionment was given to them on 15th April 1840. It became payable, in pursuance of the Act, on 15th April 1841. Part of it accordingly has been received, and part is still in arrear. No estimate was submitted by us under this head, during either of the years 1841 or 1842, and consequently no assessment for these purposes was imposed on the Counties.

The General Prison having been opened for reception of prisoners on 30th March last, we have now, for the first time, in addition to the expenses of the General Board, to submit to you a statement of the current expenses of the General Prison during last year. In doing so, the only remark which we think it proper to offer is, that the expense of such establishments is generally found to be greater during the early years of their institution than afterwards, in consequence both of a larger outlay being required at the commencement, for supplies of clothing, bedding, and other stores, which serve to a certain extent for succeeding years, and also of experience leading to economical improvements in providing supplies, and in the profitable employment of prisoners.

The following Abstract gives the receipts and expenditure, the latter being stated in its two separate branches; 1st, the Expenses of the General Board; and, 2nd, the Current Expenses of the General Prison. For further details as to the expenditure and profits of labour in the General Prison, reference is made to the Appendix.

App. No. XIV.

Receipts—being Charge.

I.	Balance from the account of last year, viz :—											
	1. Arrears of petty advances on behalf of County Prison Boards							£2	18	6		
	2. Arrears of assessment for 1840, and interest to 31st December 1841							744	9	6^{8}		
	3. Cash, viz. :—In bank. . .				£1714	5	5^{5}					
	In hands of Secretary				14	12	7					
								1728	18	0^{5}		
											£2476	6 1^{1}
II.	Interest accruing on this account, viz. :—											
	1. Interest received or chargeable on said arrears of assessment since 31st December 1841 . .							£16	8	5		
	2. Interest on Cash							7	6	1		
											23	14 6
III.	Receipts from County Prison Boards, in repayment of advances on their account, being expenses incurred in obtaining warrants from the High Court of Justiciary, for removal of prisoners										23	7 0
IV.	Aliment of military prisoners :—											
	Received, and carried to credit of Prison Board of Inverness							0	3	6		
	Outstanding at debit of Secretary at War, and to be placed to credit of Prison Board for Forfarshire							4	5	6		
											4	9 0
V.	Incidental receipts from General Prison . . .										2	2 6^{6}
VI.	Proceeds of labour of prisoners in the General Prison, viz :											
	1. Money received for articles sold and work executed							£185	14	2^{6}		
	Carried forward							£185	14	2^{6}	£2529	19 1^{7}

Brought forward			£185	14	2½	£2529 19 1½
VI. Proceeds of labour—*continued.*						
2. Value of work executed on prison buildings, and of furniture for the prison, including materials, charged against the Building Fund			167	16	6	
3. Outstanding accounts for sales, and work executed in prison			146	7	1	
4. Value of labour of prisoners in prison services, stated in the Discharge			444	9	3	
						944 7 0½
VIII. Advances and estimated liabilities by the General Board on this account, viz.:—						
1. Advances			3652	10	1½	
2. Liabilities incurred prior to 31st December 1842, included in the Discharge hereof, viz.:—						
For expenses of General Board, *vide* Discharge, Br. I. § 11	£553	7 4				
For expenses of General Prison, *vide* Discharge, Br. II. § 2	1516	2 10				
			2069	10	2	
						5722 0 3
Amount of Charge						£9196 6 5½

Expenditure—being Discharge.

1. Expenses of the General Board during the year 1842:—						
1. Rent of chambers			£55	0	0	
2. Public and municipal burdens			12	1	0	
3. Clerk, to account of remuneration			300	0	0	
4. Messenger, wages at rate of 10*s.* per week			26	0	0	
5. Expenses of Members of the Board visiting the General Prison, expenses of candidates for office of chaplain, &c.			51	16	0	
6. Superintendent of property at the General Prison, salary to 23rd March 1842			13	7	0	
7. Printing and lithographing			151	2	5	
8. Stationery			29	12	10	
9. Advertising			24	17	3	
10. Sundry disbursements for postages, coals for chambers, small repairs, and petty charges			56	2	9	
			719	19	3	
11. Estimated liabilities for expenses incurred previous to, but not paid at, the close of the year, viz.:—						
1. Architect,—on the employment of the General Board,—						
1. For preparation of model plans of Local Prisons, and estimates of expense, &c., in the year 1840	£120	0 0				
2. For examining and reporting on sites and plans of Local Prisons, reported for the approval of the General Board, including travelling charges, viz.—						
For the year 1841	£175	0 6				
For the year 1842	67	8 0				
	242	8 6				
	362	8 6				
2. Law agent, for notifying to the Courts of Session and Justiciary declarations and orders, legalizing and discontinuing prisons, and appointments of Members of the Board during the year	40	18 10				
3. Clerk for balance of remuneration from September 1839 to 31st December 1842, at rate fixed by the Board for the first year	150	0 0				
			553	7	4	
Carried forward			£1273	6	7	£9196 6 5½

Brought forward . . .			£1273 6 7	£91966 5 4	
II. Current expenses of the establishment of the General Prison during the year 1842 :—					
1. Expenses paid during the year, viz. :					
By the General Board . . .		£4224 4 3			
By the Governors . . .		1434 14 1			
By labour in General Prison, viz. :					
On clothing . .	£74 2 0				
On bedding . .	5 1 10				
Uniform for officers .	12 16 9				
On implements, &c. .	60 15 8				
Other prison services	291 13 0				
		444 9 3			
2. Estimated liabilities for expenses incurred during the year, but not paid, viz. :—					
1. Sundry accounts for supplies and salaries	£1066 2 10				
2. For transmitting prisoners to the General Prison . . .	450 0 0				
		1516 2 10			
				7619 10 5	
The classification of the several articles of the said current expenses is as follows :—					
1. Training officers		48 15 5½			
2. Salaries and wages of officers .		2006 15 8½			
3. Uniform of officers, viz.—					
Payments . .	£72 17 5				
Prison labour . .	12 16 9				
		85 14 2			
4. Bibles and other books, registers, stationery, and printing . .		167 10 5			
5. Prison diet		1058 7 1½			
6. Contingent alimentary charges .		25 18 7½			
7. Medicines		45 2 0			
8. Clothing, viz.—					
Payments .	£702 0 5				
Prison labour . .	74 2 0				
		776 2 5			
9. Bedding, viz.—					
Payments .	£701 14 11½				
Prison labour . .	5 1 10				
		706 16 9½			
10. Lighting prison		227 9 4½			
11. Lighting officers' houses and outhouses		44 12 4			
12. Fuel		362 18 5½			
13. Cooking and washing . . .		62 12 3			
14. Materials for work, implements, tools, and carriages of goods, viz.—					
Payments . .	846 10 1½				
Prison labour . .	60 15 8				
		907 5 9½			
15. Expenses of transmission of prisoners to General Prison . . .		450 0 0			
16. Travelling expenses of prisoners from General Prison to their usual place of residence		12 18 3			
17. Prisoners, for overwork. . . .		1 3 0			
18. Current repairs on buildings . .		56 0 9			
19. Labour in prison services not otherwise classified		291 13 0			
20. General contingent charges . .		281 14 6			
		£7619 10 5			
III. Advances on account of Local Prison Boards, being expenses incurred in obtaining warrants from the High Court of Justiciary for removal of prisoners in 1842			23 19 6		
IV. Prison Board for Inverness-shire, for aliment of military prisoner, placed to credit of their account . .			0 3 6		
V. Outstanding aliment of military prisoner, to be placed to credit of Prison Board for Forfarshire . . .			4 5 6		
Carried forward			£8921 5 6	£9196 6 5	

Brought forward				£8921	5	6	£9196	6	5½
VI. Arears of assessment, and interest thereon to 31st December 1842:—									
Berwick	£0	8	5						
Dumbarton	85	12	10						
Fife	20	9	1½						
Lanark	0	3	8						
Orkney and Zetland	3	4	0						
Ross and Cromarty	9	6	10						
Wigtown	9	8	11½						
				128	13	10½			
VII. Outstanding accounts for sales and work executed at the General Prison				146	7	1			
Sum of Discharge							£9196	6	5½

Building Local Prisons.

3. *Expense of building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons.*—The full amounts of the assessment of 10,000*l.*, authorized by the 36th section of the Act to be made in order to defray the expense of building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, were estimated for in each of our three preceding Reports, as required in the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, except that no estimate was made on account of Berwickshire last year; and these estimates having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amounts were severally apportioned by us on the landward parts of Counties and on Burghs, and due notices of such apportionments were given to them on 15th April 1840, and 15th December 1841 and 1842 respectively. These assessments became severally payable on 15th April 1841, and 15th December 1841 and 1842 respectively. Part of them has accordingly been received, and part is still in arrear.

As already mentioned, additions to the ordinary maximum assessment having been consented to in several counties, and reported to us, the same were duly apportioned and notified by us, in pursuance of the Act.

It is to be kept in view, that on 14th May 1841 we acquainted the several County Boards, that although, in terms of the Act, the assessments authorized by the 36th section of the Act, along with any additions consented to be made thereto by the local authorities, were payable to us, yet that we did not desire that either the ordinary assessment, or any addition made thereto, should actually be remitted to our credit in account with the Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh, and that we were willing to make such arrangements to that effect as should be most agreeable to County Boards, and at the same time provide adequately for the security of funds in the administration of which we have by the statute such great responsibility, and incurred more by acceding to the arrangements now suggested. We at the same time stated, that the County Boards who might desire to make such arrangements, must in the first instance provide, to our satisfaction, for repayment of the sums which we had advanced to some of them on the credit of such assessments; and further, that they would understand that the funds now referred to must remain as fully under our control, as provided by the statute, as if the monies had been remitted to Edinburgh. In pursuance of this intimation, arrangements have been made with several County Boards for retention by them of assessments, under the 36th section of the Act.

With these explanations, the following Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure under this head is submitted.

Receipts—being Charge.

I. Balance from the account of last year, viz.—						
1. Arrears of assessment for 1840 and 1841, and interest	£8726	17	0⅝			
2. Cash in bank	3840	18	11			
				£12,567	15	11⅝
II. Interest received or chargeable on said arrears of assessments, from 31st December 1841 to 31st December 1842				179	8	4¾
III. Interest at 5 per cent., chargeable on advances made to the Prison Boards of the following counties, in the years 1840 and 1841, and stated to the debit of their respective accounts, viz.—						
Berwick	£0	2	6			
Linlithgow	0	0	2			
Carried forward				£12,747	4	3¾

Brought forward				£12,747	4 3
III. Interest—*continued.*					
Orkney and Zetland		1 5 9			
Lanark		17 16 5			
				19	4 10
IV. Repayment, from the Prison Board for Lanarkshire, of advance by the General Board on 3rd July 1840, and interest thereon to 29th June 1842				741	9 6
V. Amount of the third year's assessment on the different counties in Scotland, and burghs situated therein, for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, §. 36, payable 15th December 1842		9900 4 2			
Interest received on arrears of said assessment, from 15th to 31st December 1842		0 1 10			
				9,900	6 0
VI. Amount of additional assessments on the following counties, including the burghs therein, respectively, under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, § 36, viz.—					
1. Fife.—Proportion of additional assessment for 1841	£555 11 1¼				
Less received to account last year, and stated in Charge	26 4 1				
	529 7 0¼				
Proportion of said additional assessment for 1842,	555 11 1¼				
Interest received or chargeable on arrears of said additional assessment for 1841	12 15 0				
			1097 13 1½		
2. Berwick.—additional assessment for 1841	1070 0 0				
Interest thereon	47 6 10				
			1117 6 10		
3. Kincardine.—Proportion of additional assessment for 1841	76 16 10				
Ditto for 1842	76 16 10				
Interest on said proportion for 1841	2 13 10				
			156 7 6		
4. Ross and Cromarty.—Proportion of additional assessment for 1841	350 0 0				
Ditto for 1842	687 10 0				
Interest on said proportion for 1841	15 9 8				
			1052 19 8		
5. Stirling.—Proportion of additional assessment for 1841	625 0 0				
Ditto for 1842	625 0 0				
Interest on said proportion for 1841	26 11 5				
			1276 11 5		
6. Nairn.—Proportion of additional additional assessment for 1841	113 0 10				
Ditto for 1842	113 0 10				
Interest on said proportion for 1841	4 7 3				
			230 8 11		
7. Inverness.—Proportion of additional assessment for 1841	895 8 10½				
Ditto for 1842	895 8 10½				
Interest on said proportion for 1841	28 16 6				
			1819 14 3¼		
8. Peebles.—Proportion of additional assessment for 1842			200 0 0		
9. Selkirk.—Proportion of additional assessment for 1842			179 10 11		
10. Sutherland.—Proportion of additional assessment for 1842			337 5 4		
11. Wigtown.—Proportion of additional assessment for 1842			200 0 0		
				7,667	18 0
Carried forward				£31,076	2 7½

Brought forward				£31,076	2 7½
VII. Interest accruing on cash in bank, at the following rates, viz. 3½ per cent. from 31st December 1841 to 12th July last, 3 per cent. from 12th July to 10th September, and 2½ per cent. from 10th September to 31st December 1842				136	5 3
VIII. Cash from the Bank of Scotland, on cash credits obtained in security of assessment for altering and repairing Local Prisons in the following counties, including interest to 31st December 1842, viz.—					
1. Stirling	1603	19	5		
2. Lanark	5943	7	0		
3. Elgin	654	0	2		
				8,201	6 7
Amount of Charge .				£39,413	14 5½

Expenditure—being Discharge.

I. Remittances to County Prison Boards in the year 1842, on account of assessments at their credit in account with the General Board :—					
Aberdeen	£400	0	0		
Dumfries	280	0	0		
Elgin	106	18	11		
Fife	1210	0	0		
Forfar	750	0	0		
Kirkcudbright . . .	144	14	7		
Renfrew . . .	250	0	0		
Roxburgh	600	0	0		
Stirling	590	0	0		
				4,331	13 6
II. Retentions of assessments by Prison Boards of the following counties, in terms of arrangements with the General Board, viz. :—					
Aberdeen	£734	17	11		
Argyll	656	6	8		
Ayr	434	5	10		
Banff	128	18	4		
Edinburgh	1471	1	5		
Fife	624	19	1½		
Haddington	135	14	0⅝		
Kincardine . . .	388	3	10		
Kinross	91	16	7		
Kirkcudbright . . .	144	14	7		
Lanark	2781	0	1⅛		
Peebles	35	9	2		
Perth	635	18	3		
Selkirk	29	19	7		
Wigtown	117	16	3		
				8,411	1 9
III. Interest on advances made in the years 1840 and 1841 to County Prison Boards, stated to the debit of their respective accounts for building, &c. Local Prisons, viz.—					
Berwick	£0	2	6		
Linlithgow . . .	0	0	2		
Orkney and Zetland . .	1	5	9		
Lanark	17	16	5		
				19	4 10
IV. Advances to County Prison Boards in the year 1842, the same being drawn by the General Board from cash credits established with the Bank of Scotland, on security of assessments for building, altering, and repairing prisons, viz.—					
Stirling	£1565	5	0		
Lanark	5805	5	0		
Elgin	650	0	0		
	£8020	10	0		
V. Interest on advances made to County Prison Boards in 1842, at 5 per cent. from date of advance to 10th September,					
Carried forward. .	£12,762	0	1	£39,413	14 5½

Brought forward							£12,762	0	1	£39,413 14 5
V. Interest on advances.—*continued.*										
and at 4½ per cent. from that date to 31st December 1842, charged by the bank, and stated to the respective debits of the County Boards, viz.—										
Stirling . .			38	14	5					
Lanark . .			138	2	0					
Elgin . .			4	0	2					
						180	16	7		
									8,201	6 7
VI. Payments to the Bank of Scotland, on account of cash credits established for building, altering, and repairing prisons in the following county, viz.—										
Stirling									951	9 8
VII. Arrears of ordinary and additional assessments, and interest thereon, at 31st December 1842.										
			For years 1840 and 1841.				For year 1842.			
Ayr . . .			£0	0	0		434	5	10	
Berwick . .			1277	5	6		0	0	0	
Bute . . .			33	5	1		47	18	4	
Caithness . .			249	5	8		121	5	10	
Dumbarton . .			337	6	3		157	15	10	
Dumfries . .			6	9	8[11]		285	5	5	
Edinburgh . .			0	0	0		377	5	5	
Elgin . . .			1	14	9		105	17	11	
Forfar . . .			0	0	0		38	18	2	
Haddington . .			0	0	0		135	6	8	
Inverness . .			924	5	4[8]		1208	15	11[8]	
Kinross . .			0	0	0		88	15	5	
Lanark . .			0	0	0		1345	0	10	
Linlithgow . .			141	8	1		113	17	11	
Nairn . . .			156	5	8		150	0	0	
Orkney and Zetland .			352	7	8		164	16	8	
Peebles . .			0	0	0		242	11	0	
Perth . .			0	0	0		630	6	3	
Renfrew . .			0	1	8		326	1	8	
Ross and Cromarty .			410	4	3		710	10	10	
Roxburgh . .			28	13	3[4]		320	14	2	
Selkirk . .			31	10	10		179	10	11	
Stirling . .			175	16	7		482	0	7	
Wigtown . .			49	16	8[8]		343	15	5	
			£4451	14	0[7]		£8322	9	0[5]	
									12,774	3 1
VIII. Cash in bank at 31st December 1842—										
Local Prisons' account . .							£4317	19	4	
Account for Sutherlandshire .							406	15	11	
									4,724	15 3
Sum of Discharge, exceeding Charge by fractional sums remitted by County Boards										39,413 14 8

Current Expenses of County Boards.

4. *Current Annual Expenses of County Boards, including Aliment of Prisoners, &c.*—We made no estimate in our Report last year with respect to this head of receipt and expenditure, because the sums to be raised for this purpose are not required by us, and do not come into our hands, but are payable directly to the County Boards, and remain in their hands; and we have no abstract of receipts and expenditure to submit with respect to this head.

We have to report, however, that, in pursuance of the 38th section of the Act, the several County Boards fixed and determined, at meetings held by them for the purpose, in the month of September last, the amount of assessment to be imposed on their several counties for the current annual expenses of their prisons. The sums so fixed and determined having been intimated to us, were duly apportioned on the several landward parts of counties, and on burghs, and due notice was given in terms of the statute. Such assessments will become payable to the several County Boards, in proportions notified, in eight months from the respective dates of the said notices.

Table of Assessments in 1841.

For your further information, we have thrown into one Table the whole assessments imposed on the several Counties in Scotland, under the Prisons Act, during the year 1842, and the apportionment of such assessments among the several landward parts of Counties and Burghs; and this Table appears in the Appendix.

App. No. XV.

Having thus submitted a detailed abstract of the whole receipts and expenditure, with a classification of the separate articles thereof, as applicable to the several heads, we have farther to lay before you the following general balance of the cash transactions of the Board during the period to which the foregoing accounts relate.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET of the Cash Transactions of the GENERAL BOARD of DIRECTORS of PRISONS in SCOTLAND, from 31st December 1841 to 31st December 1842.

THE GENERAL BOARD DEBTOR.				THE GENERAL BOARD CREDITOR.			
I. To the account for building, furnishing and completing the General Prison, viz:—				I. By the account for current expenses of the General Board and of the General Prison, viz.:—			
1. Bal. of assessment	£1385 18 1^{11}			1. For advances.	£3652 10 1^{8}		
2. Balance of cash	3019 1 9^{6}			2. For estimated liabilities	2069 10 2		
		£4404	19 11^{5}			£5722	0 3^{8}
II. To the account for current expenses of the General Board and General Prison:—				II. By County Prison Boards accounts for petty advances		3	11 0
For arrears of assess.	£128 13 10^{6}			III. By War Office, for aliment of military prisoners		4	5 6
Outstanding accounts for sales and work executed at the General Prison	146 7 1			IV. By sundries, outstanding accounts for sales and work executed at the General Prison.		146	7 1
		275	0 11^{6}	V. By Bank of Scotland Local Prisons account		4317	19 4
III. To the Bank of Scotland—General account		39	4 2	VI. By Bank of Scotland—Credit account for building prisons in Sutherlandshire		406	15 11
IV. To William Brebner, Esq., Interim Governor of General Prison.		61	6 1	VII. By Bank of Scotland's Branch at Perth—Credit for General Prison purposes		4	0 9
V. To James Stuart Esq., Governor of General Prison		49	19 10	VIII. By County Prison Boards, for arrears of assessments, viz.—			
VI. To the Secretary		490	6 7	Argyll	£0 9 6		
VII. To sundries for estimated liabilities		2069	10 2	Ayr	521 3 0		
VIII. To County Boards for aliment of military prisoners:—				Berwick	1297 16 6		
Inverness	£0 3 6			Bute	97 8 1		
Forfar.	4 5 6			Caithness	429 8 1		
		4	9 0	Dumbarton	679 15 4		
IX. To the Bank of Scotland—Credit account for building prisons in Stirlingshire		652	9 9	Dumfries.	350 2 3		
X. To the Bank of Scotland—Credit account for building prisons in Lanarkshire		5943	7 0	Elgin	129 3 2		
XI. To the Bank of Scotland—Credit account for building prisons in Elginshire		654	0 2	Edinburgh	452 14 5		
XII. To County Prison Boards accounts for building prisons, viz.—				Fife	744 17 3^{1}		
Aberdeen	£350 1 6			Forfar	40 13 9		
Argyll.	5 17 2			Haddington.	138 13 3^{7}		
Ayr	439 4 3			Inverness	2195 14 9^{4}		
Banff	198 8 10			Kinross	106 10 6		
Berwick	1274 6 9			Kirkcudbright	2 9 11		
Bute	149 3 6			Lanark	1625 3 8^{11}		
Caithness	380 11 6			Linlithgow	302 0 11		
Clackmannan	296 1 6			Nairn	321 8 8		
Dumbarton	495 2 1			Orkney and Zetland	577 15 9^{8}		
Dumfries	545 5 11^{7}			Peebles	242 11 0		
Edinburgh	377 5 5			Perth	756 7 6		
Fife	708 9 9^{5}			Renfrew	284 4 2		
Forfar	1109 8 1^{8}			Roxburgh	419 4 11		
Haddington	135 6 8			Ross and Cromarty.	1189 5 10		
Inverness	2625 7 11^{4}			Selkirk	217 7 10		
Kincardine	0 12 4			Stirling	724 8 3		
Kinross	88 15 5			Wigtown	441 16 7^{11}		
Kirkcudbright	3 18 5					14,288	15 1
Linlithgow	255 2 6			IX. By County Prison Boards for advances for building prisons, &c. on security of future assessments:—			
Nairn	325 0 8			Lanark	£4598 6 2		
Orkney & Zetland	489 5 10			Elgin	546 3 7		
Peebles	235 9 2					5144	9 9
Perth	631 12 $11\frac{1}{2}$			X. By stock on hand at 31st Dec. 1842, for General Prison purposes, viz.—			
Renfrew	924 13 6^{4}			Implements, materials for work, and manufactured articles	£639 2 5		
Roxburgh	386 1 4			Clothing, bedding, and alimentary stores	85 15 0		
Ross & Cromarty.	1697 14 9					724	17 5
Selkirk	226 10 7						
Stirling	101 7 10						
Sutherland	513 16 1						
Wigtown	406 5 2^{4}						
		15,376	7 7^{2}				
XIII. To the account for current expenses of the General Board, for profits on interest		17	3 5				
XIV. To stock for General Prison purposes on hand at 31st Dec. 1842, viz:—							
Implements, materials for work, and manufactured articles	£639 2 5						
Clothing, bedding, and alimentary stores	85 15 0						
		724	17 5				
		£30,763	2 1			£30,763	2 1

IV. Estimate for 1843.

We are required, by the 40th section of the Act, to transmit to you, as part of this Report, an estimate of the sums which we shall require in the execution of the Act during the current year. In the performance of this duty, we have to submit the following estimate, with respect to the several purposes for which the the sums therein contained are in our opinion required.

Building General Prison.

1. *Building General Prison.*—We estimate that the sum of 2000*l.* will be required to be raised by assessment, in manner provided by the Act, for the current year, for defraying the expense of converting the buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and furnishing and completing the same. The table on the following page shows the apportionment of this assessment on the several counties.

With reference to this estimate we have to state, that in February 1841 we obtained a loan from the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, of the sum of 15,950*l.*, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the security of the assessment of 2000*l.* leviable annually for ten years, under the 35th section of the Act. It will therefore be necessary to continue to estimate for this sum annually, until the said loan be repaid. The amount of the loan is nearly the value of the assessment during the currency of the Act, calculating interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Current Expenses of the General Prison, and of the General Board.

2. *Current Expenses of the General Prison, and of the General Board.*—The advances and liabilities on account of the current expenses of the establishment of the General Prison at Perth, and the expenses of the General Board (excepting the salary of the secretary), during last year, amounted, as already shown, after deducting balance on hand at the commencement of the year, and other receipts, to the sum of 5722*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, which sum is, in terms of the Act, to be defrayed by an assessment upon the several counties, including the burghs therein, according to a proportion corresponding to the number of prisoners ascertained to have been sent to the said General Prison from such counties respectively during the year, and the duration of the imprisonment of such prisoners. We have accordingly ascertained such numbers, duration, and proportion; and the table on the following page exhibits the corresponding apportionment of the said sum on the several counties.

Building Local Prisons.

3. *Expense of building, altering, and Repairing Local Prisons.*—We estimate that the sum of 10,000*l.* will be required to be raised by assessment, in manner provided by the Act, for the current year, for defraying the expense of building, altering, and repairing the Local Prisons. The table on the following page shows the apportionment of this assessment on the several counties.

Current Expenses of County Boards.

4. *Current Expenses of County Boards.*—For the reasons stated in former Reports, and already adverted to, we make no estimate of the expense of transmitting prisoners from one Local Prison to another, the expense of the aliment of prisoners in the county gaols, and, generally, the current expenses of such gaols. The amount of this assessment is, by the 38th section of the Act, to be fixed and determined by the County Boards in September annually, and is thereafter payable to them.

TABLE of Estimated Assessments apportioned on the several Counties of Scotland, including the Burghs situated therein, for the year 1843, for the purposes specified in the 35th, 37th, and 36th Sections of the Act; and also containing the Additions consented to be made to the ordinary Assessment under the said 36th Section of the Act.

COUNTIES.	For the Expense of converting the Buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and of furnishing and completing the same. Sect. 35.	For defraying the Expenses of the Establishment of the General Prison, and of the General Board, in 1842. Sect. 37.	For the Expense of building, altering, and repairing the Local Prisons. Sect. 36.	Proportion of Addition to Assessment, under the 36th Sect. of the Act, to be levied in 1843.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1. Aberdeen	146 19 7	346 9 9	734 17 11	
2. Argyll	65 12 8	49 13 11	328 3 4	
3. Ayr	86 17 2	134 18 11	434 5 10	
4. Banff	25 15 8	23 3 0	128 18 4	
5. Berwick	19 19 2	18 1 10	99 15 10	
6. Bute	9 11 8	33 2 7	47 18 4	
7. Caithness	24 5 2	11 12 10	121 5 10	
8. Clackmannan	19 3 3	17 1 0	95 16 3	
9. Dumbarton	31 11 2	16 18 3	157 15 10	
10. Dumfries	57 1 1	48 11 9	285 5 5	
11. Edinburgh	292 8 6	1756 17 8	1462 2 6	
12. Elgin	21 3 7	. .	105 17 11	
13. Fife	90 19 6	283 8 3	454 17 6	555 11 1[a]
14. Forfar	141 10 9	1061 8 6	707 13 9	
15. Haddington	27 1 4	92 12 0	135 6 8	
16. Inverness	62 13 5	199 15 1	313 7 1	895 8 10[a]
17. Kincardine	22 15 8	31 12 1	113 18 4	76 16 10
18. Kinross	17 15 1	. .	88 15 5	
19. Kirkcudbright	28 18 11	. .	144 14 7	
20. Lanark	269 0 2	499 14 7	1345 0 10	
21. Linlithgow	22 15 7	. .	113 17 11	
22. Nairn	7 7 10	17 1 0	36 19 2	113 0 10
23. Orkney and Zetland	32 19 4	43 13 4	164 16 8	
24. Peebles	7 1 10	28 19 6	35 9 2	200 0 0
25. Perth	126 1 3	301 15 1	630 6 3	
26. Renfrew	112 11 5	352 6 1	562 17 1	
27. Ross and Cromarty	50 12 5	38 10 9	253 2 1	687 10 0
28. Roxburgh	64 2 10	61 2 8	320 14 2	
29. Selkirk	5 19 11	18 1 10	29 19 7	
30. Stirling	66 11 1	191 1 9	332 15 5	625 0 0
31. Sutherland	13 17 11	. .	69 9 7	337 5 4
32. Wigtown	28 15 1	44 5 9	143 15 5	200 0 0
	2000 0 0	5722 0 3	10,000 0 0	3690 13 0

We have thus reported on the matters required by the statute, and have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servants,

MELVILLE, *Chairman.*
BREADALBANE.
DALHOUSIE.
ROSEBERY.
DUNFERMLINE.
F. MAULE.
D. BOYLE.
JOHN HOPE.
DUNN. M'NEILL.
J. IVORY.
ADAM ANDERSON.
PAT. ROBERTSON.
AND. RUTHERFURD.
ALEX. E. MONTEITH.
GRAHAM SPEIRS.
FREDERIC HILL.
JOHN WIGHAM, JUN.
ROB. WHIGHAM.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

STATEMENT of the DATES of MEETINGS of the GENERAL BOARD of DIRECTORS of PRISONS in SCOTLAND, and of the names of the MEMBERS composing their several COMMITTEES, and Dates of their Meetings during the Year 1842.

General Board—Twenty-one Meetings.

12 January.	20 July.
22 January.	25 July.
5 February.	26 July.
14 February.	30 August.
12 March.	14 September.
22 April.	30 September.
4 June.	7 October.
11 June.	2 November.
18 June.	9 November.
6 July.	17 December.
15 July.	

Committee on Finance—Nine Meetings.

Viscount Melville,	Mr. Speirs,
Lord Ivory,	Mr. Wigham, and
The Solicitor-General,	Mr. Sheriff Whigham.
Mr. Monteith.	

Mr. Speirs, convener, and three a quorum.

10 January.	10 August.
24 March.	27 August.
3 June.	4 November.
20 July.	28 December.
1 August.	

Committee on General Prison—Twenty Meetings.

The Viscount Melville,	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord Dunfermline,	Mr. Rutherfurd,
The Lord Justice Clerk,	Mr. Monteith,
The Lord Advocate,	Mr. Hill,
Lord Ivory,	Mr. Sheriff Whigham.
The Solicitor General.	

Lord Dunfermline, convener, and three a quorum.

10 January.	6 May.
31 January.	25 May.
5 February.	11 June.
14 February.	30 June.
23 February.	10 August.
7 March.	30 August.
21 March.	21 September.
4 April.	7 October.
22 April.	5 November.
2 May.	10 December.

Committee to see Candidates for Office of Chaplain to the General Prison—Two Meetings.

The Viscount Melville,	The Lord Dunfermline,
The Lord Justice General.	
31 January.	14 February.

Committee to see Candidate for Office of Surgeon to the General Prison resident in London—One Meeting.

The Right Honourable Fox Maule.	The Lord Advocate.

Appendix. No. I

Committee to communicate with Dr. Malcom, at Perth, with reference to his appointment to the Office of Surgeon to the General Prison—One Meeting.

The Lord Dunfermline.

25 February.

Committee to attend the opening of the General Prison—Two Meetings.

The Viscount Melville.

29 March. 30 March.

Committee to visit the General Prison—Two Meetings.

Mr. Hill, and 11 May. Mr. Wigham. 12 May.

Committee to confer with the Governor of the General Prison—One Meeting.

Viscount Melville.

14 June.

Committee to visit and inspect the General Prison—One Meeting.

Viscount Melville. Lord Dunfermline.

27 June.

Committee to visit and inspect the General Prison, with Powers—Two Meetings.

Lord Dunfermline. 16 July. Mr. Hill. 18 July.

Committee to report temporary arrangement for the management of the General Prison—One Meeting.

The Viscount Melville, Mr. Speirs. The Lord Dunfermline,

22 July.

Committee to make temporary arrangement for management of General Prison, with power to select.

The Viscount Melville, The Lord Advocate, 28 July. The Lord Dunfermline, The Solicitor General. 30 September.

And various other Meetings.

Committee on Local Prisons—Fifteen Meetings.

The Viscount Melville,
The Lord Dunfermline,
The Lord Justice Clerk,
The Lord Advocate,
The Solicitor General,
The Dean of Faculty
Mr. Rutherfurd,
Mr. Monteith,
Mr. Hill.

Viscount Melville, convener, and three a quorum.

10 January.
31 January.
23 February.
7 March.
4 April.
22 April.
6 May.
25 May.
11 June.
30 June.
15 July.
30 August.
21 September.
5 November.
10 December.

Committee on Rules and Appointments—Twelve Meetings.

The Lord Justice Clerk,
Lord Ivory,
The Solicitor General,
The Dean of Faculty,
Mr. Rutherfurd,
Mr. Speirs.
Mr. Hill,
Mr. Wigham, and
Mr. Sheriff Whigham.

Lord Ivory, convener, and three a quorum.

7 January.
4 February.
8 February.
11 February.
24 March.
4 April.
22 April.
27 June.
1 July.
27 August.
21 September.
2 November.

Committee on removal of Prisoners—Forty-seven Meetings.

The Viscount Melville,
The Lord Justice Clerk,
The Lord Advocate,
The Solicitor General,
The Dean of Faculty,
Mr. Rutherfurd,
Mr. Monteith,
Mr. Speirs,
Mr. Hill, and
Mr. Wigham.

With power to any two to act.

Mr. Speirs, convener.

5 January.
10 January.
18 January.
31 January.
4 February.
8 February.
11 February.
15 March.
21 March.
29 March.
4 April.
22 April.
26 April.
6 May.
9 May.
11 May.
12 May.
20 May.
30 May.
2 May.
6 May.
25 May.
8 June.
14 June.
16 June.
29 June.
5 July.
11 July.
22 July.
26 July.
1 August.
10 August.
13 August.
16 August.
18 August.
6 September.
14 September.
22 September.
20 October.
24 October.
25 October.
28 October.
5 November.
29 November.
10 December.
24 December.
28 December.

Abstract of Meetings.

General Board		21
Committtee on Finance	9	
,, on General Prison	20	
,, to see Candidates for Office of Chaplain	2	
,, to see Candidate for Office of Surgeon	1	
,, to communicate with Dr. Malcom	1	
,, to attend opening of General Prison	2	
,, to visit General Prison	2	
,, to confer with the Governor	1	
,, to visit and inspect the General Prison	1	
,, to visit and inspect General Prison, with Powers	2	
,, to report temporary arrangement for management of General Prison	1	
,, to make temporary arrangement, with power to select Governor	2	
,, on Local Prisons	15	
,, on Rules and Appointments	12	
,, on Removal of Prisoners	47	
	—	118
Total		139

Appendix.

No. II.

No. II.

DECLARATION by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, opening the General Prison at Perth.

IT is declared and intimated by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Act of Second and Third of Her Majesty, chapter forty-two, that the General Prison at Perth, in the county of Perth, will, on the Thirtieth day of March instant, be ready to receive prisoners; and that the same shall, on and after the said day, be a lawful prison for all descriptions of criminal prisoners in terms of the said Act.

Given under our hands, at Edinburgh, this Twelfth day of March, Eighteen hundred and forty-two.

MELVILLE.
DUNFERMLINE.
D. BOYLE.
JOHN HOPE.
GRAHAM SPEIRS.

No. III.

No. III.

TABLE of RATES of DIET* for Prisoners in Scotland, with relative Rules.

First Rate.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Estimated equivalent Total in ounces of Wheaten Bread.
6 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	1½ pints of barley broth, with 6 ozs. of wheaten bread; or 3 lbs. of potatoes with ¾ pint of milk.	1½ lbs. of potatoes; or, 4 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ½ pint of milk.	24
Second Rate.			
8 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	2 pints of barley broth, with 8 ozs. of wheaten bread; or 3 lbs. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of milk, and 4 ozs. of wheaten bread.	1½ lbs. of potatoes; or 4 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ½ pint of milk.	30
Third Rate.			
8 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	2 pints of barley broth, with 12 ozs. of wheaten bread; or 3 lbs. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of milk, and 8 ozs. of wheaten bread.	2 lbs. of potatoes; or 6 ozs. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ½ pint of milk.	36

RELATIVE RULES.

1. Two pints of barley broth must contain, first, 4 ounces of barley, or 3 ounces of barley and 1 ounce of pease; second, 2 ounces of marrow bones or ox-head, or 1 ounce of hough or neck, or 1 ounce of some other meat, or half an ounce of dripping or suet; and third, a proper quantity of onions, leeks, carrots, turnips, cabbages, or other vegetables.

2. An equal quantity of potato-soup, or pease-soup, or sago-soup, or barley-milk, may (with the limitations hereafter specified) be substituted for the barley-broth. Two pints of potato-soup must contain 1 pound of potatoes (instead of 4 ounces of barley), with the same ingredients in other respects as 2 pints of barley-broth. Two pints of pease-soup must contain 4½ ounces of pease; the other ingredients being the same as in the barley-broth and potato-soup, except that the quantity of vegetables may be smaller by about one-half. Two pints of sago-soup must contain 4 ounces of sago-flour, with three-quarters of an ounce of treacle, and must be seasoned with onions. Two pints of barley-milk must contain 4 ounces of barley (boiled in water till it is soft and the water partly boiled away), with half a pint of good skimmed sweet milk, and a little salt, the rest of the quantity being made up with water.

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* In preparing the rates of diet, the object in view has been, to give a sufficient quantity of plain wholesome food for maintaining good health, but to allow nothing for mere indulgence. In determining on which rate any prisoner should be placed, the age, sex, and constitution of the prisoner, the nature of his employment, and the degree of his industry, should all be taken into account, as all these circumstances affect the natural demand for food. It is recommended that the power of fixing the various rates for different prisoners, and the articles of food permitted to be used, be left to the keeper of the prison, subject to the review of the medical officer, and the general control of the county board.

Note.—In the Glasgow Prison, about one-half of the pease in the pease-soup is given in the form of brose-meal; and the soup made in this way is found to be better than when made entirely of pease, either whole or split.

3. Fish may be substituted for barley-broth at the rate of 6 ounces of fish for 1 pint of broth.

4. Barley-bannocks may be substituted for wheaten-bread on one day of each week, and oat-cake on another day, the oat-cake to be of the same weight as the wheaten-bread, but the barley-bannock must contain a weight of *meal* equal to the weight of wheaten-bread, making the bannock itself somewhat heavier. The wheaten bread may be made of second flour or overheads.

5. Potatoes, whether in their ordinary form or made into soup, must not be given for dinner more than twice each week; but they may be given for supper as often as may be convenient, provided that they be not given on the days on which the prisoners have potatoes or potato-soup for dinner.

6. Either fresh-skimmed milk or butter-milk may be used. Where milk is scarce, an equal quantity of treacle-water may be substituted, made at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of treacle to 1 pint of water. *Note.*—Treacle-water is made by simply mixing treacle and water. It should be used on the day that it is made, to prevent it becoming sour. Treacle-water costs about the same as butter-milk.

7. Salt must be given with each meal.

8. Especial care must be taken to preserve the potatoes, so that they shall not vegetate or be injured in any way. No potatoes must be used unless they are quite sound; and it is recommended that, as a general rule, potatoes be not used from the end of April until the ensuing autumn.

9. A change of food being beneficial to health, it is directed that the dinner, on at least two days in the week, shall be different from the dinner on the other days.

10. In weighing or measuring the food, the imperial weights and measures must always be used.

11. Potatoes and other vegetables must be weighed after they are washed, but before they are cooked. Meat must also be weighed before being cooked.

12. The hours of meals throughout the year shall be as follows:—breakfast at half-past 7 in the morning, dinner at 1 in the afternoon, and supper at 7 in the evening.

13. In the evening work shall cease a quarter of an hour before supper-time; and no prisoner shall be required to work after supper, unless he has neglected to perform his stated quantity in the ordinary working hours.

14. The eating and drinking vessels, in which the food is distributed, must not be collected till half an hour after the prisoners have received them at breakfast and supper, and till 40 minutes after, at dinner.

15. The surgeon shall have power to make any variations in particular cases from the foregoing dietary which he may deem necessary, always, however, recording the same in writing. If, too, the surgeon of any prison shall consider the foregoing dietary, or the regulations connected with it, hurtful to the health of the prisoners, he shall immediately report his opinion, and the grounds of it, to the secretary of the General Board, and to the clerk of the County Board.

16. The General Board, and the County Boards subject to the approval of the General Board, shall have power to alter the ingredients of the broth and soup, provided that care be taken to preserve as nearly as practicable the same quantity of nutriment.

No. IV.

REPORT of Deaths in the General Prison at Perth, from 30th March to 8th December, 1842, inclusive.

Current No. in Register.	Name.	Age. M.	Age. F.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.	Date of Sentence.	Period of Imprisonment Awarded.	Date of Admission into General Prison.	Date of Death.	Number of Days in Prison.	Where Interred.	Disease.	Whether Contracted before or after entering Prison.	Probable Cause of the Disease.	Remarks.
						1841.		1842.	1842.						
130	D. S.	18	..	Inverness	Sheriff	July 16	15 calendar months.	April 22	Aug. 29	129	Within the precincts of the prison.	Consumption.	Before	Hereditary	Came into prison with spitting of blood; a brother and sister died of consumption.
5	A. G.	..	17	Perth	Circuit Court.	Sept. 22	2 years	March 30	Sept. 10	164	Ditto	Marasmus	Ditto	Irregular life	Spent a great part of her life in prisons, and led a very irregular one when out of them.
23	J. C.	18	..	Edinburgh.	Sheriff	Dec. 28	12 calendar months.	April 13	,, 12	152	Ditto	Glandular disease & collapse of left lung.	Ditto	Hereditary, hastened by an accident before imprisonment.	An arm torn off by the shoulder-joint by machinery some years ago.
						1842.									
211	J. S.	21	..	Aberdeen	Circuit Court.	April 15	12 calendar months.	May 2	Oct. 4	155	Ditto	Consumption.	Ditto	Hereditary	Came into prison with spitting of blood.
						1841.									
1	G. F.	..	55	Perth	Circuit Court.	April 28	2 years	March 30.	,, 26	210	Ditto	Consumption.	Ditto	Hereditary	Delicate when she came into prison, and gradually broke down.

I certify that the dates of death, the diseases, whether contracted before or after imprisonment, and the probable cause of disease of the several prisoners above named are correct,—these columns having been filled up under my directions.

WM. MALCOM, M. D.

I certify that the current numbers, names, ages, where tried, by whom tried, dates of sentence, periods of imprisonment awarded, dates of admission, numbers of days in prison, and where interred, to be correct; and also that the friends of the above-named prisoners were written to (with the exception of those of A. G., Current No. 5, who did not know the address of her relatives), in order that they might have an opportunity of removing the bodies for interment if they wished to do so.

WILLIAM BREBNER, Interim Governor.

General Prison, Perth, 2nd January, 1843.—I certify that no death of a prisoner occurred in the General Prison from Eighth to Thirty-first ultimo inclusive.

JA. STUART, Governor.

No. V.

LIST of Prisoners temporarily liberated from the General Prison at Perth, by virtue of Warrants from the High Court of Justiciary, on account of Medical Certificates of immediate danger to life from Confinement.

Current No. in Register.	Name.	Age. M.	Age. F.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.	Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Period of Imprisonment Awarded.	Date of Admission into General Prison.	Date of Liberation.	Number of Days in Prison.
							1841.				
4	J. F.	15	..	Perth	Circuit Court of Justiciary	Theft	Sept. 22	2 years	March 30	November 5	220
23	J. S.	10	..	Edinburgh	Sheriff	Ditto	Nov. 13	12 calendar months.	April 13	October 6	176
							1842.				
50	P. H.	36	..	Ditto	High Court of Justiciary.	Ditto	Feb. 21	18 calendar months.	,, 13	November 30	231
52	J. M.	35	..	Ditto	Ditto	Falsehood, Fraud	,, 7	2 years	,, 13	,, 26	227
55	T. S.	18	..	Ditto	Ditto	Theft	March 21	18 calendar months.	,, 13	,, 30	231
							1841.				
78	M. M'D.	..	47	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	July 26	Ditto	,, 15	,, 30	229
							1842.				
115	E. N.	..	30	Inverness	Circuit Court of Justiciary	Child-Murder	April 18	12 calendar months.	,, 20	October 5	168
179	E. G. or H.	..	24	Perth	Ditto	Theft and Forgery	,, 27	2 years	,, 27	November 4	191
188	A. L.	24	..	Ditto	Ditto	Theft	,, 27	18 calendar months.	,, 28	,, 24	210
253	R. C.	18	..	Glasgow	Ditto	Ditto	May 6	Ditto	May 11	October 4	147
334	J. B.	14	..	Edinburgh	High Court of Justiciary	Ditto	July 22	Ditto	July 27	November 30	126
98	W. C.	18	..	Aberdeen	Circuit Court of Justiciary	Forgery	Sept. 16	Ditto	April 15	December 13	242

No. VI.

Report by William Malcom, Esq., M. D., Surgeon to the General Prison at Perth.

Dear Sir, Perth, 18th January, 1843.

In answer to your letter of the 16th instant, wishing me to report on the general state of health in the General Prison for Scotland during the past year, I have to state :—

The general health of the prisoners in the General Prison for Scotland, from the time of its being opened till January, 1843, has been very good. No infectious disease has existed within the prison, and no complaint has broken out which could be attributed either to its site or state.

The situation of the prison, on a high mound, is very salubrious, and takes it out of the influence of damp exhalations; and the modes of heating and ventilating it, seem to me to answer the purpose well, the thermometer in the galleries generally standing about 58 degrees, and in the cells at 54 degrees. This, in my opinion, is a sufficient degree of heat for health. Almost every cell is dry. The exceptions are carefully noted, and either left empty, or used as store-rooms. The prison is kept clean, and both the body-clothes and bed-clothes of the prisoners are frequently changed. The diet of the prisoners is wholesome in quality, and of sufficient quantity, and the greatest regularity is observed in everything pertaining to them as to their sleeping, eating, &c. All these causes combined have made the prisoners a very healthy set of people; much more so, indeed, than the same number of persons in the labouring classes generally are.

Several prisoners, who came here with chilblains and stiffness of the limbs from the damp and cold of other prisons, have recovered, or now have the chilblains in a mitigated degree; and many of the young, both boys and girls, have grown considerably in stature and strength during their confinement.

On the first opening of the prison a great many of the prisoners sent here were worn out with chronic diseases, such as pulmonary consumption, diseased mesenteric glands, asthma, and rheumatism. Several of those died, and others have been removed; but many still remain, who, from advanced age and chronic disease, are almost wholly confined to bed, and unable to do any kind of work.

There are a considerable number of persons affected with scrofula. This, I am informed, is a disease much elicited by long confinement; and I can easily understand why the irregular and dissipated lives, formerly led by most of the persons confined here, should bring the disease into play.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Wm. Malcom.

Andrew Murray, jun., Esq.,
&c. &c.

No. VII.

First Report by the Chaplain to the General Prison at Perth.

No. VII.

Perth, 1st July, 1842.

In submitting this, my first Report, for the consideration of the General Board, I may be permitted to hope, that should the following statements appear unsatisfactory, or the opinions expressed indefinite, the cause will be attributed not to reluctance or remissness on my part, but to the shortness of time that has elapsed since the prison was opened, and to the more than usually (in Scotland at least) discordant materials found in the establishment.

General Remarks.—The inmates, like those of other prisons, consist, it is almost superfluous to remark, of individuals, varying from a period scarcely beyond infancy to almost extreme old age, and these instead of being taken, with comparatively few exceptions, from a limited locality, belong to every district of the kingdom; a circumstance which, although it renders the attempts at reformation doubly interesting, must also, when joined to the rapidity of arrival, make discrimination of character much more difficult. To the last-mentioned subject, character, by which I mean the disposition, feelings, and besetting sin of the individual, my attention has been unremittingly directed, as to a preliminary study, without which nothing, or at least little, could be done, to benefit the prisoners or comfort myself. A hint, or perhaps a single word, while the prisoner's confidence was withheld, was often all, with the brief official record of his crime, that I had to act upon; still I found what I believe every Christian minister will experience under similar circumstances, that whenever the unhappy criminal ascertained that the curtain was drawn aside from his heart, not through idle curiosity, but with a friendly design, no attempt was made to replace it. Confessions frankly followed, the credibility of which was supported by their humiliating character—the evident pain which they at times caused to the speaker—by the letters or statements of their friends, and by subsequent conversations with the parties themselves. That I have been uniformly, or even generally successful, in such researches, I cannot flatter myself:—there are some whose confidence I have not as yet gained, and perhaps never may, in the manner desired, although, on other subjects, even with them there is no apparent wish for concealment. General Remarks.

I mention these circumstances, simply to explain in my first official communication, the view entertained by me of this particular department of my duty, and the manner in which I have endeavoured to carry that view into effect, during my daily intercourse with the prisoners.

Appendix.

No. VII.

Mental Character.

Mental Character.—Aware that this subject belongs rather to the medical officer's department, I would briefly observe, that the opinion formed after professional intercourse of many years with persons of the same habits and character with the prisoners, is fully supported by the result of my experience in the General Prison. The inmates, by an overwhelming majority, appear considerably below mediocrity in mental powers; how far this may proceed in some cases from want of early training, it would be rash in me at present to form any judgment; possessed, however, of better means than I have hitherto enjoyed of ascertaining the fact, from the opportunities afforded the inmates of improvement during a lengthened residence in the prison, a more decided opinion can probably be given in some future report. It may be well here, however, to remark, that the fears entertained by some as to the injurious mental results to be apprehended from the separate system have in no single instance, in so far as I have seen, been realized; one or two doubtless have been gloomy and desponding, but this evidently proceeded either from mental temperament, or from the peculiar situation of the prisoner, (as in the case of one married shortly before conviction,) and was quite independent of their secluded position in the General Prison; such persons might, indeed, in the society of those similarly situated, have been rendered apparently more cheerful, and led to forget their situation, but at the expense, perhaps, of much that was kindly, and all that was virtuous in their character. Whereas the change displayed here proceeded neither from delusive opiates nor from the mourner being laughed out of his griefs, but, either from the mind having through time recovered its wonted elasticity, or from the judicious means used where the prisoners were secure from the counteracting effects of injurious influence.

Conduct of the Prisoners,

Conduct of the Prisoners.—To report upon the general conduct of the prisoners belongs of course rather to the governor than to the chaplain; but it cannot be deemed out of place here to state what will, I feel assured, be corroborated in every quarter, that the conduct of the prisoners, with very few exceptions, has been decidedly good. During my visits, the prisoners have uniformly acted in the most respectful manner; instructions given, have been gratefully received; advice as to their future plans has been frequently solicited, and many passages of Scripture submitted for explanation. Time, however, can alone prove how far present very favourable hopes are in not a few cases to be realized by future permanent amendment.

Duties.

Duties.—These are in the female prison very limited, the Board having come to no decision at the time of my appointment. Whenever requested by the matron to visit a sick, or admonish a stubborn prisoner, I have, I hope I need not state, promptly and most cheerfully discharged the duty. Every Sabbath at 9 A. M., (with the exception of one day since the prison was opened) I have preached to the female prisoners, from the gallery of the corridor, the cell doors being partially opened on the one side, and fully on the other. I wait the instructions of the Board as to other duties in this department, whether these may consist of visits on a certain day every week, or of family worship, as on Sabbath, without the discourse.

To the male prisoners I have never preached. On the 3d of April I wished to do so, when their number was very limited, but the governor did not think it advisable to open the cell doors. I, therefore, can only address the prisoners individually, but look forward with the deepest anxiety to the opening of the chapel, when this most serious difficulty will be obviated. My attention has been carefully directed, not merely to their present comfort and improvement, but to their future situation in life; where it was necessary to effect a reconciliation between the prisoners and their friends, this has been uniformly, and in several instances successfully attempted. The anxiety of some has been relieved, by ascertaining the condition of their families, that of others, by endeavouring to secure some provision for their destitute children. The number of letters sent by me for these and other official purposes during the last quarter has been 46. The time occupied in the prison, and in duties strictly connected with it, will be seen in the accompanying document.

Apparent Causes of Error.

Apparent Causes of Error.—At present I am not prepared to give a tabular view of this important subject, and am not aware that more is expected than a general statement, but even this is not submitted without having previously used every means to ensure accuracy.

Ignorance appears to me one of the principal evils operating upon young and old. Poverty too, and the want of proper guardians, through death or desertion, have, I fear, conduced more to fill the General Prison than would easily be believed, in a country where much is really done to assist the destitute. Intoxicating liquors amongst the adult and even youthful, have in this prison, as well as in others, been one of the most powerful of all direct causes leading to the commission of crime, and this, I may add, the prisoners themselves have frankly admitted, not with the view in any single instance that has occurred, of palliating their errors, but of describing with bitterness of heart their own folly in having permitted themselves to be so situated as to perpetrate deeds, of which I really believe, in some cases, the parties were only aware when returning reason qualified them to understand the charges made against them. Uncontrolled passion has also exposed not a few to punishment. How far parents may have been to blame by encouraging, or, at least, not checking in early life, what is often called a becoming, but more correctly a vindictive spirit, it may be impossible for man to determine; still, from what has fallen under my own observation here, without referring for a moment to previous experience, I feel no hesitation in stating, if parents and others had been more careful in restraining the first outbreakings of anger, one or two at least, who, in other respects, appear estimable individuals, would probably now have been in the enjoyment of liberty, instead of being immured in the General Prison.

1. The first subject to which I would beg most respectfully but earnestly to call the attention of the Board, is the providing some temporary place of refuge, between the period of their

leaving prison and finding employment, for such deserving prisoners as are, through the visitation of God, or the profligacy of their relatives, deprived of a home.

2. The simple remark of a boy, "What shall I do for clothes, Sir, when I leave the prison? for the ones I had when I came here will be then too small for me," first turned my attention to his and several cases of a similar description. Where the share apportioned to the prisoner for labour is adequate, the difficulty is at once removed; but when, from the nature of the prisoner's work, his extreme youth, or other causes not reflecting upon his behaviour, this is found insufficient, it becomes a matter of importance to ascertain to what, whether parochial or other funds, application should be made for assistance.

3. From facts come to my knowledge, I would allude in passing to what has often met public attention,—the strong necessity there is for the civil authorities exercising a vigilant inspectorship of shops (some of them apparently respectable) receiving stolen goods; and of brokers, who, I fear, too generally practise a system of fraud, without regarding it as such, their whole care being directed to concealment.

4. What remedy can be applied to the following evils I know not, unless the authority of the Board might weigh with those having civic influence, and with those having the superintendence of education. The state of the young in large manufacturing towns, such, for example, as Paisley and Dundee, especially the latter, seems to be truly wretched. Without an education at all, or at best, one so scanty as to be little better than none, children are admitted into mills, or occupied with branches subsidiary to weaving. Being permitted after hours of labour to do what, or go where, they please, corruption soon becomes general, while, from the fluctuating nature of their employment, they are continually exposed to want, without a friend at times to assist or guide them.

5. Were the attention of masters directed more to the education and private conduct of these young persons, and were public functionaries to have some fund, upon which they could fall back, on any unexpected stagnation of trade, I do believe that juvenile delinquency would be checked to a considerable extent. In connection with this, I may observe, that a circumstance stated by the chaplain of a prison in England, has been supported by what has fallen under my own observation. Several prisoners admit they stole expressly to visit the theatre. With some this led to the first direct act of theft, while all with whom I have conversed on the subject, alluded to a certain well known fashionable play as their chief inducement to attend the theatre, and one of the principal causes of criminality. How far this last statement may be the fact I know not, but if I can be justified in forming any opinion as to the moral influence of the play from the fidelity with which its details were treasured up in the memory, I would be inclined to credit the averment. In truth, with the exception of one boy, who spoke of a national play, the one hinted at seemed alone to have made a lasting impression upon the prisoners' minds.

6. I have also been struck with the ignorance displayed by several of the prisoners as to the nature and extent of moral precepts. The utterer of base coin conceived himself justified in passing to others what he had received. One who stole game, thought so little of the offence, that he did not even attempt concealment, until alarmed by hearing of a search; while one of the most intelligent prisoners I have as yet met, deemed himself justified in poaching on a river by the well known argument, "Fish are a common good." Were moral precepts explained more in a practical and popular, and less in an abstract manner, early misconception, and subsequent error, would, I feel assured, frequently be avoided. So far as my experience goes, the Saviour's golden rule, "Do to others as ye would that they should do to you," is the maxim most likely to reach the heart. In every case during my intercourse with the prisoners, where guilt was acknowledged, it has led to self-condemnation. Even in the last of these cases mentioned above, it wrung forth the declaration from one who defended his position with greater determination and ability than I met with from any other quarter in the prison. "Yes, you are correct, I did not view the matter in that light; it was never so brought before me."

LACHLAN MACLEAN, Chaplain.

SECOND REPORT by the Chaplain to the General Prison at Perth.

General Prison of Scotland, Perth, 1st October, 1842.

IN this Report, as well as in the former, the observations made are necessarily of a limited character. The effects of the General Prison upon its inmates, as yet, can be tested only by in-door experience. Before another Report is submitted to the Board of Directors, several prisoners will have returned to society; their conduct, viewed together with the period of their imprisonment, their situation in life, and opportunities of virtuous exertion will, to a certain extent, warrant a conclusion as to the working of the system.

At present, however, the nearest possible approach has been made to this state of things, as sufficient time has elapsed to develope the natural dispositions, views, and feelings of the prisoners, to ascertain their capability of benefiting by industrial and mental instruction—their willingness to submit to discipline, and to receive salutary advice. The result of my experience on all these points is, I am happy to state, in a great majority of cases, far more favourable than I expected at the commencement of my labours. Some even of the most depraved have shown that kindly feelings still maintain a place in their hearts; and that however far they had gone astray, they were yet perfectly capable of appreciating interest in their welfare. With respect to the advancement made in the industrial department, it would be out of place, if not presumptuous, in me to offer an opinion. This much however I may

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No. VII.

observe, that when, from circumstances unknown to the prisoners, it was found impossible to provide them with work, I have been entreated by the unoccupied to solicit some employment for them. Upon explaining the state of affairs, several have pointed out a way in which they thought they could be usefully employed. I am perfectly aware this may be attributed to the natural desire to relieve the tedium of a solitary life, and thus lighten the load of imprisonment, still the means used to accomplish such purposes were praiseworthy; and when strengthened and improved by advice, warrant the hope that with some a habit may be formed which will exist through life. They have now been taught to feel and acknowledge the value of what they formerly perhaps despised—useful labour.

The progress made in the ordinary branches of education has, notwithstanding the inadequate provision of only one male teacher, been, upon the whole, decidedly favourable. Not a few who, upon entering the prison, were altogether unable to write, are now capable of doing so; while others, who either could not read at all, or at best but imperfectly, have made very marked improvement.

The desire to receive instruction is almost general through the prison, proceeding in a great measure, I feel no hesitation in stating, from the strictly separate system of imprisonment being observed. The benefits, indeed, resulting from separation are becoming every day more apparent. Even those who make no secret of their wish for society, yet frankly admit that it is better for them, in many respects, to be alone. The reasons assigned by some for this victory of judgment over feeling are interesting. "We have now no quarrels—our cell is our own—we hear no swearing, and are not liable to be punished for the faults committed by others, when we perhaps were asleep." The fact of their having no companion to converse with—no one to harden the heart by deriding the appearance of contrition, renders the prisoners more submissive—more willing profitably to occupy their minds, and at the same time disposes them to look forward with something of impatience for the visits of their officers, and to treat them on such occasions with greater respect, and in not a few instances I might safely say affection, than would probably happen under a different arrangement. In my own case, I have felt most sensibly the advantage of the prisoners being alone. Instructions given are not turned into ridicule, (which, from what I have learned, is too often attempted where intercourse is permitted,) and the mind is more freely unburthened than it would be in presence of a third party. Indeed, from the day the prison was opened until the present hour, I have seldom met with anything that could displease me personally, and in one or two (the only) occasions when such was the case, I felt perfectly satisfied in my own mind, even before an apology was made, that the offence either was unintentional, or proceeded from intellectual incapacity—whether such would have been the case to the same extent were the prisoners associated together, is, to say the least, very doubtful. In addition to all this, a solitary life naturally brings back the thoughts of home, and of friends forsaken and dishonoured. When the eye of memory is turned to such objects, it not unfrequently happens that the prisoner, who would conceive himself disgraced by yielding to kindly emotions before an associate in guilt, feels not ashamed in the presence of those from whom he is sure of meeting sympathy, to prove that the holiest of earthly affections still lurks in some secret recess of a heart that may be indifferent to the world's opinion, incapable of estimating the loveliness of moral excellence, and reckless of the consequences of insulting Heaven's Majesty. Wherever the tie of kindred appeared unbroken, I have endeavoured to strengthen it—where severed by profligacy, to reunite it; in a word, to fan or rekindle the almost expiring or quenched flame of natural affection, believing it to be one of the best secondary means that man can use to dispose these children of wretchedness to love Him whom they have not seen, by directing their thoughts to those whom they have seen, and whom they ought to have honoured or supported. In the furtherance of such objects I place much dependance upon the plan of individual confinement, as tending to improve the prisoner, by calling into exercise his reflective powers at a time when he is beyond the reach of external improper influence. Whether the anticipations formed from all this will in many cases be realized, time must show; present appearances, however, are, it may be repeated, decidedly favourable. While such have been the apparent advantages of the separate system, in no single instance, so far as I can judge, have the evil effects dreaded by some resulted from it—despondency, not to speak of mental imbecility. Combination, one of the evils most to be dreaded in a prison, is out of the question. Impropriety of conduct occasionally has occurred, chiefly amongst the young, proceeding either from extreme depravity or mental deficiency; but deprived of fuel from without, it has been, with few exceptions, easily checked. Since submitting the last Report, an opportunity has occurred of witnessing the behaviour of the prisoners under the most trying of all circumstances—on the bed of death. Without intending to maintain that the three who died were thoroughly converted,—an assertion which I do not feel myself warranted to make,—this I may safely state as my own opinion, and that of the persons who waited upon the prisoners, that there was every appearance of genuine contrition for the past, and of reliance upon the Saviour for mercy. One of these individuals, especially, most affectingly entreated my forgiveness for having told me a falsehood upon entering the prison (having accused a relative of harshness, to palliate his own guilt).

Two, 198 and 199, whose conduct was uniformly good, were liberated on the 30th ult. The one, who is a good tradesman, has returned to his wife and family; the other, to the house of a near relative, where he purposes to remain, until rural employment is found. Both behaved well in confinement, and as they were not old offenders, but seemed to have erred, particularly one of them, through simplicity, good hopes may reasonably be entertained of their future behaviour, especially as they appeared to be deeply impressed with a sense of their guilt and folly, and had acquired information and experience in the General Prison. I have written to the parish minister on behalf of the married man, recommending him to his notice; and, should it appear advisable, shall do the same for the other when he finds employment, which,

from the excellent character given of him by one of his former masters with whom I corresponded, and his behaviour in this place, will not, I should hope, be found difficult to obtain.

With respect to the list to which my attention has been directed, of male prisoners who fall to be liberated in the course of the current quarter, I beg to refer to the accompanying Schedule A, as marking their present position, and as far as is possible, their future prospects; a few observations may however here be made on this subject:—97, aged 61 years, is utterly destitute. Some months ago he had an attack of paralysis, by which his intellect is much impaired. The prisoner wishes, on being liberated, to receive a little money to purchase some trifling articles to sell through the country for his support. Although this is certainly the most likely plan for a person unable through age and infirmity to work, who has no pension for military services, and from his wandering life no parochial claim in Scotland, yet, for the following reasons, I should be afraid to recommend it. The line of life fixed upon by the prisoner is one of all others the most likely to lead to a repetition of the very offence for which he is at present suffering; and in the next place, from the very particular inquiry made by a man whom I discovered to be a liberated convict, regarding the expiry of the prisoner's sentence, I have reason to fear that he is marked out as a victim, for which his mental weakness has rendered him peculiarly fitted. The inquirer, it is superfluous to state, received no information from me, nor from another officer to whom he subsequently applied; still, from memory he was able to approach so near to the mark, that he will find little difficulty in picking up the man when liberated. The prisoner was found trustworthy in the county prison from which he came, and his conduct with us has been in all respects exceedingly good. What is to be done with him I do not know. 275—an interesting and most intelligent prisoner—wishes to go abroad, he cares not to what quarter, being afraid of his firmness of purpose, if exposed to poverty and the influence of former associates, as would be the case in this country. Feeling exceedingly desirous to reclaim the man, in whom, although a criminal of many years' standing, there are yet several good points, I hope the Board may have it in their power to assist him in the meantime, and by their influence forward his ultimate object, expatriation. 105, 278, 225, 227, 27, well behaved in prison, and 67 and 24, ill behaved, are all destitute.

When prisoners, especially those having long sentences, have parents who can support them, or are married and have a trade, much may, and I fear not will be done, lastingly to reform not a few of them; but when they have neither trade nor relatives, and are almost literally naked, however willing they may be to retrieve past errors, few will be disposed to employ persons in rags, bearing only a prison recommendation. What is wanted in such cases is an intermediate place, a house of refuge or industry, where destitute but deserving prisoners can, if I may use the expression, ride quarantine until they are sent abroad to the army, the sea (for which last several have avowed a predilection), or to service. If some plan, such as the above, were adopted, many of this most wretched and truly pitiable class of criminals, who have none to care for or assist them, may be reclaimed and rendered useful members of society. Without an opening of this kind, the consequences of poverty and destitution are too apparent, from what has happened to those individuals, to render the future doubtful. As prison officers have no funds to clothe or provide for prisoners when liberated, the above could only be accomplished either by a voluntary or direct tax; to many such an arrangement may appear objectionable, on account of the unworthiness of the persons who would be benefited by it, and the great expense which would be incurred. Without meeting this objection by resting upon the gospel precept, I would simply observe that even in a prudential point of view it is desirable to reclaim such persons, since, whenever a criminal is reformed, one stream of vice is dried up, one active agent in spreading a pestilential disease is removed from the field, whose energies would be exerted unwearedly, and more successfully in contaminating others, than can be conceived possible by those who look only to the apparent insignificance of the individual himself, and not to the progress of crime.

Schedule B will show what time is occupied in duties strictly professional; I may remark, that the whole of my time is occupied by the prison one way or other. On Sabbath, the 31st of July, I preached for the first time to the male prisoners. Every thing as yet has gone on well; not a single impropriety, in so far as I have seen or heard, having occurred. The service, it will easily be understood, is performed rather with personal inconvenience to the speaker, from the character of the building; but, having long wished to commence this duty, I discharge it most cheerfully, although in the large prison it is certainly trying. When the chapel is finished, however, this will be remedied.

LACHLAN MACLEAN, Chaplian.

SCHEDULE A.

Current Number.	Age.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Liberation.	Behaviour.	Future Prospects.
97	61	J.A.or I.	No fixed one	Oct. 13	Very good .	Utterly destitute. No parish in Scotland having been a hawker.
67	11	P. R.	Ditto . .	,, 14	Very bad . .	Prisoner destitute, friendless, and, I fear, hopeless.
68	12	J. S. .	Dunkeld .	,, .	Good . . .	Effected a reconciliation between his father and prisoner, who returns home.
275	25	W. J.	No fixed one	,, 15	Ditto . . .	Prisoner wishes to go abroad.
178	26	A. H.	Haddington	,, 25	Ditto . . .	Returns home to his wife.
105	52	A. M'K. or F.	Aberdeen .	,, 26	Uniformly good	Prisoner cannot tell what he will do. A painter; will try to find employment.
106	16	T. G.	Ditto . .	,, 26	Improving .	Returns to his father, who is reconciled to him.
11	24	J. M'C.	St. Fillans .	,, 28	Good . . .	Returns to wife and family.
10	31	W. R.	Paisley. .	,, 30	Improving .	Intends returning home with child and wife, who is now a prisoner.
24	16	J. M.	Edinburgh .	Nov. 2	Very bad . .	Prisoner destitute, and, I fear, hopeless. Mother very poor.
278	25	D. R.	Greenock .	,, 2	Good . . .	Very destitute, wants to get on board of some ship; very ill off for clothes.
21	19	B. S. .	Edinburgh	,, 5	Ditto . . .	Effected a reconciliation. Returns to a decent home.
22	18	I. C. .	Leith . .	,, 13	Quiet and peaceable.	Parents alive but poor. Wishes to return to sea—was seven years a sailor.
23	10	J. S. .	Edinburgh .	,, 13	Uniformly good	Effected a reconciliation. Father poor, but most willing to receive the boy.
225	48	D. B.	Liverpool .	,, 13	Ditto . . .	Friendless. Wishes to go to Aberdeen to seek employment.
230	10	W. R.	Paisley . .	,, 26	Good . . .	Returns to his mother.
231	16	P. M.	Ditto . .	,, 26	Improving .	Father has been written to twice. No answer. Chaplain to write again.
226	15	F. H.	Ditto . .	Dec. 20	Good . . .	Reconciled to parents, who will receive him.
227	16	H. M'I.	Ditto . .	,, 20	Ditto . . .	Parents dead, no friends; in a miserable state for want of clothes.
13	19	A. M.	Perth . .	,, 24	Ditto . . .	Effected a reconciliation. Returns to his father, who is very poor.
26	60	G. J. .	Edinburgh .	,, 28	Ditto . . .	Intends returning to his wife and family.
221	37	A. W.	Greenock .	,, 29	Ditto . . .	Intends going to Edinburgh, where he expects employment as a watchmaker. Married.
27	13	J. R. .	Edinburgh	,, 30	Ditto . . .	Destitute. An interesting boy.

SCHEDULE B.

Date.	Time.		Excess.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From July 3rd to 9th July	36	50	6	50
,, July 10th to 16th July	28	45	..	
,, July 17th to 23rd July	33	35	3	35
,, July 24th to 30th July	37	20	7	20
,, July 31st to 6th August	38	45	8	45
,, August 7th to 13th August	40	30	10	30
,, August 14th to 20th August	32	35	2	35
,, August 21st to 27th August	30	30	0	30
,, August 28th to 3rd September	38	30	8	30
,, September 4th to 10th September	37	35	7	35
,, September 11th to 17th September	34	30	4	30
,, September 18th to 24th September	34	10	4	10
,, September 25th to 30th September. July 1st and 2nd	50	35	15	35

THIRD REPORT by the Chaplain to the General Prison at Perth.

General Prison of Scotland, Perth, 1st January, 1843.

IN presenting this my Third Quarterly Report, I feel the greatest pleasure in stating that the conduct of the prisoners during the last quarter, with very few exceptions (and these generally amongst the young) has been decidedly, indeed unvaryingly good. The desire to receive instruction continues to be every thing but universal, not only amongst the young, but also the adult and even aged inmates of the establishment. Two instances of this may be mentioned,—one, that of a person 56 years of age, who could write but very imperfectly; the other, that of a man aged 43, who had never attended school, could of course neither read nor write, and was extremely ignorant. Both have devoted themselves with the greatest zeal and industry to the task of improvement, and both have made the most marked progress, especially the younger of the two. Not a few cases equally favourable in many respects might

have been brought forward, but the above were selected on account of the advanced age of the one individual, and the singular circumstance connected with the other, that he refused for several months to make any attempt to acquire reading and writing; alleging, in opposition to my oft-repeated advice, that he was too old to learn—that the thing was out of the question; in fact, the man had to be coaxed to make a commencement. A few days sufficed to change his views, and his desire then for improvement became no less striking than his former reluctance to make the attempt had been. It is almost amusing to witness the child-like anxiety of countenance with which he waits for the expected approval of his scholastic efforts. If the man acts in accordance with his professions, which I do hope will be the case, even with the brief remaining period of his imprisonment, he may have reason through life to acknowledge the truth of a remark he has repeatedly made, that it was a blessing to him that ever he was brought to this place. I have dwelt upon this incident at greater length than perhaps at first sight it may seem to merit; but the tendency of such occurrences is obviously so encouraging, and so likely to call forth perseverance on the part of those connected with criminal institutions, that their apparent simplicity ought not to cause them to be passed over with indifference,—not to speak of the effect which they may produce upon future prisoners when they learn what others have done with humble abilities, and at a period of life certainly not the most favourable for the acquisition of elementary education. Here it may also be observed, without expressing any opinion as to the advantage of youthful prisoners receiving instruction in classes, that, from the extreme reluctance manifested by persons advanced in life to permit others to discover their want of information, I feel assured that to induce ignorant prisoners of mature years, cheerfully and with advantage to acquire rudimental knowledge, they must be alone. This indeed is so self-evident as to require no comment; for it is only necessary to consult one's own feelings to ascertain how far it would be agreeable to begin, before others, a task in manhood that ought to have been completed in infancy. Hence it is observed, that when persons advanced in years are, through unexpected circumstances, made aware of a defect in education which ought to have been remedied in early life, they generally seek private instruction. When this is impracticable, they too often prefer ignorance to the possibility of being laughed at by their better informed neighbours. From the effects of this powerful and dangerous engine—ridicule, the aged prisoner is secure; he feels no shame in discovering his deficiencies to his teacher, for that teacher comes solely to remove such deficiencies, and should even a letter be misnamed, he knows well that by his confidential instructor the error will not be treasured up as food for future irony.

To this cause then—separate confinement—I attribute much of the zeal and perseverance displayed by the class of prisoners referred to. Nor has the success of the younger prisoners been less striking. In many of the letters sent by relatives their progress has been gratefully acknowledged. One instance of this I may mention—to me doubly interesting, from the age of the individual referred to (he being a mere stripling), from his good behaviour and industrious habits, and above all, from his being the principal support of an aged mother. He thus writes to a prisoner, his brother, a boy of 14:—

"I was happy to see that you are improving in your writing. If you improve in everything else as well as you have done in that, you need not be afraid of getting through the world, and every one to respect you."

With regard to my professional intercourse with the prisoners, whatever the future result may be, it is at present certainly a most pleasing duty. My visits appear at all times welcome. Whatever advices may be offered or solicited, are listened to with the deepest respect. Portions of Scripture are voluntarily repeated (for I require to assign no tasks) by the young; while by all classes explanations of certain passages of the Word of God are frequently solicited. Sabbath services in the male prison, to the very last, were marked by the deepest apparent reverence and attention on the part of the prisoners. In one solitary instance has anything occurred, during public worship, to disturb the solemnity of a Christian Sabbath, which I allude to, not with the intention of bringing before the Board a breach of order, at the time promptly and efficiently remedied by the Governor, but to show the effect of moral training upon the prisoners' minds. During the course of the first prayer, a very depraved but weak-minded boy, with a bad intention, as was subsequently admitted by himself, commenced knocking upon his door, and making by other means so much noise as necessarily to interrupt the service. The whole of the cells on the opposite side of the prison were open at the time; but, upon being requested, every prisoner, without a single exception, shut his door while the offending party was being removed, The service was then re-commenced, and concluded with the same attention and decorum on the part of the audience as if nothing unusual had occurred. To speak of spiritual or saving conversion is out of the question; but this I can safely state, that not a few seem to be seriously disposed, apparently taking a pleasure in reading the Bible, and showing, by their inquiries, that they are desirous of comprehending its truths. This I have ascertained, not by the mere statement of the prisoners themselves, but by learning from others, and perceiving for myself, that they were, when unexpectedly visited, closely engaged in searching the Scriptures; while their observations and answers to my questions satisfied me that they were attending to what they were reading. In reference to this subject I may be permitted to allude to two prisoners, both, in many respects, similarly situated—the one a lad of 17, the other a young man. Several months after they had entered the prison, I was distressed upon discovering that both were avowed infidels—rendered so by the influence and instructions of evil companions; by an old profligate man in the case of the boy—by his fellow workmen in that of the young man. Studiously avoiding any appeal to their feelings, but addressing myself to their judgment alone, I encouraged them to bring forward all their objections against revelation. The man, from the first, was candid and communicative—the boy, after one or two visits, became so likewise. To my surprise I found that both, especially

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the former, were well acquainted with all the rallying points of infidelity. It is unnecessary to dwell at greater length upon the occurrence; it may be sufficient briefly to observe, that after defending their opinions during several interviews, they both acknowledged their guiltiness, and entreated prayer to be offered up on their behalf. The incident is to me of the most interesting character, from the affecting circumstance that remains yet to be noticed. The younger of the two has, within these few days, been called to appear before that God whom he had, for a time, denied on earth. To the last, however, he continued to give every evidence that his principles were truly changed, while his expressions no less clearly proved that his feelings had undergone a complete revolution. The change in this unhappy youth, it may be added, afforded consolation and cheering hopes to one who came from a considerable distance to look upon the remains of him who had never ceased to be to her a much-loved child, although for years a child of shame and sorrow. The other individual still continues to act in a most satisfactory manner; and one confession encourages me to hope that present conviction will not pass away on liberation. He has acknowledged—to all appearance, with sincere grief of heart—that he could date the commencement of his ruin from the day on which he had renounced his God.

From the accompanying table it will be seen, that more than a third of the younger prisoners are orphans, and thus more or less destitute, although I have only placed those who were in an utter state of destitution in that column. Widows, or women deserted by their husbands, flock to manufacturing towns, where, unless there is a depression of trade, they and their children, if fit for employment, are frequently received into mills, &c. During the hours that the mother is engaged, the children incapable of working are left under the charge of some neighbour incapacitated through age or prevented by domestic circumstances from labouring. It may easily be imagined that the individual who acts as a sort of district nurse, will not put herself to much trouble in performing the duties required of her. Hence, in visiting a town such as those referred to, with the intention of making some inquiries about the relatives of prisoners, I found that the voluntary guardians could only give me the unvarying answer to my question—"If the mother is not at home, where are the younger members of the family?" "Oh! they are somewhere about the doors." Such laxity, or rather total want of discipline, will inevitably send many of these children where their brothers are already imprisoned, on account, I have reason to believe, of the very same mismanagement. I am quite aware that in too many instances, the unhappy mothers are compelled by necessity to follow such an arrangement, and that it is impossible for them to remedy it; still other remedies ought to be sought out. Were some change for the better, for example, made upon the Scottish poor-laws, might not each country parish have cottages and ground set apart for its own deserving poor, where the infirm man could do something towards his own maintenance, and where the widow and the orphan could be provided for until the latter, mature in years, prepared by education and supported by well formed principles, could go with safety to gain his bread in a populous town, instead, as at present, of being compelled, when death has deprived him of his earthly protector, to follow his wretched mother to some city, where it is the object as soon as possible to secure a parochial settlement? Boys such as those described, from their simplicity and poverty, are easily led astray, and thus too often become the dupes and victims of the practised and artful town depredator. An arrangement such as the above, is at present however impracticable, but another plan might with little difficulty be adopted. Were proprietors of mills and manufactories to give in every case a small sum annually themselves, and exact a penny or two-pence weekly from every individual employed by them, a school could easily be opened for each establishment, or, according to circumstances, for two or three united. Let masters then exercise a strict superintendence over these schools, making it imperative upon persons employed by them to cause their children to attend regularly, and the progress of crime, I feel convinced, would be checked to a very considerable extent. And in addition to this, the masters themselves would speedily reap the advantage of having well-instructed children, trained under their own eye, to fill up vacancies in their service, instead of being under the necessity of engaging boys who have deserted their parents, led profligate lives in other towns, and who are generally ignorant, uneducated, and too often unprincipled. To render the necessity of some such arrangement still more apparent, the fact only remains to be stated, that there have been several prisoners here, mere children, who wrought in the establishments referred to, living in lodgings, without a single individual to look after them, who either had no parents or had deserted them for years,—being encouraged probably to such a step by the facility with which employment is at times found in such places. The crimes that these neglected and uncared-for creatures have committed, is not to be wondered at, nor is it matter of surprise that they should have proved the means of contaminating others. Were a higher educational and moral standard fixed for these manufactories, the evils complained of would either be prevented or at all events checked. The case of one of these mill boys (an orphan) is of so peculiar a character as to merit attention. In the course of conversation he stated, that he had commenced working when only nine years old, in consequence of his mother having told him to assure the inspector that he was of the required age, which was readily believed on account, as the boy stated with a smile, of his having been big for his age. Purposely concealing for a time my opinion from the boy, he was encouraged to add—"but she" (his mother) "did something cleverer than that, she took a girl who was well grown, got her passed under my younger sister's name, and the next day the young girl got into the work," through the certificate given to the other, but really intended by the mother for her daughter. Such an example in a parent to a boy who, when he came to this prison, could neither read nor write, requires no comment. The result is only what might have been expected—a lengthened imprisonment after, for his years (13), a protracted career of crime.

The plan systematically adopted, there is too much reason to fear, in not a few large esta-

blishments of a different description from those referred to above, exerts a most pernicious influence upon both old and young, and of course leads directly to the commission of crime. One sad illustration of this may be given in the case of a lad who, for many years, has been a confirmed thief. When a boy he was sent to a manufactory, in which, from the nature of the business, boys are constantly employed to assist the men. The following statement made by the young man will easily account for his own profligate life, and for the ruin of a number of boys in the same place,—a number so great in fact, according to his opinion, that I should be afraid to mention it, without more positive evidence, although I possess the most undoubted evidence that many, very many juvenile delinquents have been connected with that particular establishment. The admission of a new hand, whether boy or man,—the slightest change, such as the moving of an individual from one room to another,—imposes a fine upon the parties; all the others, men and boys, subscribe a few pence each for a drinking match. To procure that sum my informant stated, was with him, and others of his companions, along with having the means of attending the theatre, one of the first inducements to steal. One of the workmen kept a spirit shop, from which the boys clandestinely conveyed intoxicating liquors into the establishment. Credit was given by the man to his fellow labourers, until the day they received their wages (once a fortnight). As will easily be supposed, such debts being regarded as debts of honour, were punctually settled, whatever remained unpaid. The fatal effects of such a practice upon the adults are sufficiently obvious—their own ruin, poverty and crime in their families. The sad consequences to the boys are no less evident; they become dissipated when mere children. Anxious to conceal from their parents the secrets of the workshop, which could scarcely be done if they had to show any deficiency in their wages, they are strongly tempted to steal to cover such deficiencies. But schooling to crime, of a more direct character, remains still to be noticed. When men were employed at extra work at night, it was a common practice to send some of the boys with a long rod to strike down fish placed below windows, to accompany the drink which on such occasions was invariably brought into the workshop. The important results of this training will justify the introduction of such an occurrence into my Report. These thefts to an ignorant and thoughtless boy appear trifling, as even though discovered, he would seldom meet with more than a threat, while if successful, the approbation of those who instigated to crime would conceal the meanness of the act, and encourage to deeds of a more daring description. Strict, and for a time perhaps even severe discipline, on the part of masters, along with schools for the young, as recommended in other establishments, might go far to remedy such evils; above all, if a plan which I am aware has been adopted in some cases were invariably followed—the instant dismissal of any workman keeping a public house.

Dissipation, as will be seen from the accompanying table, is, in an overwhelming number of instances, the predisposing and immediate cause of crime; but the amount of such cases in that table, though great, falls far short, I am convinced, of the truth, especially if the history of young criminals were fully known. How many of these may have been led to follow a vicious life, in consequence of dissipation on the part of parents, and the destitution by which such a habit is invariably followed amongst the working classes, whose sole hope of success depends upon a life of sobriety and steady perseverance. Intemperance, and its accompanying depravity, truly have, to a fearful extent, exerted their withering influence upon the minds and bodies of several prisoners, young in years but old in constitution. One who for ten years has led a dishonest life, although at present little more than twenty, yet in so far as mental or bodily energy is concerned, is advanced into extreme old age. The details given by that person, when briefly narrated, may not only throw additional light upon the situation and feelings of the unhappy class to which he belonged, and of which he was a most dexterous member, but may also direct the attention of the civil authorities to what has often been justly described as the principal encouragement to a dishonest life—drinking houses, where thieves openly congregate. On one occasion the individual stated that he and two companions returned to the city where they usually resided, from a distant town, which they had visited on a public occasion, bringing with them upwards of 70*l.* as the fruits of their expedition. They then went to their usual haunt, the tavern, where, upon awakening after a debauch, they found themselves deprived of their ill-gotten gain. In reply to the question, "Who took the money from you?" he said, "Such things often happened. We had little doubt in our own minds as to the party, but we could not, and did not dare to attempt to prove it, but the appearance of the landlord's shop was soon changed. He was a knowing man; when he gave us a cloth to conceal what we had stolen, or took anything from us, it never was done in the presence of a third party. A great many thieves went to his house; some of them (styled by him Toberers) used to entice workmen to drink (described by the slang expression, listing yokels). A quarrel was got up, in the course of which the strangers were knocked down and robbed, and before any interference could be made on their behalf, the others were out of the way." Upon my remarking, "Did you assist in such deeds? where were the police?" He answered, "I always left the room when they were going to begin, for I never could stand the sight of blood. As for the police, we watched them as well as they did us, so that they very seldom could prove the charge. At times too they (the police) secretly received the stolen property, giving back a portion of it to the guilty party after the case was dismissed as not proven." This last statement I am not willing to believe, but his statements regarding the public house have been corroborated by others. And yet that house, though standing in the centre of a large city, and publicly known to be a haunt of thieves, is licensed year after year. Were the doors of such houses closed, one powerful inducement to steal would be removed; for the unhappy prisoner himself admitted, that the desire of meeting his companions in that place, had been with him a most influential motive for dishonesty. One remark made by the same individual, brought out a fact that had never occurred to me,

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although I had often thought upon the subject. Happening in the course of some advices to observe, that I was astonished, although he had no fear of God, that the fear of being detected in the attempt did not prevent him from picking pockets (his line). His answer was to this purport, that he had no fear at the time, but felt pleasure, being in a sort of excited state—fear came afterwards. In truth it appeared that he experienced something of the same sort of delight in his sinful exertions (apart from pecuniary profit) as the angler or sportsman does, each in following successfully his own favourite pursuit. This, as one of numerous obstacles, accounts for the difficulty experienced in reclaiming old offenders; it also shows that although moral courage is wanting, (for a very considerable proportion of the thieves who have fallen under my notice are both nervous and timid,) deeds of a very daring character may yet be performed under the influence of another feeling, operating more powerfully at the time. As some interest may be felt in the individual whose case has been dwelt upon at such length, it is pleasing to me to state, that for some time there has been a change for the better upon his views and feelings. Sickness, and the moral means here used, seem at length to have brought him to reflect with grief upon the error of his ways; but should he expose himself to temptation, for which I believe there will be no immediate cause, when liberated, I fear, from what has been already stated—from his shattered constitution and utter prostration of mind—that he will again fall into practices which I feel convinced he at present both hates and deplores.

In reference to the existing arrangement for prisoners when liberated, I may be permitted to observe that the present plan, if they are not to be conveyed home, is probably the best that could have been adopted; but to prevent crime from being committed in the neighbourhood of the prison, to enable friends to meet the liberated prisoners at a fixed hour, at the destination of the coach or boat, it would, in my humble opinion, be better that they were sent home, even at an increased expense, so that their relatives might be the first acquaintances they met after leaving confinement. As to the advantage of this, I entertain not the slightest doubt, for it ought to be kept in mind that amongst criminals there is a powerful tie of brotherhood; in fact, their attachment to each other is at times childishly strong: I have had proofs of this by the manner in which they speak of their companions, the terms made use of in intercepted correspondence, and by the sacrifices which they either had made or were willing to make for those who were their partners in crime; occasionally mere boys have endeavoured to encourage their destitute comrades, by promising to provide some necessary articles of clothing against the period of their liberation, and to be then waiting to receive them. In two instances the truth of these promises were, in the latter part, to a certain extent established. A person acquainted with a prisoner in a distant gaol appeared twice at the General Prison gate inquiring after his friend; while on the morning of another prisoner's liberation a man stood in the same place, until removed, vainly expecting there to meet him. The pledge given in a remote prison was kept to the hour, and the toil-worn appearance of the man proved, that to redeem the pledge he had undergone no little fatigue, probably travelling during the whole of the preceding night. Upon an individual just released from long imprisonment, such acts must make a powerful impression, having every appearance of proceeding from romantic affection, and even where the strongest resolutions had been formed, and every wish existed to do well, it would appear ungrateful not to meet with kindness one who had travelled far to prove unaltered attachment. The probable consequences of such a meeting need not be described; they are, alas, too self-evident. To prevent these inevitable evils, I must again beg to observe, that the affection of the liberated convict, if possible, should be made first to rest upon parents and home; after this is accomplished, the danger to be apprehended is less imminent. Where no home and no friends exist, I can only repeat what was stated in my former Reports, that to complete the machinery of the General Prison a home should be found or made, where destitute and naked, but promising prisoners could find shelter and clothing previous to their applying for a situation; without this the uneffaced, the undried stamp of prison membership will, I fear, close every door, and hurl them back to deeper infamy and crime than ever.

For additional books—moral, historical, and entertaining, especially books of a religious tendency (as marked in a catalogue formerly sent), I anxiously wait. Divine service on the Sabbath has ceased in the male prisons, but I trust the Board will, ere long, be enabled to make such arrangements as will put it in the Governor's power and mine to have it again resumed.

Schedule A contains only 210 (male) cases, as, in consequence of certain circumstances, a few prisoners have been omitted. Schedule B, it is almost superfluous to state, does not embrace the time occupied in writing letters, journal, reports, or in calling upon prisoners' relations, but simply the time passed in prison duties strictly professional. Of the prisoners mentioned in my last Report, 275 and 106 have, I regret to learn, fallen again into crime. From the father of 68 I have just received a letter, in which he states,—"J—— is behaving well, and joins with me in best respects to you for your attention," &c. 27 was sent by me to the house of refuge in Edinburgh. One of the prisoners liberated through a medical certificate is since dead; but I was much gratified to hear that his conduct to the last agreed with his professions in this place. From another, liberated in the same manner, I received a most satisfactory letter, stating that he had arrived in safety at his father's house, and was comfortable. From others in the same list, and from some who have subsequently left the prison, I expect intelligence, which will be submitted in my next Report.

LACHLAN MACLEAN, Chaplain.

SCHEDULE A.—Referred to in the foregoing Report.

Age.	Born in the Country.	Born in a Town.	Lived mostly in the Country.	Lived mostly in a Town.	Orphans.	Parents Scotch.	Parents English.	Parents Irish.	Scotch.	English.	Irish.	Born Abroad.	Attended School.	Attended Sabbath School.	Never at School.	Very Ignorant.	Poorly Educated.	Tolerably Educated.	Decent Plain Education.	Destitute when Crime was committed.	Intoxicated when Crime was committed.	Of Intemperate Habits.	Brought up to a Trade.	Brought up to no Trade.	Dishonesty.	Assault.	Bigamy.	Uttering Base Coin.	Forgery.	Horse Stealing.	Sheep Stealing.	Cruelty to Children.	Total.
From 9 to 12 .	..	5	..	5	3	4	..	1	4	..	1	..	4	4	1	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	...	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
,, 12 — 15 .	7	25	..	32	14	20	3	9	29	..	3	..	30	21	2	11	17	4	..	2	..	..	11	21	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
,, 15 — 20 .	6	41	2	45	13	36	2	9	43	1	3	..	41	29	6	19	21	7	..	2	7	9	22	25	44	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	47
,, 20 — 30 .	27	31	20	38	..	48	2	8	52	1	5	..	53	42	5	10	28	15	5	..	32	37	37	21	31	13	..	1	7	2	3	1	58
,, 30 — 40 .	16	20	14	22	..	32	..	3	33	..	2	1	34	18	2	7	13	6	10	..	23	30	22	14	21	5	..	2	6	1	1	..	36
,, 40 — 50 .	16	4	8	12	..	17	1	2	17	1	2	..	17	7	3	3	9	4	4	..	6	13	12	8	6	3	2	2	6	..	..	1	20
,, 50 — 60 .	7	1	4	4	..	4	2	1	4	1	2	1	7	1	1	1	3	1	3	..	5	5	3	5	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	8
,, 60 — 70 .	2	2	2	2	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
	81	129	50	160	30	163	11	34	184	5	19	2	190	122	20	54	96	37	23	9	74	97	111	99	144	24	2	6	21	4	7	2	210

SCHEDULE B.—Referred to in the foregoing Report.

Date.	Above 30 Hours per Week—Time specified.		Under 30 Hours per Week—Time specified.	
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.
1842. To October 8 .	3	..	..	..
,, October 15 .	3	30	..	..
,, October 22 .	6	40	..	..
,, October 29 .	..	..	..	55
,, November 5 .	8	10	..	..
,, November 12 .	9	40	..	..
,, November 19 .	8	10	..	..
,, November 26 .	10	30	..	..
,, December 3 .	7	5	..	..
,, December 10 .	3	15	..	..
,, December 17 .	3	30	..	..
,, December 24 .	3	30	..	..
,, December 31 .	2	50	..	..

L. M'LEAN.

TABLE of the whole Establishment of Officers in the General Prison at Perth, with their several Salaries, Wages, and Allowances, as on 31st December, 1842.

Name of Prison and Town.	Name of Officers.	Offices.	Age.	Whether Married or Single.		Previous Occupation and Place of Residence.		Commencement of Appointment.	Peculiar Circumstances under which Appointment of Officer employed is made where Age exceeds 40 Years.	Caution required.	Salaries, Wages, and Allowances.		Total Amount of Officers' Salaries and Wages per Annum.	Remarks.
				Married.	Single.	Occupation.	Residence.				Salaries and Weekly Wages.	Other Allowances.		
								1842.		£.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
General Prison, Perth.	James Stuart	Governor	..	1	..	Superintendent of Police.	Edinburgh	Dec. 8	..	1000	450 0 0 per ann.	House, garden, and gas light.	450 0 0	*Governor.* The Governor's salary is to be raised to £500 at the end of a year, if his conduct shall have been satisfactory; but it is not to exceed that sum, even if the size of the prison should be enlarged. *Chaplain.* The Chaplain is to have an addition to his salary of £10 yearly, until his salary shall amount to £250. *Subordinate Officers.* The subordinate officers, both male and female, excepting the Clerk and Teachers, have certain articles of uniform dress, which they wear when on duty.
	Rev. L. MacLean.	Chaplain	..	1	..	Chaplain to Public Institutions.	Ditto	Feb. 14	..	..	200 0 0 ,,	Ditto	200 0 0	
	W. Malcom, M.D.	Surgeon	..	1	..	Physician and Surgeon	Perth	March 14	..	..	150 0 0 ,,	..	150 0 0	
	John Wilson	Clerk	33	..	1	Lieutenant of Police	Edinburgh	Dec. 8.	..	..	100 0 0 ,,	House and gas light	100 0 0	
	Alex. Colquhoun	Head Warder	29	..	1	Sergeant-Major of Police.	Ditto	Dec. 10	..	..	1 5 0 per week.	Ditto	65 0 0	
	John Kidd	StoreWarder,&c.	47	1	..	Superintendent of Board's Property.	Perth Depôt	March 23	Well acquainted with the premises, and previous good character.	..	1 1 0 ,,	Ditto	54 12 0	
	Andrew Imrie	Warder	37	..	1	Bellhanger, &c.	Edinburgh	..	..	..	1 1 0 ,,	Ditto	54 12 0	
	Andrew Gray	Ditto	41	1	..	Shoemaker	Guildtown	..	His knowledge of the trade.	..	1 1 0 ,,	Ditto	54 12 0	
	James Ross	Ditto	29	1	..	Tailor	Bonhill	..	..	..	1 1 0 ,,	Ditto	54 12 0	
	James Robertson	Ditto	23	..	1	Farm Servant	Perth	..	..	..	0 18 0 ,,	Ditto	46 16 0	
	David Robertson	Ditto	28	1	..	Gardener	Dundee	March 23	..	..	0 18 0 ,,	House-room; no light	46 16 0	
	James Miller	Ditto	32	1	..	Watchmaker	Perth	..	..	..	0 18 0 ,,	House and gas light	46 16 0	
	James Miller	Ditto	25	..	1	Shoemaker	Cupar-Fife	May 5	..	..	0 18 0 ,,	..	46 16 0	
	Alexander Allan	Ditto	23	1	..	Tailor	Kinfauns	April 30	..	..	0 18 0 ,,	Ditto	46 16 0	
	Thomas Jameson	Ditto	24	1	..	Weaver	Glasgow	March 23	..	..	0 18 0 ,,	Ditto	46 16 0	
	Robert Wallace	Outer Gate-keeper.	34	1	..	Gardener	Dunkeld	..	..	..	0 16 0 ,,	Ditto	41 12 0	
	Robert Miller	Inner Gate-keeper.	47	1	..	Soldier	Perth	..	Previous excellent character.	..	0 14 0 ,,	Ditto	36 8 0	
	James Jardine	Exercising Warder.	39	1	..	Formerly Shoemaker and latterly Officer of Police.	Edinburgh	Dec. 10	..	..	0 18 0 ,,	Ditto	46 16 0	
	John Amos	Out-door Warder.	26	1	..	Formerly Baker and latterly Officer of Police.	Ditto	Dec. 10	..	..	0 16 0 ,,	Ditto	41 12 0	
	Archibald Stewart	Night Watch-man.	30	1	..	Bricklayer	Arbroath	March 23	..	..	0 16 0 ,,	..	41 12 0	
	Peter M'Laren	Inside Night Watchman.	25	1	..	Joiner	Glasgow	Aug. 17	..	..	0 14 0 ,,	Ditto	36 8 0	
	Pat. Cunningham	Cook	40	1	..	Soldier	Edinburgh	March 23	Good character from his Commanding Officer.	..	0 16 0 ,,	Ditto	41 12 0	
	Wm. Salmond	Furnaceman and Porter.	48	..	1	Mason	Perth	..	Previous good character.	..	0 16 0 ,,	..	41 12 0	
	Gillis M'Pherson	Water Engine Warder.	26	..	1	Labourer	Ditto	May 14	..	..	0 12 10 ,,	..	33 7 4	
	George A. Purves	Teacher	26	..	1	Teacher	Edinburgh	April 16	..	..	1 0 0 ,,	..	52 0 0	
	Mrs. C. P. M'Millan	Matron	..	1	..	Matron in Glasgow Prison.	Glasgow	Feb. 5	..	..	100 0 0 per ann.	Furnished apartments and light.	100 0 0	
	Miss Marg. Hall	Matron's Assistant.	27	..	1	Matron's Assistant	Ditto	March 23	..	..	0 16 0 per week.	House and gas light	41 12 0	
	Ann Blain	Laundress	35	..	1	Laundress	Ayr	..	..	..	0 10 0 ,,	Ditto	26 0 0	
	Jessie Hardie	Warder	28	..	1	Ditto	Glasgow	..	..	..	0 10 0 ,,	Ditto	26 0 0	
	Margaret Sharp	Ditto	27	..	1	Housekeeper	Ditto	..	..	..	0 10 0 ,,	Ditto	26 0 0	
	Catharine Young	Gatekeeper	16	..	1	Dressmaker	Saltcoates	July 9	..	..	0 5 0 ,,	Ditto	13 0 0	
	Agnes Johnston	Exercising Warder	29	..	1	Warder in Edinburgh Prison.	Edinburgh	March 23	..	..	0 10 0 ,,	Ditto	26 0 0	
	Miss M. Johnston	Teacher	31	..	1	Teacher	Glasgow	..	..	..	0 16 0 ,,	..	41 12 0	
	Miss Jessie Scott	Ditto	22	..	1	Ditto	Perth	..	..	..	0 16 0 ,,	..	41 12 0	
													£2218 19 4	

No. IX.

TABLE showing the Number of Members in each County Board, and the Names of their Chairman and Clerk, in 1842.

Counties.	Number of Members in each County Board.	Chairmen.	Clerks.
1. Aberdeen	22	Alexander Thomson, of Banchory.	Newell Burnett, Aberdeen.
2. Argyll	12	R. M'Lachlan, of M'Lachlan	Donald M'Intyre, Inverary.
3. Ayr	19	A. Hamilton, of Carcluie	David Shaw, Ayr.
4. Banff	7	T. A. Duff, of Haddo	G. A. Y. Leslie, Banff.
5. Berwick	10	George Buchan, of Kelloe	John Johnston, Dunse.
6. Bute	6	The Sheriff	John Gillies, Rothesay.
7. Caithness	7	Robert Innes, of Thrumster	Robert Rose, Wick.
8. Clackmannan	6	The Sheriff	Andrew Jameson, Alloa.
9. Dumbarton	8	Ditto	P. H. Mitchell, Dumbarton.
10. Dumfries	15	J. M'Alpine Leny, of Dalswinton.	Charles Baird, Dumfries.
11. Edinburgh	19	The Sheriff	D. Murray, 39, George-street, Edinburgh.
12. Elgin	8	Ditto	Patrick Duff, Elgin.
13. Fife	32	Ditto	Christie and Pagan, Cupar, Fife.
14. Forfar	22	Sir John Ogilvy, Bart	Thomas Carnaby, Forfar.
15. Haddington	9	The Lord Elcho	H. M. Davidson, Haddington.
16. Inverness	15	The Sheriff	Alexander M'Tavish, Inverness.
17. Kincardine	6	The Viscount of Arbuthnot	James Tindal, Stonehaven.
18. Kinross	6	Charles Stein, of Hattonburn.	Robert Forbes, Kinross.
19. Kirkcudbright	8	J. Herries Maxwell, of Munshes	W. H. M'Lellan, Kirkcudbright.
20. Lanark	22	Robert Findlay, of Easterhill	William Davie, Glasgow.
21. Linlithgow	7	The Sheriff	John Hardie, Linlithgow.
22. Nairn	7	J. C. Brodie, of Lethen	Robert Malcolm, Nairn.
23. Orkney and Zetland	12	The Sheriff	B. M. Ranken, Kirkwall.
24. Peebles	8	Ditto	John Bathgate, Peebles.
25. Perth	19	Robert Smythe, of Methven	David Clark, Perth.
26. Renfrew	17	W. M. Fleming, of Barrochan	Robert Wilson, Paisley.
27. Ross and Cromarty	12	Sir Colin M'Kenzie, Bart.	H. J. Cameron, Dingwall.
28. Roxburgh	12	The Sheriff	John Elliot, Jedburgh.
29. Selkirk	7	George Pott, of Todrig	Robert Paton, Selkirk.
30. Stirling	12	C. A. Moir, of Leckie	Robert Campbell, Stirling.
31. Sutherland	6	George Gunn, of Rhives	Donald M. Smith, Dornoch.
32. Wigtown	13	Sir William Maxwell, Bart.	A. M. Caird, Stranraer.

ABSTRACT of Returns by the Keepers of the several Prisons in Scotland, in which Prisoners

Counties.	Prisons.	No. of Prisoners.	Criminal Prisoners, whe											
			Cells or Rooms for Confinement during Night.			Greatest Number during the Month.		Least Number during the Month.		Average Number during the Month.			Greatest Number of M and Femal respectivel confined tog in One Ce	
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	100	45	145	56	50	46	39	51⅔	45⅓	97	..	
2. Argyll	Inverary	2	6	4	10	24	8	14	6	20	7¼	27¼	4	
	Campbelltown	3	3	..	3	6	3	1	..	3½	⅔	4	2	
3. Ayr	Ayr	4	39	12	51	48	23	31	16	40	18	58	3	
4. Banff	Banff	5	4	1	5	14	2	5	1	7⅔	1	8⅔	4	
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	6	15	3	18	12	2	6	..	8⅔	1⅓	10	1	
6. Bute	Rothesay	7	8	2	10	3	1	2	1	2⅓	1	3⅓	1	
7. Caithness	Wick	8	7	4	11	1	..	..	..	⅓	..	⅓	..	
8. Clackmannan	(No such prison)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	9	15	3	18	18	6	13	3	15½	4½	20	2	
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	10	29	7	36	29	8	24	5	27½	6¾	34½	2	
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	11	127	53	180	248	272	214	249	231	269	500	3	
	Canongate	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Elgin	Elgin	13	4	..	4	11	3	5	3	6½	3¼	9¾	4	
13. Fife	Cupar	14	10	2	12	19	8	8	2	16½	4¼	20¾	1	
	Kirkaldy	15	6	4	10	21	4	17	3	19½	4	23½	7	
	Dunfermline	16	2	2	4	16	6	13	2	14⅔	3⅓	18	8	
14. Forfar	Forfar	17	3	1	4	6	1	3	1	4	1½	5½	3	
	Dundee	18	84	24	108	100	44	91	39	95¼	39¼	134½	2	
	Arbroath	19	4	2	6	7	4	2	1	3¾	2¼	6	2	
	Montrose	20	6	2	8	8	2	3	1	6½	1	7½	2	
	Brechin	21	3	..	3	3	1	..	..	½	1	1½	2	
15. Haddington	Haddington	22	7	1	8	16	4	12	1	13¼	2	15¼	5	
16. Inverness	Inverness	23	7	1	8	14	4	8	3	11¾	3¼	15	11	
17. Kincardine	Stonehaven	24	2	1	3	7	2	5	1	5½	1	6½	4	
18. Kinross	Kinross	25	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	¼	..	⅓	1	
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	26	7	3	10	7	8	4	7	4¾	7¼	12	2	
20. Lanark	Glasgow	27	319	157	476	419	243	337	246	362	242	604	43	
	Lanark	28	21	3	24	20	5	14	3	17	4	21	1	
	Hamilton	29	26	6	32	50	10	46	6	47	9	56	3	
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	30	4	1	5	8	8	9	2	9⅓	4	13⅓	3	
22. Nairn	Nairn	31	2	1	3	3	..	1	..	1½	..	1½	..	
23. Orkney and Zetland	Lerwick	32	3	3	6	4	1	1	..	2⅔	..	2⅔	2	
	Kirkwall	33	3	3	6	1	2	..	1	⅓	1	1⅓	1	
24. Peebles	Peebles	34	8	..	8	9	1	6	1	6½	1	7½	2	
25. Perth	Perth	35	24	10	34	50	28	36	22	41⅓	24⅓	66	5	
26. Renfrew	Paisley	36	55	19	74	96	57	83	50	90	54	144	16	
	Greenock	37	23	10	33	31	14	11	9	15¼	11	26¼	2	
	Port Glasgow	38	4	2	6	5	2	..	1	1½	1¼	2¾	..	
	Renfrew	39	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
27. Ross and Cromarty	Cromarty	40	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Dingwall	41	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1⅓	1	2¼	2	
	Tain	42	3	..	3	5	..	2	..	3¼	..	3⅓	2	
	Stornoway	43	1	1	2	3	1	..	..	1⅓	1	2⅓	3	
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	44	25	9	34	25	10	19	7	21½	8¾	30¼	1	
29. Selkirk	Selkirk	45	10	..	10	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	
30. Stirling	Stirling	46	7	1	8	57	18	41	11	50	15	65	14	
31. Sutherland	Dornoch	47	6	..	6	3	1	1	..	2¼	¾	3	1	
32. Wigtown	Wigtown	48	6	..	6	6	..	2	..	3	..	3	1	
	Stranraer	49	2	2	4	6	7	3	3	4¾	4¼	9	3	
			1055	409	1464	1505	876	1141	747	1294	810	2104	184	2
Perth	General Prison		240	120	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total		1295	529	1824	1505	876	1141	747	1294	810	2104	184	2

nced to Imprisonment for Periods of Sixty Days or upwards, for the Month of November, 1842.

or untried.											Civil Prisoners.											
nber of Prisoners at Date of Returns.					Number under Sentences of Imprisonment at Date of Returns.						Cells or Rooms for Confinement during Night.			Average Number during the Month.			Number at Date of Returns.			Debts, for Non-payment of which those in Prison are detained.		
ried.	Convicted.		Total.		For 6 Months and under 12 Months.			For 12 Months or upwards.														
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	£.	s.	d.
7	32	32	44	39	1	7	8	5	6	11	6	1	7	$8\frac{1}{3}$	..	$8\frac{1}{3}$	9	..	9	202	19	0
2	18	6	19	8	4	..	4	1	2	3	3	..	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$	..	$2\frac{1}{4}$	3	..	3	78	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	$\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	.	.	
5	31	16	44	21	7	2	9	5	2	7	5	1	6	8	..	8	8	..	8	66	13	8
2	10	..	14	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	.	.	
..	6	1	11	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	$1\frac{1}{3}$	..	$1\frac{1}{3}$	2	..	2	36	11	4
..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
2	10	1	14	3	4	1	5	2	..	2	1	1	2	1	..	1	3	..	3	170	2	6
1	22	4	29	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	1	4	37	17	$4\frac{1}{2}$
57	181	194	256	251	31	40	71	12	11	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	$11\frac{2}{3}$	3	$14\frac{2}{3}$	11	3	14	370	3	$11\frac{1}{2}$
2	4	2	7	4	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
1	4	1	9	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	..	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	..	2	97	19	10
1	17	3	19	4	2	3	5	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
1	8	3	17	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
1	2	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	..	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	..	1	9	11	8
9	69	24	99	33	23	7	30	4	..	4	8	1	9	3	1	4	3	1	4	111	16	8
1	3	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
2	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	8	1	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	..	1	21	19	8
2	5	1	10	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	9	1	8
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
4	4	3	5	7	2	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	8	1	8
64	256	164	353	228	45	19	64	61	23	84	19	1	20	14	..	14	16	..	16	333	11	4
..	8	3	12	3	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	59	7	$2\frac{1}{2}$
4	10	5	42	9	2	..	2	3	1	4	4	..	4	6	..	6	6	..	6	1400	0	0
2	5	1	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	12	4	0
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	6	1	9	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
5	34	19	46	24	7	4	11	5	3	8	2	..	2	$3\frac{3}{4}$	..	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	..	4	603	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
9	62	42	90	51	20	10	30	5	6	11	7	2	9	4	2	6	3	1	4	262	5	8
9	3	2	33	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
2	11	5	24	7	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	$2\frac{1}{3}$	..	$2\frac{1}{3}$	2	..	2	35	10	0
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
5	25	8	44	13	4	1	5	3	3	6	1	1	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	5	..	5	321	10	0
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	..	$\frac{1}{3}$	..	..	..	.	.	
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
3	1	1	7	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	..	$1\frac{3}{4}$	1	..	1	11	0	0
204	870	548	1328	752	170	100	270	115	61	176	88	14	102	83	7	90	88	6	94	4259	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$
..	229	113	229	113	23	8	31	206	105	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	
204	1199	661	1557	865	193	108	301	321	166	487	88	14	102	83	7	90	88	6	94	4259	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$

No. XI.

TABLE of Declarations and Orders made by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, during the Year 1842, in pursuance of the 22nd Section of the Prisons' Act.

Counties.	Names of Prisons discontinued or legalized.	Dates of Declarations.	Dates of Publication in Edinburgh Gazette.	Extent and Effect of Declaration.	Dates on and after wh Declaration take effect
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. Edinburgh .	The building and pertinents thereof formerly used as the Canongate Gaol, situated in the Canongate, in the city and county of Edinburgh.	1842, Jan. 12 .	1842, Jan. 14 .	Declared to be a prison for the following descriptions of prisoners; viz.—1st. Prisoners for civil debts due to subjects; 2nd. Prisoners for debts or taxes due to the Crown, and for fines or penalties inflicted on conviction of offences; 3rd. Prisoners on *meditatione fugæ* warrants, granted at the instance of creditors, for performance of civil obligation; 4th. Prisoners *ad factum præstandum*; 5th. Prisoners until they find caution to return to service; 6th. Prisoners, until they find caution, under writs of lawburrows; and, with respect to such prisoners, to be deemed and taken to be part of the prison of Edinburgh, in the said city and county, but under the condition and provision that, on the expiration of the period of two years from January 19, 1842, the said building and pertinents, situated in the Canongate aforesaid, should, if not sooner discontinued by the General Board, cease and be discontinued as a prison.	1842, Jan. 19
2. Edinburgh .	Police office of Edinburgh and Dalkeith prison.	1842, Feb. 5. .	1842, Feb. 8 . .	1st. The said police office discontinued as a prison for convicted prisoners; and 2nd. The prison of Dalkeith discontinued as a prison.	1842, Feb. 12
3. Perth . .	General Prison	1842, March 12 .	1842, March 15 .	Declared to be ready to receive prisoners and be a lawful prison for all description of criminal prisoners in terms of the Act.	1842, March
4. Fife . .	Crail, Falkland, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester, Earlsferry, Dysart, Auchtermuchty, Newport Ferry, Port-on-Craig, St. Monance, and Kilrenny.	1842, March 12 .	1842, March 15 .	Discontinued as prisons, and the Prison Board of the county of Fife authorized to sell and dispose of the same as they might deem proper.	1842, March
5. Lanark . .	Airdrie and Anderston . .	1842, June 4 .	1842, June 7 .	Discontinued as prisons for the imprisonment of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than 48 hours at one time.	1842, June 1
6. Renfrew .	Greenock	1842, June 4. .	1842, June 7 .	Discontinued as a prison for the confinement of convicted prisoners for periods exceeding 30 days.	1842, June 2
7. Edinburgh .	Police office of Edinburgh .	1842, June 11 .	1842, June 14 .	Discontinued as a prison	1842, June 2
8. Lanark . .	Carnwath, Biggar, and Strathaven and Douglas; Broomielaw, Rutherglen, and Gorbals; and the lock-up rooms and cells of the police office of Glasgow.	1842, Dec. 17 .	1842, Dec. 20 .	The said prisons of Carnwath, Biggar, and Strathaven discontinued as prisons; and the said prisons of Douglas, Broomielaw, Rutherglen, and Gorbals, and the lock-up rooms and cells of the police office of Glasgow, discontinued for the imprisonment, for a longer period than 48 hours at one time, of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment.	1843, Jan. 2.
9. Inverness .	Kingussie and Grantown .	1843, Jan. 11 .	1843, Jan. 13 .	Discontinued as prisons	1843, Feb. 1.
10. Wigtown .	Whithorn, Newton-Stewart, Glenluce, and Port Patrick.	1843, Jan. 11 .	1843, Jan. 13 .	Discontinued as prisons	1843, Feb. 1.
11. Berwick .	The buildings recently erected at Dunse, Lauder, and Earlstoun, and the lock-up-house at Coldstream recently altered and repaired.	1843, Jan. 11 .	1843, Jan. 13 .	Declared to be legal prisons for the reception, for periods not exceeding 14 days, of prisoners other than and except prisoners of the following descriptions; viz.—1st. Prisoners for civil debts due to subjects; 2nd. Prisoners for debts or taxes due to the Crown, not being fines or penalties inflicted on conviction of offences; 3rd. Prisoners on *meditatione fugæ* warrants, granted at the instance of creditors for performance of civil obligation; 4th. Prisoners *ad factum præstandum*; and 5th. Prisoners until they find caution to return to service.	1843, Feb. 1.

No. XII.

TABLE of Orders for Removal of Prisoners, granted by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, in pursuance of 2 and 3 Vict., c. 42, s. 31.

	Counties from which the Removals were made.	Prisons from which removed.	Prisons to which removed.	Number of Prisoners removed.		Dates of Orders for Removal.
				M.	F.	
1.	Forfar	Montrose	Dundee	2	2	1842, January 5.
2.	Renfrew	Greenock	Paisley	1	..	,, January 18.
3.	Argyll	Campbelltown	Inveraray	1	..	,, January 31.
4.	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Glasgow	1	..	,, February 8.
5.	Fife	Cupar	Kirkaldy	..	3	,, February 11.
6.	Ditto	Dunfermline	Ditto	2	..	,, ,,
7.	Haddington	Haddington	Glasgow	5	..	,, February 16.
8.	Forfar	Arbroath	Dundee	1	..	,, March 15.
9.	Renfrew	Greenock	Paisley	1	1	,, March 29.
10.	Ross	Dingwall	Aberdeen	1	..	,, March 26.
11.	Sutherland	Dornoch	Ditto	2	1	,, April 26.
12.	Banff	Banff	Ditto	..	1	,. May 6.
13.	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Glasgow	..	1	,, ,,
14.	Renfrew	Greenock	Paisley	..	2	,, ,,
15.	Haddington	Haddington	Glasgow	1	2	,, May 9.
16.	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Ditto	..	1	,, May 11.
17.	Ross	Dingwall	Tain	3	..	,, May 12.
18.	Lanark	Glasgow	Lanark	12	2	,, June 4.
19.	Ditto	Ditto	Hamilton	4	..	,, ,,
20.	Argyll	Inveraray	Glasgow	1	..	,, June 14.
21.	Banff	Banff	Aberdeen	1	2	,, June 16.
22.	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Glasgow	1	..	,, June 29.
23.	Fife	Dunfermline	Kirkaldy	1	..	,, July 5.
24.	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Glasgow	4	..	,, July 22.
25.	Linlithgow	Ditto	Ditto	..	1	,, July 26.
26.	Haddington	Haddington	Ditto	1	..	,, August 1.
27.	Lanark	Glasgow	Lanark	..	1	,, August 13.
28.	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Glasgow	2	..	,, ,,
29.	Fife	Dunfermline	Kirkaldy	4	..	,, August 18.
30.	Haddington	Haddington	Glasgow	1	..	,, September 6.
31.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2	1	,, September 22.
32.	Forfar	Montrose	Dundee	7	1	,, September 30.
33.	Renfrew	Greenock	Paisley	2	..	,, October 20.
34.	Lanark	Hamilton	Glasgow	10	..	,, ,,
35.	Fife	Cupar	Kirkaldy	4	..	,, October 24.
36.	Ditto	Dunfermline	Ditto	4	..	,, ,,
37.	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Glasgow	1	1	,, October 25.
38.	Haddington	Haddington	Ditto	1	..	,, October 28.
39.	Wigtown	Stranraer	Ditto	..	1	,, November 5.
40.	Renfrew	Greenock	Paisley	2	1	,, December 3.
41.	Banff	Banff	Aberdeen	2	..	,, December 10.
42.	Forfar	Arbroath	Dundee	1	..	,, ,,
43.	Renfrew	Greenock	Paisley	6	..	,, December 17.
44.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2	..	,, December 24.
				97	25	

No. XIII.

I.—Abstract of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, chargeable on the General Fund for Current Annual Expenses, for the Years ended 30th June, 1841, and 30th June, 1842, respectively.

Name of County.	Name of Prison.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1841.								Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1842.						
		For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners boarded out.	For Prisoners from this County, in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.		For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners boarded out.	For Prisoners from this County, in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen . .	Aberdeen	2,252 12 1	..	..	148 0 1	22 1 6	40 14 2	2,463 7 10		1,997 7 3	..	1 11 7	118 19 6	35 0 0	46 12 1	2,199 10 5
Argyll . . .	Inveraray . . .	180 0 9	..	..	36 5 7	5 0 0	20 15 0	373 8 11		258 5 6	..	..	32 19 6	20 0 0	..	466 2 7
	Campbelltown . .	120 2 5								141 18 11						
	Tobermory . . .	11 5 2								12 18 8						
Ayr	Ayr	627 14 7								725 12 0						
	Irvine	35 9 4								31 7 10						
	Kilmarnock . . .	7 11 2	11 4 0	..	163 4 10	25 0 0	..	870 3 11		10 10 9	2 8 0	1 4 0	83 15 0	25 0 0	..	881 1 6
	Cumnock	..								1 3 11						
Banff . . .	Banff	301 12 6	46 17 2	..	27 7 11	..	4 15 3	380 12 10		294 10 8½	44 7 2	..	6 7 7	..	3 6 9	348 12 2⁶
Berwick . . .	Greenlaw	215 13 8								228 0 4						
	Aytoun	0 1 6	..	3 19 4	50 0 0	..	..	270 16 4		..	..	5 8 8	67 9 7	..	..	302 17 9
	Dunse	1 1 10								1 19 2						
Bute . . .	Rothesay	107 10 4¼	..	..	13 0 10½	..	1 2 11½	121 14 2½		90 0 7½	..	0 1 0	11 13 7	..	1 14 5	103 9 7½
Caithness . .	Wick	166 2 10⁹	..	..	30 0 0	..	..	196 2 10⁹		134 12 11⁹	..		30 0 0	..	..	164 12 11⁹
Clackmannan .	Stirling	115 12 7⁹	..	..	2 12 10	..	1 1 9	138 2 5⁹		133 13 5⁶	..	..	0 10 0	..	1 1 9	159 13 8
	Alloa	18 15 3								24 8 5⁶						
Dumbarton . .	Dumbarton . . .	209 5 4	..	47 0 0	5 8 4	..	2 8 4	264 2 0		354 18 0³	..	46 14 3	5 5 6	..	15 16 3	422 14 0³
Dumfries . .	Dumfries	499 17 2								583 19 5						
	Annan	5 15 0	..	0 2 8	9 19 6	..	..	519 6 0		5 5 0	..	0 3 0	5 2 0	..	..	596 11 5
	Sanquhar	3 11 8								2 2 0						
Edinburgh . .	Edinburgh . . .	5,314 11 5								6,464 16 11						
	Canongate . . .	18 6 8								171 5 3						
	Holyrood	6 11 9								..						
	Edinburgh Lock-up House.	161 5 6⁹								170 19 4						
	Edinburgh Police Prison.	527 17 0³	33 1 8	..	454 18 2	423 8 9	108 0 10⁶	7,146 11 4⁶		418 13 2	20 14 2	..	355 18 5⁶	487 0 0	98 5 10¹¹	8,309 11 1⁸
	Leith Police Prison .	58 19 11														
	Musselburgh . .	28 18 6								100 12 9³						
	Dalkeith	10 11 1								18 13 10						
Elgin . . .	Elgin	136 12 8½	..	..	40 14 10	..	..	203 17 11½		2 11 4						
	Forres	26 11 5								160 2 7½	..	..	34 15 1	..	..	216 9 3
Fife	Cupar	469 3 8								21 11 6½						
	Auchtermuchty . .	11 13 2								484 5 7						
	Newburgh . . .	10 11 5								9 1 11						
	Falkland . . .	12 15 8								9 5 7						
	St. Andrews, Pittenweem, and 7 small Prisons.	68 19 7	..	3 14 2	251 17 9	3 6 8	17 6 6	1,599 10 9		8 1 8						
	Dunfermline and Inverkeithing.	281 19 4								58 9 10	..	3 6 6	225 10 10	10 0 0	80 0 0	1,670 4 3
	Kirkaldy and 4 small Prisons.	468 2 10								348 8 5						
Forfar . . .	Dundee	1,471 5 6								433 13 11						
	Forfar	139 15 1														
	Arbroath	183 18 6½								1,538 5 7						
	Brechin	72 12 0	..	16 0 9	213 18 6	..	11 17 6	2,343 3 11		114 5 2½						
	Montrose	231 8 8½								195 19 4¾						
	Kirriemuir . . .	1 1 0								56 6 10	..	15 5 0	95 12 9	..	..	2,277 19 2½
	Cupar Angus . . .	1 6 4								259 4 10						
										1 1 0						

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II.—Classification of the Expenditure under the Prison Boards for the several Counties in Scotland, chargeable on the General Fund for Current Annual Expenses, in each Prison, for the Years ended 30th June, 1841, and 30th June, 1842, respectively.

Name of County.	Name of Prison.	For the Year ended 30th June, 1841. Salaries and Wages.	Furniture, Fittings, and Utensils.	Prison Diet.	Contingent Alimentary Charges.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	Cooking and Washing.	General contingent Charges, including ordinary Current Repairs not charged against the Building Fund.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	967 16 8	45 9 3	551 12 8	15 9 6	165 2 2	55 3 8	120 17 7	114 9 6	93 0 11	123 10 2	2,252 12 1
Argyll	Inveraray	72 10 10	7 11 7	52 19 10	6 11 6	5 5 10	2 11 9	0 10 6	7 12 9	11 14 9	12 11 5	180 0 9
	Campbelltown	60 8 6	1 13 2	38 8 4	0 13 6	..	1 19 4	0 3 6	5 5 3	5 12 8	5 18 2	120 2 5
	Tobermory	7 10 0	..	3 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 11 2	..	11 5 2
Ayr	Ayr	233 4 5	22 11 4	189 7 7	..	68 6 7	17 18 2	19 10 6	15 8 0	8 11 6	52 16 6	627 14 7
	Irvine	23 13 4	..	11 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 9 4
	Kilmarnock	1 7 10	..	6 3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 11 2
	Cumnock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banff	Banff	155 0 0	9 12 5	103 19 2	0 3 0	1 4 6	17 7 4	3 7 5	4 18 2	4 5 4	1 15 2	301 12 6
Berwick	Greenlaw	63 2 1	9 10 11½	61 6 2½	..	3 4 8	31 5 0	4 10 5	12 10 0	5 10 9	24 13 7	215 13 8
	Aytoun	..	..	0 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 6
	Dunse	..	..	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	0 14 10	..	..	1 1 10
Bute	Rothesay	57 15 0	1 1 0	22 17 2¾	1 19 8	3 9 9	0 8 0	2 1 3	6 13 9	1 15 3½	9 9 5	107 10 4¼
Caithness	Wick	85 17 0	12 18 3	19 7 0³	0 9 11⁶	16 14 0	5 5 7	1 15 4	12 17 2	1 2 5	9 16 2	166 2 10⁹
Clackmannan	Stirling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Alloa	8 11 0	2 12 6	7 6 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 6	18 15 3
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	106 8 6	3 8 8	72 16 0	0 17 0	2 8 6	..	..	..	..	23 6 8	209 5 4
Dumfries	Dumfries	208 10 0	2 3 0	155 0 6	6 3 3	41 3 0	0 13 9	13 7 3	24 9 11	18 10 0½	29 16 6	499 17 2
	Annan	5 0 0	..	0 5 0	..	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	5 15 0
	Sanquhar	2 2 0	0 8 0	..	..	..	0 18 8	..	..	..	0 3 0	3 11 8
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	1,738 3 4	214 2 0⁶	1,756 13 11³	94 18 4⁹	594 2 8⁹	It has been found impracticable to distinguish the expenditure for Bedding from that of Clothing with any approach to accuracy.	147 5 9	187 13 11	210 17 0³	370 14 3⁶	5,314 11 5
	Canongate	17 0 0	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1 6 8	18 6 8
	Holyrood	3 15 0	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	2 16 9	6 11 9
	Edinburgh Lock-up	47 10 1	4 15 9	60 0 0	2 5 7³	0 9 0		4 7 0	12 3 0	11 13 6⁶	18 1 7	161 5 6⁹
	Edinburgh Police Office	175 11 5	4 13 9	257 3 6³	..	..		24 8 0	26 5 0	2 19 4	36 16 0	527 17 0³
	Leith Police Prison	33 12 1	1 12 0	12 9 3	0 5 6	2 6 6		..	..	0 13 6	8 1 1	58 19 11
	Musselburgh	14 5 0	3 0 9	3 5 3	..	2 1 3		..	0 19 0	..	5 7 3	28 18 6
	Dalkeith	4 18 8	..	2 3 11	0 6 0	..		..	0 5 6	..	2 17 0	10 11 1
Elgin	Elgin	72 5 0	6 13 1	30 16 8½	0 19 8	4 15 4	1 11 6	1 7 8	5 2 3	10 8 9	2 11 9	136 11 8½
	Forres	25 0 0	0 1 9	1 7 4	..	..		..	..	0 1 0	0 1 4	26 11 5⁴
Fife	Cupar	144 3 10½	42 4 1½	136 14 11⁶	7 8 7	56 10 4⁶	35 7 3	6 8 6	12 18 8	15 14 4⁶	11 14 0	469 3 8
	Auchtermuchty	7 16 0	0 17 0	0 1 3	..	..	2 9 5	..	..	..	0 9 6	11 13 2
	Newburgh	7 5 0	0 17 0	..	..	..	2 9 5	..	..	..	..	10 11 5
	Falkland	7 16 0	1 15 9	0 0 6	..	..	2 12 2	0 6 6	..	0 4 9	..	12 15 8
	St. Andrews, Pittenweem, and 7 small Prisons.	55 18 1	2 4 0	4 9 1⁶	1 3 7	..	3 3 6	0 0 2	0 2 10	..	1 18 4	68 19 7
	Dunfermline and Inverkeithing.	112 15 10	6 1 3¼	66 12 0⁹	1 0 4	50 4 4	9 8 3⁶	1 18 11	3 14 6	3 3 8	26 17 2⁶	281 19 4
	Kirkaldy, and 4 small Prisons.	166 5 6	65 8 9	92 9 6	3 19 11	43 7 4	51 9 3⁶	6 5 8	5 14 7⁶	8 17 11	24 4 4⁶	468 2 10
Forfar	Dundee	512 18 7	44 18 5	509 14 6	1 7 8	207 16 4	41 3 2	29 7 3	37 2 8	40 9 9	46 7 2	1,471 5 6
	Forfar	39 10 0	16 16 0	65 0 11	..	..	7 1 10	2 5 6	3 12 5	2 7 11	3 0 6	139 15 1
	Arbroath	70 14 6	2 11 11	82 10 6⁶	0 3 7⁶	1 1 4	11 5 0	0 4 8	0 18 11	3 19 6⁶	10 8 6	183 18 6⁶
	Brechin	37 6 1	1 8 8	27 10 0	..	1 14 8	..	..	0 5 7	0 9 2	3 17 10	72 12 0
	Montrose	69 18 4	5 7 6⁶	68 5 10⁶	1 3 4	28 0 1	8 13 4	4 6 2⁶	15 15 10	4 2 5⁶	25 15 8⁶	231 8 8⁶
Haddington	Haddington	45 8 4	8 18 2	106 4 9	..	0 10 0	0 12 0	5 12 5	9 19 6	17 6 3	10 9 9	205 1 3

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II.—Classification of the Expenditure under the Prison Boards for the several Counties in Scotland, chargeable on the General Fund for Current Annual Expenses, in each Prison, for the Years ended 30th June, 1841, and 30th June, 1842, respectively—*continued*.

Name of County.	Name of Prison.	For the Year ended 30th June, 1842. Salaries and Wages.	Furniture, Fittings, and Utensils.	Prison Diet.	Contingent Alimentary Charges.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	Cooking and Washing.	General contingent Charges, including ordinary Current Repairs not charged against the Building Fund.	Total.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen . .	Aberdeen. . . .	1,014 7 0	11 16 8	429 7 0	15 8 4	79 17 10	10 17 8	90 8 5	131 3 4	65 17 0	148 4 0	1,997 7 3
Argyll . . .	Inveraray . . .	136 8 8	2 19 9	55 7 $9\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 0	14 3 6	2 19 8	11 10 9	11 14 9	11 9 8	9 2 $11\frac{1}{2}$	258 5 6
	Campbelltown . .	73 0 0	..	28 9 6	0 1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	11 10 1	0 9 4	0 15 9	6 0 8	12 1 5	9 10 $5\frac{1}{2}$	141 18 11
	Tobermory . . .	7 10 0	..	2 8 8	..	..	...	..	0 15 0	2 5 0	..	12 18 8
Ayr	Ayr	260 14 8	32 16 8	258 4 1	0 16 4	66 14 3	20 14 6	27 12 1	16 10 0	11 7 11	44 11 6	725 12 0
	Irvine	18 0 0	..	12 17 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 6	31 7 10
	Kilmarnock . . .	..	..	6 5 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 4 11	10 10 9
	Cumnock. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 3 11	1 3 11
Banff . . .	Banff	155 0 0	2 9 1	82 18 6	4 5 1	17 1 3	0 12 0	4 2 8	6 13 10	5 11 3^6	15 17 0	294 10 8^6
Berwick. . .	Greenlaw	88 0 0	26 2 $8\frac{1}{2}$	39 8 0	1 6 8	14 9 6	6 17 0	4 8 8	16 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	9 19 7^6	21 7 0^6	228 0 4
	Aytoun	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunse	..	..	1 19 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 19 2
Bute. . . .	Rothesay	55 5 0	1 1 0	13 10 4	1 2 10	3 10 0	0 8 0	2 15 $11\frac{1}{2}$	5 13 3	1 7 1	5 7 2	90 0 $7\frac{1}{2}$
Caithness . .	Wick	85 17 0	4 16 9	18 3 5^9	1 9 4	1 0 11	4 14 7	4 7 5	9 15 7	0 19 9^6	3 8 1^6	134 12 11^9
Clackmannan .	Stirling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Alloa	10 15 0	0 10 0	8 12 5^6	..	..	..	4 11 0	..	..	..	24 8 5^6
Dumbarton . .	Dumbarton . . .	165 12 0	15 6 9	77 8 10	9 19 5	22 12 11^6	10 6 $11\frac{3}{4}$	10 19 10	10 3 5	10 3 5	22 4 5	354 18 0^3
Dumfries . .	Dumfries	251 13 0	6 3 10	169 16 3	5 19 7	48 14 $1\frac{1}{2}$	9 9 $9\frac{1}{2}$	13 10 6	34 2 $8\frac{1}{2}$	19 10 $6\frac{1}{2}$	24 19 $1\frac{1}{2}$	583 19 5
	Annan	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	0 5 0	..	..	..	..	5 5 0
	Sanquhar. . . .	2 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 2 0
Edinburgh . .	Edinburgh . . .	1,796 9 0^9	303 2 3^6	2,137 16 0^3	183 16 7^9	706 13 3^3	It has been found impracticable to distinguish the expenditure for Bedding from that of Clothing with any approach to accuracy.	220 9 1^6	195 10 7	242 9 6^6	678 10 4^6	6,464 16 11
	Canongate . . .	70 12 3^6	14 3 3	..	1 2 5^6	0 8 1^6		6 6 7	3 3 0	1 2 10^6	74 6 8	171 5 3
	Holyrood	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	Edinburgh Lock-up.	49 15 7^6	15 12 9	54 16 0^6	0 14 6	0 4 6		5 17 7	11 5 0	11 4 1	21 9 3	170 19 4
	Edinburgh Police Office.	186 6 6	2 3 9	153 14 2	0 1 6	..		31 9 9	19 4 9	2 2 3	23 10 6	418 13 2
	Leith Police Prison .	49 11 5	17 2 4	14 2 9^3	0 1 2	..		3 0 0	2 4 0	0 12 6	13 18 7	100 12 9^3
	Musselburgh . . .	13 0 9	0 2 0	1 14 8	..	..		0 5 0	0 14 0	0 0 3	2 17 2	18 13 10
	Dalkeith	0 18 2	..	0 1 9	..	..		..	..	..	1 11 5	2 11 4
Elgin . . .	Elgin.	90 0 0	2 5 3	31 19 0	3 8 1	8 19 5		1 13 4	6 17 0	12 2 $9\frac{1}{2}$	2 17 9	160 2 7
	Forres	15 0 0	0 7 $8\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 8	0 12 0	..		0 3 6	0 19 2	0 2 6	0 19 0	21 11 $6\frac{1}{2}$
Fife	Cupar	204 12 11	74 9 4	103 18 5	7 15 1	22 0 8	13 15 3	13 0 7^6	18 13 6	18 2 11	7 16 10^6	484 5 7
	Auchtermuchty . .	7 16 0	0 11 0	0 5 2	..	..	..	..	..	0 3 6	0 6 3	9 1 11
	Newburgh . . .	9 1 7	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 0	..	9 5 7
	Falkland	7 16 0	0 4 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 6	..	8 1 8
	St. Andrew's, Pittenweem, and 7 small Prisons.	55 6 0	0 0 4	2 16 10	..	..	..	..	0 1 1	..	0 5 7	58 9 10
	Dunfermline and Inverkeithing.	163 18 1	18 9 4^8	74 8 0	4 9 9	5 4 8	18 3 11	6 0 6	6 13 3^6	0 0 3	51 0 7^6	348 8 5
	Kirkaldy, and 4 small Prisons.	225 8 8	29 5 6	108 1 1	8 14 10	15 1 3	2 9 0	13 16 6	8 9 1^6	4 2 10	18 5 1^6	433 13 11
Forfar . . .	Dundee	590 6 2	47 12 3	536 18 2	3 5 8	121 5 9	37 5 0	38 1 4	42 4 0	59 2 1	62 5 2	1,538 5 7
	Forfar	49 10 0	8 7 5	23 1 2^6	..	26 5 0	..	3 7 8	..	2 4 9	1 9 2	114 5 2^6
	Arbroath	78 11 0	1 8 4	57 6 10^9	1 0 6	20 15 8	2 9 8	3 10 7	11 7 11	10 10 7	8 18 3	195 19 4^9
	Brechin	43 9 0	..	10 15 3	..	..	..	0 13 9	1 0 10	0 4 0	0 4 0	56 6 10
	Montrose . . .	82 17 6	18 15 8	70 4 3	30 14 11^6	22 18 11^6	7 0 2	6 13 4	12 1 9	5 15 10^6	2 2 4^6	259 4 10
Haddington. .	Haddington . . .	100 0 0	2 19 0	78 5 11	26 11 7	30 17 6	2 14 0	9 17 9	5 13 6	13 13 11	27 6 11	298 0 5

	Dunbar	6 0 0	..	2 14 10	..	..	..	..	0 8 6	0 2 6	..	9 5 10
	N. Berwick	3 0 0	0 2 3	0 13 1	0 7 6	..	0 15 3	..	..	..	0 10 0	5 8 1
Inverness	Inverness	366 13 4	5 15 4	136 3 7	4 2 0⁶	31 7 0	27 10 0	12 15 2	9 3 0⁶	8 9 10⁶	54 4 2⁵	656 3 7
	Portree	23 0 0	0 5 10	14 9 5	..	..	2 0 11	0 3 0	0 18 8	1 5 3	5 6 5	47 9 6
	Kingussie	16 12 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 7 2	17 19 6
	Grantown	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 0 0
Kinross	Kinross	41 14 6	3 9 3	12 17 9	1 8 7	2 0 0	0 13 1	0 17 4	2 14 4	0 9 10½	2 8 10	68 13 6⁶
Kincardine	Stonehaven	81 0 0	10 0 5	26 14 6⁵	1 11 2	5 10 1	1 12 3	1 12 0	5 3 2	9 7 9⁶	4 15 2	147 6 7
	Laurencekirk	..	1 14 10	..	..	0 8 6	2 1 6	..	..	..	..	4 4 10
	Bervie	..	0 13 0	..	..	..	2 1 6	..	..	..	..	2 14 6
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	148 19 8	1 1 7⁶	56 11 4⁶	1 3 0	2 11 11	..	6 17 11	20 8 1	4 4 4⁶	7 7 1	249 5 0⁶
	Maxwelltown	15 0 0	2 16 0	1 6 6	..	4 14 2⁶	11 8 11⁶	0 1 6	0 15 0	..	0 18 2	37 0 4
	New Galloway	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0
	Gatehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Castle Douglas	6 0 0	..	1 0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0 3
	Creetown	3 0 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 4 4
Lanark	Anderston	24 13 6	0 7 0	6 7 7	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 9	3 7 0	34 16 10
	Airdrie	41 4 0	..	5 0 2	..	..	..	4 8 2	1 4 0	..	17 10 0	69 6 4
	Calton	22 8 6	0 4 9	8 1 1⁶	..	5 18 0⁶	5 16 0	1 10 0	2 3 1³	3 0 10³	3 8 4	52 10 8⁶
	Glasgow	2,654 5 9	270 15 1	2,357 14 11	188 14 2	661 7 9	245 19 7	323 4 2	236 0 4	282 1 7	909 13 11	8,129 17 3
	Douglas	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 10 0	17 10 0
	Broomielaw	0 12 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 17 6	2 10 0
	Glasgow Police Prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 17 6	1 17 6
	Gorbals	24 11 9	1 14 7	12 7 3	..	..	..	..	0 8 7⁶	..	7 0 7	46 2 9⁶
	Hamilton	254 5 10	9 14 5⁶	167 12 6⁶	3 16 6	41 12 8	0 14 0	38 6 8⁹	19 12 9	16 9 1⁹	114 7 6⁹	666 12 2
	Lanark	194 2 0	16 19 8⁶	78 3 1⁶	..	27 3 0	8 9 10⁶	12 1 5⁶	15 14 4⁶	11 3 1⁶	93 12 4³	457 9 0³
	Rutherglen	12 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	15 13 0
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	136 1 3	27 1 7	84 15 2	..	15 11 11	6 11 4	13 4 6	11 7 5	28 19 9	15 7 8	339 0 7
	Bathgate	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0
	Queensferry	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0
Nairn	Nairn	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney & Zetland	Kirkwall	93 13 11	1 4 4	17 11 8⁶	..	2 8 8⁶	0 12 0	0 12 5⁶	0 9 2	2 3 2	5 2 5⁹	123 17 11³
	Lerwick	No return, owing to irregularity of mails.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	58 8 0	13 18 9	37 11 1⁹	0 4 7	6 13 10⁶	3 10 0	2 7 11³	11 3 7	2 7 9	2 0 11	138 6 6⁶
Perth	Perth	313 10 10	22 0 11	316 12 11	..	32 11 2	2 14 10	40 5 3	47 9 3⁶	16 17 7	10 16 5	802 19 2⁶
	Dunblane	18 0 0	..	9 10 9⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 5 0	77 15 9⁶
	Blairgowrie	4 0 0	..	2 19 3	..	..	5 11 3	..	..	..	1 4 0	13 14 6
	Culross	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 8	2 0 8
	Crieff	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 1 10	7 1 10
	Kincardine	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 3	2 0 3
	Coupar Angus	1 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 8 7	2 18 7
Renfrew	Paisley	414 7 0	45 5 2	484 12 4	8 6 0	81 6 7	32 17 8	42 6 4	57 4 4	74 11 5	42 4 10	1,283 1 8
	Greenock	219 14 1⁶	9 15 0	149 5 10	0 5 0	14 3 2	8 4 5	18 12 7	13 4 0	17 7 10	15 12 11	466 4 10⁶
	Port Glosgow	18 4 0	0 19 6	20 8 6	1 9 6	..	1 11 6	0 11 1	2 5 6	5 5 1	7 2 0	57 16 8
	Renfrew	10 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 4	0 1 0	..	0 0 10	0 1 2	0 9 3	0 10 5	0 6 6	12 5 6
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	219 10 11	144 7 11	205 5 10	7 5 0	54 6 10	60 8 9	16 19 10	62 9 0	..	36 5 7	806 19 8
	Kelso	..	..	3 17 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 6	4 13 6
Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	24 0 0	3 18 10	26 12 8	..	25 18 9	..	1 2 2⁶	2 17 6	10 7 2	16 14 10⁶	111 12 0
	Tain	31 7 0	0 5 0	13 17 6	..	21 16 3	1 3 4	..	1 19 1	2 9 10	9 7 3	82 5 3
	Cromarty	10 0 0	..	5 2 4	0 1 0	..	..	..	0 1 0	0 2 0	21 18 8	37 5 0
	Fortrose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stornoway	15 0 0	..	14 5 2	..	..	..	0 3 6	..	0 14 0	..	30 2 8
Selkirk	Selkirk	67 10 0	19 18 6	24 15 11⁹	1 4 3	19 17 6⁶	4 0 0	..	8 7 10	2 11 6⁵	190 7 5	338 13 0⁹
Stirling	Stirling	145 9 7	45 18 0	286 13 3	1 18 5	84 4 4⁹	16 5 0	7 16 10	32 6 3³	19 5 0	53 7 8	693 4 5
	Falkirk	19 18 6⁶	1 2 11	31 3 2⁶	..	..	1 2 0	1 9 10⁶	0 15 5	3 18 3	2 6 3	61 16 5⁶
Sutherland	Dornoch	63 2 0	6 11 11	38 19 11	8 19 4	14 19 2⁶	2 8 0	0 7 4	4 4 0	5 5 0	18 2 11⁶	164 17 11
Wigtown	Stranraer	126 0 0	2 4 1⁶	32 1 6	0 1 3	5 5 2	..	2 6 8	10 15 0	1 8 6	6 13 6⁶	186 15 9
	Wigtown	61 0 0	0 15 1	23 4 5	..	15 19 9⁶	2 14 0	4 11 11⁶	5 18 8	4 18 2⁶	11 0 7	130 2 8⁶
	Stranraer Police	6 10 0	..	1 0 6⁶	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	..	..	7 18 6⁶
	Whithorn	9 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 2 0
		12,295 6 10⁹	1,332 16 7⁹	9,386 6 11	546 4 3	2,437 5 8⁶	610 9 4³	1,094 6 11	1,182 15 10	1,071 1 0	3,072 9 3⁹	33,029 2 9

III.—Statement of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in the several Prisons in Scotland in the Years ended 30th June, 1841, and 30th June, 1842, with their Average Annual Cost per Head for Food and other ordinary Personal Charges, and of their Annual Earnings.

Name of County.	Name of Prison.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1841.											In the Year ended 30th June, 1842.									
		Average Daily Number in Custody.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	Cooking and Washing.	Total of these.	Average Annual Earnings per Head.	Average Daily Number in Custody.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	Cooking and Washing.	Total of these.	Average Annual Earnings per Head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Nos. dec.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Nos. dec.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen.	Aberdeen	131·411	4 3 11	1 5 2	0 8 5	0 18 5	0 17 5	0 14 2	8 7 6	4 5 3	98·460	4 7 3	0 16 3	0 2 2	0 18 5	1 6 6	0 13 5	8 4 0	5 10 8
Argyll	Inveraray	8·269	6 8 3	0 12 9^{6}	0 6 3	0 1 3	0 18 5^{6}	1 8 4^{6}	9 15 4^{6}	0 4 2	11·663	4 14 11^{9}	1 4 3^{6}	0 5 1^{3}	0 19 9^{3}	1 0 1^{6}	0 19 8	9 3 11^{3}	2 3 0^{6}
	Campbelltown	5·849	6 11 4^{3}	..	0 6 8^{9}	0 0 7^{3}	0 17 11^{9}	0 19 3	8 15 11	..	4·923	5 15 8	2 6 8^{6}	0 1 11^{6}	0 3 2^{6}	1 4 6	2 9 0^{3}	12 1 0^{6}	..
	Tobermory	0·263	12 3 4	..	..	..	..	2 2 5^{6}	14 5 9^{6}	..	0·200	12 3 4	..	..	..	3 15 0	10 4 2	26 2 6	..
Ayr	Ayr	35·500	5 6 8	1 18 6	0 10 1	0 7 0	0 8 8	0 4 10	8 15 9	5 6 3	45·500	5 14 4^{6}	1 9 3^{6}	0 9 1	0 12 1^{6}	0 7 3	0 5 0	8 17 1^{8}	2 6 2
Banff	Banff	10·890	9 9 7	0 2 4	1 12 2	0 6 2^{9}	0 9 1	0 7 10^{9}	12 7 3^{6}	1 2 9^{9}	8·884	9 8 5^{6}	1 18 9^{3}	0 1 4^{3}	0 9 4^{6}	0 15 2^{6}	0 12 7^{6}	13 5 11^{6}	1 10 5
Berwick	Greenlaw	8·931	6 19 10	0 7 2^{9}	3 9 11^{9}	0 10 1	1 9 7^{6}	0 12 4^{9}	13 9 1^{9}	0 7 10	6·202	6 11 10^{6}	2 6 8	1 2 2	0 14 3	2 13 4^{6}	1 12 2	15 0 6	1 4 1
Bute	Rothesay	3·556	6 8 7^{6}	0 19 7^{3}	0 2 1^{3}	0 11 7	1 17 7^{3}	0 9 11	10 9 5^{3}	1 17 5	3·197	4 4 6^{6}	1 1 10	0 2 6	0 17 6	1 15 5	0 8 5^{6}	8 10 3	1 1 1^{9}
Clackmannan	Alloa	Return incomplete.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	3·610	5 7 2	4 12 6	1 9 3	0 8 11	3 11 2	0 6 2	15 15 2	2 10 2	3·558	5 2 3	0 5 10	1 7 0	1 4 7	2 15 0	0 5 6	11 5 6	2 17 1
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	12·333	5 18 0^{9}	0 3 11	..	..	..	..	6 1 11^{9}	0 1 9^{6}	16·276	4 15 2	1 7 10	0 12 8^{6}	0 13 6^{9}	0 12 7^{3}	0 12 6	8 14 4^{6}	2 18 8
Dumfries	Dumfries	30·500	5 1 7^{9}	1 6 11^{9}	0 0 5^{3}	0 8 9	0 16 0^{9}	0 12 1^{6}	8 6 0^{6}	1 16 5	39·666	4 5 6^{9}	1 4 6^{6}	0 4 9^{3}	0 6 9^{9}	0 17 2^{6}	0 9 10	7 8 9^{8}	1 4 4
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	431·003	4 1 6^{2}	1 7 6^{10}	0 6 10	0 8 5^{6}	0 9 9^{5}	0 9 9^{5}	6 14 4^{11}	1 4 2^{4}	505·008	4 4 8	1 7 11^{9}	See Note in column No. 6.	0 8 8^{9}	0 7 8^{11}	0 9 7^{3}	6 18 8^{8}	1 15 10^{3}
	Edinburgh Lock-up.	13·817	4 13 7^{6}	0 0 8^{5}	It has been found impracticable to distinguish the expenditure of bedding from that for clothing with any approach to accuracy.	0 6 9^{5}	0 18 11^{6}	0 18 2^{8}	6 18 3^{6}	..	13·230	4 2 10	0 0 4		0 8 10^{8}	0 17 0	0 16 11^{2}	6 5 11^{10}	..
	Edinburgh Police Prison.	61·363	4 3 9^{10}	..		0 7 11^{5}	0 8 6^{8}	0 0 11^{7}	5 1 3^{6}	..	38·425	4 0 0^{1}	..		0 16 4^{8}	0 10 0^{2}	0 1 1^{2}	5 7 6^{1}	..
	Leith Police Prison.	2·781	4 9 7^{6}	0 16 6^{9}		..	..	0 4 10^{3}	5 11 2^{5}	..	3·543	3 19 9^{9}	..		0 16 11^{3}	0 12 5	0 3 6^{4}	5 12 8^{4}	..
	Musselburgh	0·715	4 11 3	2 17 8^{3}	..	..	1 6 6^{10}	..	8 15 6^{1}	..	0·381	4 11 3	..		0 13 1^{6}	1 16 8^{11}	0 0 7^{10}	7 1 9^{3}	..
	Dalkeith	0·481	4 11 3	..	..	..	0 11 5^{2}	..	5 2 8^{3}	..	0·104	4 11 3	..		..	..	..	4 11 3	..
Elgin	Elgin	4·005	7 12 1	1 2 9^{9}	0 7 7^{3}	0 5 0^{2}	1 5 4^{3}	2 10 9	13 3 7^{5}	2 14 6	6·279	5 1 9	1 10 5	..	0 5 1	1 0 3^{4}	1 18 0^{8}	9 15 7	2 15 2
	Forres	0·156	7 12 0	..	..	..	..	0 5 0	7 17 0	..	0·504	7 12 0	..	..	0 5 0^{2}	1 18 6^{3}	0 5 0	10 0 0^{6}	..
Fife	Cupar	18·500	7 7 10	3 1 1	1 18 2^{6}	0 6 11^{3}	0 14 3	0 16 5^{3}	14 4 9^{3}	1 2 6^{3}	19·750	5 5 2^{9}	1 2 3^{6}	0 13 11	0 13 2^{6}	0 18 10^{6}	0 18 4^{6}	9 11 9	1 8 6^{6}
	Dunfermline	14·000	4 15 1^{6}	3 11 8^{6}	0 13 5^{6}	0 2 9^{6}	0 5 4	0 4 6^{6}	9 12 11^{6}	..	15·160	4 18 1^{3}	0 8 10^{9}	1 4 0	0 7 11^{3}	0 8 9^{6}	..	7 7 9	3 1 9^{3}
	Kirkaldy	19·845	4 13 2	2 3 10	2 11 10	0 6 4	0 5 9	0 9 0	10 9 11	1 9 5	20·676	5 5 6	0 15 1	0 3 4	0 13 4	0 8 2	0 4 0	7 9 5	2 8 0
Forfar	Arbroath	13·353	6 3 8	0 1 6^{6}	0 16 10	0 0 3^{6}	0 1 4^{6}	0 5 11	7 9 7^{6}	..	11·832	4 17 3	1 15 3	0 4 2^{6}	0 6 0	0 19 2	0 17 10	8 19 10^{6}	0 14 9^{6}
	Brechin	4·598	5 19 7^{3}	0 7 6^{6}	..	..	0 1 2^{6}	0 1 11^{6}	6 10 3^{9}	..	2·323	4 12 7^{6}	..	..	0 5 11	0 8 11^{6}	0 1 8^{6}	5 9 2^{6}	..
	Dundee	127·612	3 19 11	1 12 7	0 6 6	0 4 7	0 5 9	0 6 4	6 15 8	4 15 8	136·885	3 18 6	0 17 8	0 5 5	0 5 7	0 6 2	0 8 8	6 2 0	4 6 3
	Forfar	10·500	6 3 10^{3}	..	0 13 6	0 4 4	0 6 10^{3}	0 4 6^{9}	7 13 1^{3}	..	4·500	5 2 6	5 16 8	..	0 14 11	..	0 9 11^{9}	12 4 0^{9}	..
	Montrose	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·750	5 19 8^{3}	1 19 0^{6}	0 11 11	0 11 3^{3}	1 0 7	0 9 10^{3}	10 12 4^{3}	..
Haddington	Haddington	15·777	6 8 4	0 0 7^{6}	0 0 9	0 7 1^{6}	0 12 7^{9}	1 2 2^{6}	8 18 8^{6}	..	16·504	4 14 10^{6}	1 17 5	0 3 3^{3}	0 12 0	0 6 10^{3}	0 16 7	8 11 0	2 11 0^{9}
	Carried forward																		

III.—Statement of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners—*continued.*

Name of County.	Name of Prison.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1841.										In the Year ended 30th June, 1842.									
		Average Daily Number in Custody.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	Cooking and Washing.	Total of these.	Average Annual Earnings per Head.		Average Daily Number in Custody.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	Cooking and Washing.	Total of these.	Average Annual Earnings per Head.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	Brought forward	Nos. dec.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		Nos. dec.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Inverness. .	Inverness . ..	27·035	5 9 10	0 5 9	0 5 3	0 8 2	0 7 11	0 9 4	7 6 3	1 5 6		27·421	4 12 0	1 2 10	1 0 0	0 9 4	0 6 8	0 6 2	7 17 0	1 16 9	
Kinross . .	Kinross . . .	0·758	5 3 10^{6}	0 7 6^{3}	0 0 6	0 0 4^{6}	0 2 4^{6}	0 0 8^{3}	5 15 4	..		1·900	6 16 10^{6}	0 1 9^{9}	0 0 7^{1}	0 0 9^{11}	0 2 5^{11}	0 0 5^{5}	7 2 11^{11}	0 3 8	
Kincardine .	Stonehaven . .	4·000	6 11 5^{3}	1 6 6^{6}	0 11 0	0 1 11	0 12 7^{9}	1 10 3^{6}	10 13 10	0 17 0^{9}		4·056	5 12 6^{6}	1 3 2	0 6 9^{6}	0 6 9	1 1 8^{6}	1 19 6^{5}	10 10 6	1 3 0	
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright .	13·528	4 14 10^{6}	2 12 6^{9}	4 10 11^{3}	0 3 3	1 0 8^{2}	0 15 9^{3}	13 18 1^{9}	1 4 1^{9}		10·857	5 4 2^{3}	0 4 9^{6}	..	0 12 8^{3}	1 17 7	0 7 9^{3}	8 7 1	1 13 10^{9}	
Lanark . .	Anderston . .	1·000	3 3 8	..	..	..	..	0 1 9	3 5 5	..		1·254	5 1 11	..	..	..	..	0 1 5	5 3 4	..	
	Airdrie . . .	1·416	3 10 8^{9}	0 14 1^{5}	..	3 2 3^{1}	0 16 11^{3}	..	8 4 0^{9}	..		0·947	5 5 9^{3}	..	..	4 13 1	1 5 4	..	11 7 2^{3}	..	
	Calton . . .	3·460	3 6 11	0 1 0^{5}	1 0 4^{5}	0 8 8	0 16 0^{9}	0 11 9^{10}	6 4 11	0 7 5		2·400	3 7 1^{1}	2 9 0^{4}	2 8 4	0 12 6	0 17 11	1 5 4^{1}	11 0 2	0 6 0	
	Glasgow . . .	479·700	4 8 1^{5}	1 10 10^{8}	0 17 9^{8}	0 13 11^{2}	0 8 0^{9}	0 14 7^{9}	8 13 6	3 18 8		531·551	4 8 8^{4}	1 4 11^{5}	0 9 2^{4}	0 12 1^{2}	0 8 11^{5}	0 10 7^{2}	7 14 6	2 19 9	
	Gorbals . . .	6·512	3 0 10^{5}	..	..	..	..	0 2 9^{9}	3 3 7^{9}	..		4·126	2 19 11^{6}	..	..	..	..	0 0 2^{5}	3 0 2	..	
	Lanark . . .	13·250	6 14 10^{8}	3 1 2	2 5 4^{9}	0 12 8^{6}	0 15 4^{8}	0 6 0^{3}	13 15 2^{2}	0 14 4		16·000	4 17 8	1 14 0	0 10 7^{4}	0 15 1	0 19 8	0 14 0	9 11 0^{9}	1 13 10^{6}	
	Hamilton . .	24·000	6 17 2^{9}	3 18 10^{5}	0 7 8^{5}	0 1 8	0 9 11^{5}	0 1 7^{9}	11 17 1	2 10 3^{9}		31·561	5 6 2^{9}	1 5 10^{9}	0 0 5^{3}	1 4 3^{5}	0 12 5^{3}	0 10 5^{2}	8 19 8^{9}	2 10 1^{6}	
Linlithgow .	Linlithgow . .	15·528	6 11 11^{8}	1 7 8^{1}	0 7 4^{4}	0 7 4	0 8 2^{7}	0 13 2	9 15 8^{4}	0 19 0^{11}		12·342	6 17 4	1 5 3^{1}	0 10 7^{8}	1 1 5	0 18 5	2 6 11^{6}	13 0 0^{3}	1 14 3^{1}	
Nairn . .	Nairn . . .	No return.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall . . .	6·833	Return incomplete.		..	..	..	..	..	..		2·782	6 6 5	0 17 6	0 4 3^{9}	0 4 5^{6}	0 3 3^{6}	0 15 6	8 11 5^{9}	1 11 0	
	Lerwick . . .	No return, owing to irregularity of mails.			..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Peebles . .	Peebles . . .	5·400	7 4 8	1 2 2^{6}	0 11 1^{3}	0 5 1^{9}	1 13 1^{6}	0 8 6	11 4 9	1 5 11		6·153	6 2 1	1 1 9	0 11 4^{6}	0 7 9^{6}	1 16 4	0 7 9	10 7 1	1 12 8	
Perth . . .	Perth . . .	67·134	4 5 9^{9}	1 15 8^{9}	0 18 3	0 5 8	0 9 7^{9}	0 7 3	8 2 4^{3}	1 17 8		71·833	4 8 1^{9}	0 0 9^{6}	0 0 9^{3}	0 11 2^{3}	0 13 2^{6}	0 4 8^{3}	5 18 9^{9}	1 15 2^{3}	
Renfrew . .	Paisley . . .	129·000	3 9 11^{3}	0 11 9^{4}	0 6 2^{3}	0 5 1	0 8 0	0 10 8^{9}	5 11 8^{7}	3 2 2		123·000	3 18 9^{7}	0 13 2^{8}	0 5 4^{2}	0 6 10^{7}	0 9 3^{8}	0 12 1^{6}	6 5 8^{2}	1 16 1	
	Greenock . .	22·000	5 15 2^{8}	2 10 11^{10}	0 6 3^{6}	0 3 6^{9}	1 0 5^{2}	0 14 8^{9}	10 11 2^{8}	1 14 9		28·501	5 4 9^{2}	0 9 11^{3}	0 5 9^{3}	0 13 0^{10}	0 9 3^{2}	0 12 2^{5}	7 15 0^{1}	1 18 5	
	Port Glasgow .	3·389	5 18 0^{4}	..	0 10 9^{10}	0 4 4^{10}	0 13 5^{1}	0 19 5^{6}	8 6 1^{1}	..		3·611	5 13 1^{6}	..	0 8 8^{8}	0 3 0^{10}	0 12 7^{2}	1 9 1^{3}	8 6 7^{5}	..	
	Renfrew. . .	0·219	4 19 2^{10}	..	..	0 13 3^{8}	3 1 7^{1}	3 6 4^{2}	12 0 5^{9}	..		0·055	9 8 7	..	0 15 2^{6}	1 1 3^{6}	8 8 9^{9}	9 10 1^{3}	29 4 0	..	
Ross and Cromarty.	Dingwall . .	4·060	6 16 10	..	6 9 5	0 2 11^{3}	..	0 3 10^{3}	13 13 0^{6}	..		4·081	5 11 6^{4}	6 7 1^{6}	..	0 5 5^{3}	0 13 10	2 10 9	15 8 8^{1}	0 16 6^{3}	
	Tain. . . .	3·035	9 2 6	0 11 2^{6}	1 4 8^{6}	0 2 2^{3}	0 12 8^{6}	1 8 6^{6}	13 1 10^{3}	..		1·052	9 2 6	21 14 8	1 2 2	..	1 17 0^{9}	2 7 4^{3}	36 3 9	..	
	Cromarty . .	0·326	7 16 1^{5}	..	0 19 6	..	..	..	8 15 7^{5}	..		0·457	11 8 1^{6}	..	..	..	0 0 4^{3}	0 0 8^{6}	11 9 2^{3}	..	
	Stornoway . .	2·092	6 16 10	..	..	0 1 8^{6}	..	0 6 10^{9}	7 5 1^{3}	..		2·083	6 16 10	..	..	0 1 8	..	0 6 8^{6}	7 5 2^{6}	..	
Roxburgh .	Jedburgh . .	24·166	5 18 2^{5}	0 1 0^{4}	..	0 2 8^{6}	1 10 4^{11}	..	7 12 3^{10}	..		37·666	5 9 0^{1}	1 8 10^{3}	1 12 1^{1}	0 9 0^{3}	1 13 1^{11}	..	10 12 1^{7}	..	
Selkirk . .	Selkirk . . .	No return.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3·205	8 5 4	6 4 2	1 4 11	..	2 15 11	0 17 2	19 2 6	..	
Sterling . .	Sterling . . .	61·265	5 15 10	0 16 10^{6}	0 4 7^{3}	0 3 3^{3}	0 8 5^{9}	0 6 4^{6}	7 15 5^{3}	..		49·940	5 15 7	1 13 8	0 6 6	0 3 1^{6}	0 12 11	0 7 8^{6}	8 19 6	..	
	Falkirk . . .	4·622	5 14 1	..	1 3 10^{6}	..	0 4 5^{9}	0 19 9	8 2 2^{3}	..		5·087	6 2 6	..	0 4 4	0 5 10^{6}	0 3 0^{3}	0 15 4^{6}	7 11 1^{3}	..	
Sutherland .	Dornoch . . .	1·970	10 3 0	3 10 0	0 17 0	0 8 0	0 19 0	0 16 0	16 13 0	..		3·090	10 19 0	4 16 0	0 16 0	0 3 0	1 7 0	1 14 0	19 15 0	..	
Wigtown. .	Stranraer . .	8·829	4 10 10^{3}	2 19 0^{3}	1 15 1^{9}	0 3 3^{6}	0 16 4^{6}	0 1 6	10 6 2^{6}	2 9 10		6·235	5 2 10^{6}	0 16 10^{6}	..	0 7 6	1 14 6	0 4 6^{6}	8 6 3^{6}	2 5 6	
	Wigtown . . .	4·452	8 7 5^{6}	1 14 9^{6}	2 0 2^{6}	..	0 6 11^{6}	..	12 9 5	0 15 5		3·907	5 18 10^{6}	4 1 10^{3}	0 13 10	1 3 6^{3}	1 10 4^{6}	1 5 1^{6}	14 13 7	1 2 4^{6}	
		1928·597										2042·536									

Appendix. No. XIII.

IV.—View of the Profits from Prisoners' Labour in the several Prisons in Scotland in the Years ended 30th June, 1841, and 30th June, 1842, respectively.

Name of County.	Name of Prison.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1841.				In the Year ended 30th June, 1842.				
		Gross Profits of Labour in Prison.	Payments therefrom to Prisoners.		Available Net Profits carried to Credit of General Fund for current Expenses.	Gross Profits of Labour in Prison.	Payments therefrom to Prisoners.		Available Net Profits carried to Credit of General Fund for current Expenses.	
			Convicted.	Untried. Civil.			Convicted.	Untried. Civil.		
1	2	3	4	5 6	7	1	2	3 4	5	
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	£. s. d. 560 0 3	£. s. d. 21 1 5	£. s. d. 12 10 11	£. s. d. 519 3 8	£. s. d. 545 1 9	£. s. d. 79 9 3	£. s. d. 39 4 3	£. s. d. 410 5 6	* A loss of 6s. 7⅚d. has arisen on the labour account for the year ended June, 1841.
Inveraray	Inveraray	1 15 0	..	..	1 15 0	25 2 2½	1 3 2¼	4 13 0	18 9 4	
Ayr	Ayr	188 5 11		16 7 8	171 18 3	107 10 9		16 6 0	91 4 9	
Banff	Banff	13 7 5	0 6 6⅚	1 0 5⅚ ..	12 0 5	19 14 3⅚	0 13 0⅚	2 15 0⅜ 0 10 8	15 15 6⅜	† A loss of £11. 3s. 11d. has arisen upon the labour account for the year ended June, 1842. It has been occasioned by a great depreciation of the value of stockings manufactured before they could be disposed of, together with a too expensive superintendence of the weaving department, and other charges connected with it. The raw material is not now purchased by the County Board, but taken in from manufacturers to be worked up at the current rates of labour.
Berwick	Greenlaw	Return incomplete.	..	.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	
Bute	Rothesay	6 13 1	1 1 6	.. ..	5 11 7	3 8 2	..	.. ..	3 8 2	
Clackmannan	Alloa	No labour.	..	.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	
Caithness	Wick	9 4 9	..	0 3 3 ..	9 1 6	14 11 4	0 5 0	4 3 0⅜ ..	10 3 3⅜	
Dumbarton	Dumbarton*	1 5 4⅚	1 12 0	.. ..	..	41 10 10	1 19 0	8 3 0 0 12 0	30 16 10	
Dumfries	Dumfries	55 12 6	2 5 6	1 5 0 ..	52 2 0	48 4 4	1 6 6	2 9 0 ..	44 8 10	
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	521 6 11	2 13 1⅚	0 1 1 ..	518 12 8⅚	905 4 11⅜	31 3 5⅚	1 0 2⅚ ..	873 1 3⅜	
Elgin	Elgin	10 17 5⅚	..	0 5 0 ..	10 12 5⅚	17 6 5	2 0 0	0 10 6 ..	14 15 11	
Fife	Cupar	30 16 9	0 14 0	.. ..	30 2 9	101 15 4	24 18 9	.. ..	76 16 7	
	Dunfermline	..	..	.. ..	..	49 18 9	6 9 10	3 13 11 ..	39 15 0	
	Kirkaldy	34 11 7⅚	5 3 3⅚	.. ..	29 8 4	193 14 6	19 3 4	.. ..	174 11 2	
Forfar	Dundee	633 18 5	19 13 4	3 6 7 0 0 8	610 17 10	670 14 6	18 0 0	62 6 2 ..	590 8 4	
	Forfar	No labour.	..	.. ..	..	3 18 1	..	3 18 1 ..	..	
	Arbroath	1 16 3⅚	..	.. ..	1 16 3⅚	8 16 4⅚	0 0 10⅚	6 17 8⅚ ..	1 17 9⅚	
	Montrose	No profit from labour.		.. ..	..	49 5 7	12 17 6	0 4 10 ..	36 3 3	
Haddington	Haddington	No return made as to labour.		.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	
Inverness	Inverness	36 13 4	2 1 6	.. ..	34 11 10	55 13 0	0 18 11	4 0 0 0 5 11	50 8 2	
Kinross	Kinross	No labour.	..	.. ..	..	7 1 1	0 3 10	0 3 6 ..	6 13 9	
Kincardine	Stonehaven	4 0 5⅚	0 5 0	0 7 5⅚ ..	3 8 3	7 11 5	0 5 6	2 2 8 ..	5 3 3	
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	16 6 8⅚	0 7 3	.. ..	15 19 5⅚	18 1 10	1 1 7⅚	.. ..	16 19 2⅚	
Lanark	Glasgow	1,694 12 10	60 19 0	14 0 1 ..	1,619 13 9	1,389 1 0	86 17 1	57 1 3 ..	1,245 2 8	
	Calton	1 5 8	..	.. ..	1 5 8	0 13 6⅜	..	.. ..	0 13 6⅚	
	Lanark	14 0 2⅚	..	4 9 7⅜ ..	9 10 6⅜	41 8 7	10 0 0	4 6 5⅜ ..	27 2 1⅜	
	Hamilton	60 7 6⅚	..	.. ..	60 7 6⅚	89 18 3	4 4 7⅚	6 8 11 0 1 9	79 2 11⅚	
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	26 16 9	5 14 2⅚	9 2 2 ..	12 0 4	39 13 11	6 12 3⅚	14 10 6 ..	18 11 1	
Nairn	Nairn	No return.	..	.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	Return incomplete.		.. ..	..	6 5 5	0 1 3	1 1 11 ..	5 2 3	
	Lerwick	No return, owing to irregularity of mails.		.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	
Peebles	Peebles	7 6 6	0 6 6	.. ..	7 0 0	12 4 0	2 2 11	.. ..	10 1 1	
Perth	Perth	131 2 6⅚	4 18 6	.. ..	126 4 0⅚	171 10 2⅚	9 11 3	14 3 7⅚ ..	147 15 4	
Renfrew	Paisley	396 8 7	12 15 3	26 10 5 ..	357 2 11	208 5 4	6 13 11	15 17 8 1 5 0	184 8 9	
	Greenock	38 5 2	6 11 5	.. ..	31 13 9	54 5 6	3 17 7⅜	18 13 11⅚ ..	31 13 11	
Roxburgh	Jedburgh†	No profit from labour.		.. ..	..	6 3 3	15 14 4	1 11 3 0 1 7	..	
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	No labour.	..	.. ..	..	3 14 5⅚	0 7 0	.. ..	3 7 5⅚	
Selkirk	Selkirk	Return incomplete.		.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	
Stirling	Stirling	No labour.	..	.. ..	..	Labour in prison, but no profit realized.				
Sutherland	Dornoch	1 1 0	..	.. ..	1 1 0	7 11 9	..	.. ..	7 11 9	
Wigtown	Stranraer	21 19 10	..	.. ..	21 19 10	14 5 7	..	0 2 0 ..	14 3 7	
	Wigtown	3 8 6⅚	..	.. ..	3 8 6⅚	4 11 6	..	.. 0 4 1½	4 7 4⅚	

—Abstract of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, chargeable on the Special Fund for Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons, for the Years ended 30th June, 1841, and 30th June, 1842, respectively.

Name of County.	Name of Prison.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1841.				Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1842.			
		On Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	Total.	On Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen.	Aberdeen	1,072 10 11½	..	..	1,072 10 11½	117 15 5	..	..	1,202 0 5
	Peterhead	..	..	..	..	1,084 5 0			
Argyll	Inveraray	182 8 1	..	..	182 8 1	60 16 5	..	..	60 16 5
Ayr	Ayr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banff	Banff	56 14 6				12 9 6			
	Keith	53 4 8	..	..	203 9 2	162 7 6	..	..	324 6 6
	Abercherder	93 10 0				148 8 6			
	Cullen	..				1 1 0			
Berwick	Greenlaw	..	..	..	..	164 18 3			
	Dunse	..	..	..	..	390 0 0			
	Lauder	..	..	..	..	200 0 0			
	Earlstown	..	..	..	..	150 0 0	..	..	951 8 1
	Coldstream	..	..	..	..	26 4 10			
	Aytoun	..	..	..	..	20 5 0			
Bute	Rothesay	31 18 11	..	..	31 18 11	..	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	68 5 5	..	..	68 5 5	..	..	..	..
Clackmannan	Alloa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	104 19 6	0 19 9	..	105 19 3	624 4 2	26 8 10	..	719 5 5
	Kirkintillock	..				68 12 5			
Dumfries	Dumfries	29 18 0	..	0 3 6	310 1 6	21 2 11	..	..	21 2 11
	Annan	280 0 0				..			
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	..	..	..	..	347 16 0			
	Musselburgh	..	..	..	..	1 6 0	0 4 11	0 16 3	356 9 2
	Dalkeith	..	..	..	..	6 6 0			
Elgin	Elgin	..	..	..	..	1,378 3 1	..	..	1,378 3 1
Fife	Cupar	16 4 8½				273 15 5			
	St. Andrew's	0 10 5				..			
	Dunfermline	149 15 2				53 19 0			
	Kirkaldy	81 3 7	5 0 0	..	252 13 10½	..	14 0 6	..	342 8 11
	Falkland	..				0 10 6			
	Auchtermuchty	..				0 3 6			
Forfar	Dundee	106 7 7½				88 10 5⁶			
	Forfar	3 11 8½				9 0 5			
	Arbroath	6 12 7				12 12 0½			
	Brechin	0 5 6	..	..	159 17 11	2 12 6	..	..	229 15 8¾
	Montrose	29 2 6				5 19 1			
	Coupar Angus	13 18 0				..			
	Carnoustie	..				111 1 3			
Haddington	Haddington	..	..	0 3 6	4 3 6	31 7 8	..	0 3 6	36 1 9
	Dunbar & North Berwick.	4 0 0				4 10 7			
Inverness	Inverness	130 15 2	..	..	130 15 2	..	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	..				396 8 9½			
	Laurencekirk	100 0 0	..	..	100 0 0	110 5 7	7 1 9	..	696 18 11
	Bervie	..				183 2 9½			
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	23 9 6	..	..	23 9 6	365 5 0½	4 4 1	..	369 9 1½
Lanark	Glasgow North Prison.	261 5 2				485 11 4			
	Glasgow South Prison.	157 15 11				200 0 0			
	Hamilton	520 8 4	..	..	1,070 18 9	600 13 6	..	..	1,401 4 0
	Lanark	122 5 0				108 11 5			
	Rutherglen	9 4 4				..			
	Gorbals	..				6 7 9			
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	94 0 7	..	..	94 0 7	..	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	No return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall	7 16 5	..	..	7 16 5	0 1 6	..	..	0 1 6
	Lerwick	No return, owing to irregularity of mails.				..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	20 13 0	..	..	20 13 0	6 19 8	..	..	6 19 8
Perth	Perth	317 0 1½				94 0 9½			
	Dunblane	..				391 16 7			
	Coupar Angus	14 7 0	2 7 4	0 9 1	342 7 4½	..	..	0 1 9	494 13 10½
	Dunkeld	1 5 6				0 4 9			
	Blairgowrie	6 18 4				8 3 0			
	Crieff	..				0 7 0			
Renfrew	Paisley	180 15 3				229 0 1			
	Greenock	71 8 6				50 5 6			
	Port Glasgow	9 3 6	..	..	371 4 3	1 9 6	..	..	280 15 1
	Renfrew	4 3 0				..			
	Pollockshaws	5 14 0				..			
Roxburgh	Hawick	..	..	..	..	124 17 0	..	2 5 0	127 2 0
Ross and Cromarty.	Tain	132 6 8	..	..	132 6 8	..	..	..	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	..	..	..	..	2,156 7 1	..	..	2,156 7 1
Sutherland	Dornoch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Stranraer	12 12 10				1 17 1½			
	Wigtown	4 14 9	..	..	17 7 7	2 4 6	.	..	4 7 7½
	Glenluce	..				0 6 0			
	Total	4,593 4 8⁶	8 7 1	0 16 1	4,702 7 10⁶	11,104 10 8³	52 0 1	3 6 6	11,159 17 3³

* The total expense of the alterations and additions on Ayr Prison, contracted for in May 1842, will amount t[o] above 1,000*l.*; and three Lock-up Houses were contracted for in July, for the sum of 644*l.*

Appendix.

No. XIV.

No. XIV.

ABSTRACT of the Expenditure, under the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, for the General Prison at Perth, chargeable on the fund for Current Annual Expenses, in the year ended 31st December, 1842.

	£.	s.	d.
1. Training Officers	48	15	5^{6}
2. Salaries and wages of Officers	2,006	15	8^{6}
3. Uniform of Officers	85	14	2
4. Bibles and other books, registers, stationery, and printing	167	10	5
5. Prison diet	1,058	7	1^{6}
6. Contingent alimentary charges	25	18	7^{6}
7. Medicines	45	2	0
8. Clothing	776	2	5
9. Bedding	706	16	9^{6}
10. Lighting prison	227	9	4^{6}
11. Lighting Officer's houses and outhouses	44	12	4
12. Fuel	362	18	5^{6}
13. Cooking and washing	62	12	3
14. Materials for work, implements, tools, and carriages of goods	907	5	9^{6}
15. Expenses of transmission of prisoners to General Prison	450	0	0
16. Travelling expenses of prisoners from General Prison to their usual place of residence	12	18	3
17. Prisoners, for overwork	1	3	0
18. Current repairs on buildings	56	0	9
19. Labour in prison services not otherwise classified	291	13	0
20. General contingent charges	281	14	6
Total	£7,619	10	5

VIEW of the Outlay connected with the Prisoners' Labour, and of the Returns therefrom, in the General Prison at Perth, in the year ended 31st December, 1842.

Debtor.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. To outlay this year for materials, implements of labour, carriage of goods, &c., including prison labour on implements	907	5	9^{6}			
Sum of Debit				907	5	9^{6}

Creditor.

I. By Returns this year:						
1. Sales and deliveries of work to purchasers and employers	499	17	9^{6}			
2. Earnings rated to prisoners employed in prison services	444	9	3			
Sum of these	944	7	0^{6}			
II. By value of undisposed-of goods and materials, and implements of labour, on hand at 31st December, 1842, carried to next year's account	639	2	5			
Sum of the Credit.				1583	9	5^{6}
Balance, being gross profits this year				676	3	8
Payment therefrom to convicted prisoners				1	3	0
Balance, being available nett profit this year				£675	0	8

STATEMENT of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in the General Prison at Perth, in the year ended 31st December, 1842, with their average Annual Cost per head for Food and other ordinary personal charges, and of their average Annual Earnings.

Prison.	In the Year 1842.																											
	Average Daily Number in Custody.	Average Yearly Cost per Head for																								Average Annual Earnings per Head.		
		Prison Diet.			Clothing.			Bedding.			Lighting.			Fuel.			Cooking and Washing.			Total of these.								
	Nos. dec.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
General Prison	299·116	4	14	4	3	8	3	3	3	10	1	0	3	1	4	3	0	5	5	13	15	6	3	0	3			

No. XV.

TABLE of the whole Assessments imposed in the Year 1842, on the several Counties in Scotland, and Burghs situated therein, for the purposes of the Prisons Act; and apportionment of such Assessments among the several landward parts of Counties and Burghs.

Counties, and Royal Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	Population.	Assessment of £2,000 under § 35, for Building the General Prison, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		Assessment of £10,000 under § 36, for Building, &c., Local Prisons, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		Additions to ordinary Maximum Assessment under § 36, for Building, &c., Local Prisons; and the apportionment of such additions for the Year 1842 under § 39.		Assessment fixed and determined by and on behalf of County Prison Boards under § 38, for Current Expenses, and apportionment thereof under § 39.	
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Apportionment for 1842.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Aberdeen	..	146 19 7	..	734 17 11	..	..	..	2,000 0 0	..
Landward part	113,878	..	94 4 4	..	471 1 8	..	..	..	1,282 0 10
Aberdeen	56,843	..	47 0 6^{11}	..	235 2 10^{8}	..	..	..	639 18 9^{7}
Peterhead	5,500	..	4 11 0^{2}	..	22 15 0^{8}	..	..	..	61 18 4^{8}
Inverury	1,026	..	0 16 11^{9}	..	4 4 10^{8}	..	..	..	11 11 0^{2}
Kintore	404	..	0 6 8^{2}	..	1 13 5	..	..	..	4 10 11^{7}
	177,651	..	146 19 7	..	734 17 11	..	..	..	2,000 0 0
2. Argyll	..	65 12 8	..	328 3 4	..	..	..	600 0 0	..
Landward part	92,532	..	59 17 6^{10}	..	299 7 10^{4}	..	..	..	547 7 10
Campbelltown	6,400	..	4 2 10	..	20 14 2	..	..	..	37 17 2
Inveraray	1,033	..	0 13 4^{5}	..	3 6 10	..	..	..	6 2 3
Oban	1,460	..	0 18 10^{9}	..	4 14 5^{8}	..	..	..	8 12 9
	101,425	..	65 12 8	..	328 3 4	..	..	..	600 0 0
3. Ayr	..	86 17 2	..	434 5 10	..	..	..	950 0 0	..
Landward part	106,028	..	63 9 9^{4}	..	317 8 10^{8}	..	..	..	694 8 1
Ayr	14,926	..	8 18 9^{1}	..	44 13 9^{4}	..	..	..	97 15 1
Irvine	7,116	..	4 5 2^{8}	..	21 6 1^{4}	..	..	..	46 12 1
Kilmarnock	16,985	..	10 3 4^{11}	..	50 17 0^{8}	..	..	..	111 4 9
	145,055	..	86 17 2	..	434 5 10	..	..	..	950 0 0
4. Banff	..	25 15 8	..	128 18 4	..	..	..	300 0 0	..
Landward part	42,247	..	22 8 2^{8}	..	112 1 1^{4}	..	..	..	260 15 3
Banff	4,885	..	2 11 9^{11}	..	12 19 1^{8}	..	..	..	30 3 0
Cullen	1,472	..	0 15 7^{5}	..	3 18 1	..	..	..	9 1 9
	48,604	..	25 15 8	..	128 18 4	..	..	..	300 0 0
5. Berwick	..	19 19 2	..	..	..	..	..	290 0 0	..
Landward part	33,005	..	19 6 11^{3}	..	..	..	..	..	281 2 5
Lauder	1,043	..	0 12 2^{9}	..	..	..	..	..	8 17 7
	34,048	..	19 19 2	..	..	..	..	..	290 0 0
6. Bute	..	9 11 8	..	47 18 4	..	..	..	170 0 0	..
Landward part	9,334	..	6 6 5^{1}	..	31 12 1^{4}	..	..	..	112 2 8
Rothesay	4,817	..	3 5 2^{11}	..	16 6 2^{8}	..	..	..	57 17 4
	14,151	..	9 11 8	..	47 18 4	..	..	..	170 0 0
7. Caithness	..	24 5 2	..	121 5 10	..	..	..	200 0 0	..
Landward part	29,629	..	20 16 3^{10}	..	104 1 7	..	..	..	171 12 4
Wick	4,900	..	3 8 10^{2}	..	17 4 3	..	..	..	28 7 8
	34,529	..	24 5 2	..	121 5 10	..	..	..	200 0 0
8. Clackmannan	..	19 3 3	..	95 16 3	..	..	..	160 0 0	..
Landward part	14,729	..	19 3 3	..	95 16 3	..	..	..	160 0 0
	14,729	..	19 3 3	..	95 16 3	..	..	..	160 0 0
9. Dumbarton	..	31 11 2	..	157 15 10	..	..	..	215 0 0	..
Landward part	29,288	..	27 16 7^{4}	..	139 3 0^{8}	..	..	..	189 12 1
Dumbarton	3,923	..	3 14 6^{8}	..	18 12 9^{4}	..	..	..	25 7 11
	33,211	..	31 11 2	..	157 15 10	..	..	..	215 0 0
10. Dumfries	..	57 1 1	..	285 5 5	..	..	..	600 0 0	..
Landward part	59,442	..	45 19 5^{6}	..	229 17 3^{4}	..	..	..	483 9 4
Annan	3,100	..	2 7 11^{5}	..	11 19 9	..	..	..	25 4 3
Dumfries	8,664	..	6 14 0^{2}	..	33 10 1	..	..	..	70 9 4
Lochmaben	969	..	0 14 11^{10}	..	3 14 11^{4}	..	..	..	7 17 8
Sanquhar	1,595	..	1 4 8^{1}	..	6 3 4^{4}	..	..	..	12 19 5
	73,770	..	57 1 1	..	285 5 5	..	..	..	600 0 0
11. Edinburgh	..	292 8 6	..	1,462 2 6	..	..	..	7,000 0 0	..
Landward part	49,643	..	66 2 2	..	330 10 10	..	..	..	1,582 9 8
Edinburgh	135,594	..	180 11 4^{1}	..	902 16 8^{4}	..	..	..	4,322 7 5
Leith	24,416	..	32 10 3^{5}	..	162 11 5	..	..	..	778 6 4
Musselburgh	7,018	..	9 6 11	..	46 14 7	..	..	..	223 14 4
Portobello	2,921	..	3 17 9^{6}	..	19 8 11^{8}	..	..	..	93 2 3
	219,592	..	292 8 6	..	1,462 2 6	..	..	..	7,000 0 0

Table of the whole Assessments imposed in the Year 1842, on the several Counties in Scotland, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	Population.	Assessment of £2,000 under § 35, for Building the General Prison, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		Assessment of £10,000 under § 36 for Building, &c., Local Prisons, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		Additions to ordinary Maximum Assessment under § 36 for Building, &c., Local Prisons; and the apportionment of such additions for the Year 1842 under § 39.		Assessment fixed and determined by and on behalf of County Prison Boards under § 38, for Current Expenses, and apportionment thereof under § 39.	
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Apportionment for 1842.	Assessment.	Apportionment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
12. Elgin	..	21 3 7	. .	105 17 11	. .	. .	. .	200 0 0	. .
Landward part	25,673	. .	15 17 8^{2}	. .	79 8 5	. .	. .	. .	149 19 11
Elgin	5,208	. .	3 4 5^{4}	. .	16 2 2^{8}	. .	. .	. .	30 8 6
Forres	3,350	. .	2 1 5^{6}	. .	10 7 3^{4}	. .	. .	. .	19 11 5
	34,231	. .	21 3 7	. .	105 17 11	. .	. .	. .	200 0 0
13. Fife	..	90 19 6	. .	454 17 6	. .	555 11 1^{4}	. .	1,450 0 0	. .
Landward part	85,699	. .	60 10 2^{10}	. .	302 11 3	. .	369 10 8	. .	964 9 9
Anstruther Easter	1,007	. .	0 14 2^{8}	. .	3 11 1^{4}	. .	4 6 10	. .	11 6 8
Anstruther Wester	329	. .	0 4 7^{9}	. .	1 3 3	. .	1 8 4^{8}	. .	3 14 1
Auchtermuchty	1,346	. .	0 19 0^{2}	. .	4 15 0^{8}	. .	5 16 1	. .	15 3 0
Burntisland	2,026	. .	1 8 7^{4}	. .	7 3 0^{8}	. .	8 14 8^{8}	. .	22 16 0
Crail	1,311	. .	0 18 6^{2}	. .	4 12 7	. .	5 13 0^{9}	. .	14 15 1
Cupar	4,058	. .	2 17 4	. .	14 6 7	. .	17 10 0	. .	45 13 5
Dunfermline	6,939	. .	4 17 11^{11}	. .	24 9 11^{8}	. .	29 18 5	. .	78 1 11
Dysart	6,804	. .	4 16 1^{1}	. .	24 0 5^{4}	. .	29 6 9	. .	76 11 6
Earlsferry	500	. .	0 7 0^{9}	. .	1 15 3^{8}	. .	2 3 1^{6}	. .	5 12 6
Falkland	1,100	. .	0 15 6^{5}	. .	3 17 8	. .	4 14 10^{8}	. .	12 7 7
Inverkeithing	2,140	. .	1 10 2^{8}	. .	7 11 1^{4}	. .	9 4 6^{8}	. .	24 1 8
Kilrenny	1,517	. .	1 1 5^{1}	. .	5 7 1^{4}	. .	6 10 10	. .	17 1 6
Kinghorn	1,350	. .	0 19 0^{10}	. .	4 15 4	. .	5 16 5	. .	15 3 10
Kirkaldy	4,760	. .	3 7 2^{8}	. .	16 16 1^{4}	. .	20 10 5^{8}	. .	53 11 5
Newburgh	2,442	. .	1 14 5^{9}	. .	8 12 5	. .	10 10 7	. .	27 9 8
Pittenweem	1,317	. .	0 18 7^{2}	. .	4 13 0	. .	5 13 7	. .	14 16 5
St. Andrews	4,194	. .	2 19 2^{9}	. .	14 16 1^{8}	. .	18 1 9^{8}	. .	47 4 0
	128,839	. .	90 19 6	. .	454 17 6	. .	555 11 1^{4}	. .	1,450 0 0
14. Forfar*	..	141 10 9	. .	707 13 9	. .	. .	. .	1,800 0 0	. .
Landward part	58,999	. .	59 16 3^{8}	. .	299 1 6^{4}	. .	. .	. .	760 14 0
Arbroath	11,299	. .	11 9 1^{3}	. .	57 5 6^{4}	. .	. .	. .	145 13 8
Brechin	5,060	. .	5 2 7^{3}	. .	25 13 0	. .	. .	. .	65 4 10
Dundee	46,142	. .	46 15 7^{3}	. .	233 18 0^{4}	. .	. .	. .	594 18 7
Forfar	6,689	. .	6 15 7^{7}	. .	33 18 2	. .	. .	. .	86 4 10
Montrose	11,417	. .	11 11 6	. .	57 17 6	. .	. .	. .	147 4 1
	139,606	. .	141 10 9	. .	707 13 9	. .	. .	. .	1,800 0 0
15. Haddington*	..	27 1 4	. .	135 6 8	. .	. .	. .	600 0 0	. .
Landward part	27,796	. .	20 16 3^{6}	. .	104 1 5^{4}	. .	. .	. .	461 8 9
Dunbar	3,349	. .	2 10 1^{10}	. .	12 10 9^{4}	. .	. .	. .	55 11 10
Haddington	3,900	. .	2 18 4^{11}	. .	14 12 0^{8}	. .	. .	. .	64 14 9
North Berwick	1,100	. .	0 16 5^{9}	. .	4 2 4^{8}	. .	. .	. .	18 5 3
	36,145	. .	27 1 4	. .	135 6 8	. .	. .	. .	600 0 0
16. Inverness	..	62 13 5	. .	313 7 1	. .	895 8 10^{8}	. .	654 7 9	. .
Landward part	82,797	. .	54 14 9	. .	273 13 9	. .	782 3 10^{8}	. .	571 11 0
Inverness	12,000	. .	7 18 8	. .	39 13 4	. .	113 5 0	. .	82 16 9
	94,797	. .	62 13 5	. .	313 7 1	. .	895 8 10^{8}	. .	654 7 9
17. Kincardine	..	22 15 8	. .	113 18 4	. .	76 16 10	. .	215 0 0	. .
Landward part	30,647	. .	22 4 3^{7}	. .	111 1 6	. .	74 18 6	. .	209 12 9
Inverbervie	784	. .	0 11 4^{5}	. .	2 16 10	. .	1 18 4	. .	5 7 3
	31,431	. .	22 15 8	. .	113 18 4	. .	76 16 10	. .	215 0 0
18. Kinross	..	17 15 1	. .	88 15 5	. .	. .	. .	75 0 0	. .
Landward part	9,072	. .	17 15 1	. .	88 15 5	. .	. .	. .	75 0 0
	9,072	. .	17 15 1	. .	88 15 5	. .	. .	. .	75 0 0
19. Kirkcudbright	..	28 18 11	. .	144 14 7	. .	. .	. .	300 0 0	. .
Landward part	34,051	. .	24 5 7^{10}	. .	121 8 3^{4}	. .	. .	. .	251 13 5
Kirkcudbright	2,600	. .	1 17 1	. .	9 5 5	. .	. .	. .	19 4 3
New Galloway	439	. .	0 6 3^{2}	. .	1 11 3^{8}	. .	. .	. .	3 4 1
Maxwelltown	3,500	. .	2 9 11	. .	12 9 7	. .	. .	. .	25 17 5
	40,590	. .	28 18 11	. .	144 14 7	. .	. .	. .	300 0 0
20. Lanark	..	269 0 2	. .	1,345 0 10	. .	. .	. .	8,000 0 0	. .
Landward part	108,808	. .	92 7 9^{2}	. .	461 18 9^{8}	. .	. .	. .	2,747 10 9
Airdrie	6,500	. .	5 10 4^{7}	. .	27 11 10^{8}	. .	. .	. .	164 2 8
Glasgow	185,019	. .	157 1 11^{6}	. .	785 9 9^{8}	. .	. .	. .	4,671 18 5
Hamilton	8,075	. .	6 17 1^{6}	. .	34 5 7^{8}	. .	. .	. .	203 18 1
Lanark	4,100	. .	3 9 7^{6}	. .	17 8 1^{8}	. .	. .	. .	103 10 0
Rutherglen	4,317	. .	3 13 3^{9}	. .	18 6 6^{8}	. .	. .	. .	109 0 9
	316,819	. .	269 0 2	. .	1,345 0 10	. .	. .	. .	8,000 0 0
21. Linlithgow	..	22 15 7	. .	113 17 11	. .	. .	. .	500 0 0	. .
Landward part	18,918	. .	18 10 0^{6}	. .	92 10 2^{8}	. .	. .	. .	406 2 5
Linlithgow	3,300	. .	3 4 6^{7}	. .	16 2 9	. .	. .	. .	70 16 11
Queensferry	1,073	. .	1 0 11^{11}	. .	5 4 11^{4}	. .	. .	. .	23 0 4
	23,291	. .	22 15 7	. .	113 17 11	. .	. .	. .	500 0 0

* The Assessments on Forfarshire here reported, are exclusive of the Assessment authorized by the 25th section of the Act, which for the year 1842 amounts to £866

Table of the whole Assessments imposed in the Year 1842, on the several Counties in Scotland, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein	Population.	Assessment of £2,000 under § 35, for Building the General Prison, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		Assessment of £10,000 under § 36, for Building, &c., Local Prisons, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		Additions to ordinary Maximum Assessment under § 36, for Building, &c., Local Prisons; and the apportionment of such additions for the year 1842 under § 39.		Assessment fixed and determined by and on behalf of County Prison Boards under § 38, for Current Expenses, and apportionment thereof under § 39.	
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Apportionment for 1842.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2. Nairn	..	7 7 10	. .	36 19 2	. .	113 0 10	. .	125 0 0	. .
Landward part	6,854	. .	5 8 3^{10}	. .	27 1 7^{4}	. .	82 16 7	. .	91 11 10
Nairn	2,500	. .	1 19 6^{2}	. .	9 17 6^{8}	. .	30 4 3	. .	33 8 2
	9,354	. .	7 7 10	. .	36 19 2	. .	113 0 10	. .	125 0 0
3. Orkney and Zetland	..	32 19 4	. .	164 16 8	. .	. .	. .	250 0 0	. .
Landward part of Orkney	25,716	. .	19 11 10^{2}	. .	97 19 2^{10}	. .	. .	. .	236 11 2
Landward part of Zetland	29,392	. .	10 19 9^{4}	. .	54 18 10^{8}	. .	. .	. .	
Kirkwall	3,131	. .	2 7 8^{6}	. .	11 18 6^{6}	. .	. .	. .	13 8 10
	58,239	. .	32 19 4	. .	164 16 8	. .	. .	. .	250 0 0
4. Peebles	..	7 1 10	. .	35 9 2	. .	200 0 0	. .	146 0 0	. .
Landward part	8,178	. .	5 9 7^{10}	. .	27 8 3^{4}	. .	154 12 6	. .	112 17 6
Peebles	2,400	. .	1 12 2^{2}	. .	8 0 10^{8}	. .	45 7 6	. .	33 2 6
	10,578	. .	7 1 10	. .	35 9 2	. .	200 0 0	. .	146 0 0
5. Perth	..	126 1 3	. .	630 6 3	. .	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	. .
Landward part	119,960	. .	105 16 7^{2}	. .	529 2 11^{8}	. .	. .	. .	839 10 0
Culross	700	. .	0 12 4^{3}	. .	3 1 9^{4}	. .	. .	. .	4 18 0
Perth	22,234	. .	19 12 3^{7}	. .	98 1 6	. .	. .	. .	155 12 0
	142,894	. .	126 1 3	. .	630 6 3	. .	. .	. .	1,000 0 0
6. Renfrew	..	112 11 5	. .	562 17 1	. .	. .	. .	1,500 0 0	. .
Landward part	50,309	. .	42 8 9^{7}	. .	212 4 0	. .	. .	. .	565 10 2^{8}
Greenock	27,000	. .	22 15 6^{6}	. .	113 17 8^{4}	. .	. .	. .	303 10 0^{1}
Paisley	49,027	. .	41 7 2^{1}	. .	206 15 10^{4}	. .	. .	. .	551 2 6^{1}
Port Glasgow	5,147	. .	4 6 10^{1}	. .	21 14 2^{4}	. .	. .	. .	57 17 1^{6}
Renfrew	1,960	. .	1 13 0^{9}	. .	8 5 4	. .	. .	. .	22 0 7^{8}
	133,443	. .	112 11 5	. .	562 17 1	. .	. .	. .	1,500 0 0
7. Ross and Cromarty	..	50 12 5	. .	253 2 1	. .	687 10 0	. .	350 0 0	. .
Landward part	68,008	. .	46 0 2^{10}	. .	230 1 2^{4}	. .	624 18 1	. .	318 2 8
Cromarty	2,215	. .	1 9 11^{8}	. .	7 9 10^{4}	. .	20 7 1	. .	10 7 3
Dingwall	1,700	. .	1 3 0^{1}	. .	5 15 0^{4}	. .	15 12 5	. .	7 19 1
Fortrose	1,110	. .	0 15 0^{3}	. .	3 15 1^{4}	. .	10 4 0	. .	5 3 10
Tain	1,787	. .	1 4 2^{2}	. .	6 0 10^{8}	. .	16 8 5	. .	8 7 2
	74,820	. .	50 12 5	. .	253 2 1	. .	687 10 0	. .	350 0 0
8. Roxburgh	..	64 2 10	. .	320 14 2	. .	. .	. .	500 0 0	. .
Landward part	39,954	. .	58 13 10^{4}	. .	293 9 3^{8}	. .	. .	. .	457 10 6
Jedburgh	3,709	. .	5 8 11^{8}	. .	27 4 10^{4}	. .	. .	. .	42 9 6
	43,663	. .	64 2 10	. .	320 14 2	. .	. .	. .	500 0 0
9. Selkirk	..	5 19 11	. .	29 19 7	. .	179 10 11	. .	100 0 0	. .
Landward part	4,904	. .	4 6 0^{9}	. .	21 10 3^{8}	. .	128 17 2	. .	71 15 5
Selkirk	1,929	. .	1 13 10^{3}	. .	8 9 3^{4}	. .	50 13 9	. .	28 4 7
	6,833	. .	5 19 11	. .	29 19 7	. .	179 10 11	. .	100 0 0
10. Stirling	..	66 11 1	. .	332 15 5	. .	625 0 0	. .	800 0 0	. .
Landward part	55,278	. .	50 13 2^{5}	. .	253 6 0	. .	475 14 10	. .	608 19 0
Stirling	10,292	. .	9 8 7^{9}	. .	47 3 2^{8}	. .	88 11 6	. .	113 6 6
Falkirk	7,051	. .	6 9 2^{10}	. .	32 6 2^{4}	. .	60 13 8	. .	77 14 6
	72,621	. .	66 11 1	. .	332 15 5	. .	625 0 0	. .	800 0 0
11. Sutherland	..	13 17 11	. .	69 9 7	. .	337 5 3^{6}	. .	270 0 0	. .
Landward part	25,018	. .	13 12 5^{8}	. .	68 2 4^{4}	. .	330 13 1^{6}	. .	264 14 3
Dornoch	500	. .	0 5 5^{4}	. .	1 7 2^{8}	. .	6 12 2	. .	5 5 9
	25,518	. .	13 17 11	. .	69 9 7	. .	337 5 3^{6}	. .	270 0 0
12. Wigtown	..	28 15 1	. .	143 15 5	. .	200 0 0	. .	200 0 0	. .
Landward part	28,843	. .	22 17 5^{8}	. .	114 7 4^{4}	. .	159 2 0	. .	159 2 0
Stranraer	4,389	. .	3 9 7^{5}	. .	17 8 1	. .	24 4 2	. .	24 4 2
Whithorn	1,226	. .	0 19 5^{4}	. .	4 17 2^{8}	. .	6 15 3	. .	6 15 3
Wigtown	1,800	. .	1 8 6^{7}	. .	7 2 9	. .	9 18 7	. .	9 18 7
	36,258	. .	28 15 1	. .	143 15 5	. .	200 0 0	. .	200 0 0
Total assessments in the year 1842	..	2,000 0 0	. .	9,900 4 2	. .	3,870 3 11	. .	31,520 7 9	. .

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PRISONS IN SCOTLAND,

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES R. G. GRAHAM, BART.

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S

PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE,

OF

THEIR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1843.

WITH

APPENDIX.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament, 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *March* 1844.

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FIFTH REPORT

OF

THE GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PRISONS IN SCOTLAND,

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1843.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES R. G. GRAHAM, BART.

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Chambers of the Board,
Edinburgh, 12 February 1844.

Sir,

IN pursuance of the Scottish Prisons' Act of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, we have to report to you our proceedings during the last year; and referring to the 8th and 40th sections of the statute, as showing generally the matters which our Annual Reports are required to contain, we propose that, as usual, the present Report shall be comprehended under the following heads: viz.— Introduction.

I. Our Proceedings with relation to the General Prison at Perth.
II. Our Proceedings with relation to the Local Prisons.
III. A Statement of our Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1843, and Proceedings relative thereto; and,
IV. An Estimate of the Funds which we shall require in the execution of the Act during the current year 1844.

The full details of all these proceedings, embracing a great variety of matters which the limits of our Report necessarily prevent us from adverting to, are contained in our minutes and those of our committees; and we annex hereto a statement of the dates of meetings of the General Board, and of the names of the members composing our several committees, and the dates of their meetings. App. No. I.

Before commencing our Report, however, we beg leave respectfully to call your attention to what we have said in our preceding Reports as to the expediency of amending the existing Prisons' Act. We have now had the experience of its operation for four years, and have to repeat our conviction of the soundness of the general principles on which it is framed. At the same time, some imperfections have been found to occur, which we have already pointed out, and which Parliament alone can remove. We beg to express our hope, that in the course of the present Session, a measure may receive the sanction of the Legislature, by which such imperfections as exist may be remedied.

I.—Proceedings with relation to the General Prison. General Prison.

The General Prison contains 360 available cells for the confinement of prisoners, and is divided into two departments; the one consisting, as originally planned and as now arranged, of 260 cells for male prisoners, and the other of 100 cells for female prisoners. The plans of the prison, in accordance with which generally the buildings have been erected, are annexed to our First Report, presented in 1840; and the arrangement of the buildings, as completed, is reported in our Fourth Report, presented in 1843; to both of which we beg to refer. We refer also to the annexed Report by our architect, dated 9th January last, from which it appears that the buildings are in a highly satisfactory state, and that the walls of the prison, which were erected upon a stratum of soft clay in 1840 and 1841, and which, during their erection, as was anticipated, had subsided considerably and exhibited several slight fractures, have shown no perceptible movement for the last three years. In the construction of an hospital, Buildings. App. No. II.

we have directed a large room on the ground floor, at the east end of one of the buildings used for that purpose by the prisoners of war, to be divided into five cells for sick male prisoners, and the operations are well advanced. In the upper floor of the same building a similar extent of accommodation will be provided for sick female prisoners, to which access will be obtained by a separate entrance. A work-room for the matron adjoining the prison is roofed in, and will shortly be completed.

Grounds.

We have directed contracts to be entered into for having the prison grounds drained, trenched, and levelled, and generally put into proper order. Considerable progress has been made with these operations.

Waterworks.

The machinery of the water works used for supplying the original depôts with water from the river Tay, was, previous to the opening of the prison, slightly improved in its construction, and is found, after the experience of nearly two years, to be sufficient for the supply of the prisons with water, by the labour, for seven hours each day, of two prisoners, separated and under the inspection of an officer. The officers' houses are supplied with water, not from the prison waterworks, but from a spring on a hill in the vicinity, by the pipes laid for the supply of the original buildings, and which, from their age, are frequently bursting and requiring repair. It appeared to us desirable, therefore, that the whole of the present pipes within the prison grounds should be taken up, and new ones laid down where necessary; an operation involving little expense. We have directed this to be done, and also that the new pipes should be connected with the waterworks for supplying the prison, by which the officers will have a supply of river water during the summer, when the hill water generally fails.

The prison was opened for the reception of prisoners on the 30th of March 1842. We had previously established a staff of prison officers, and made provision for the instruction of prisoners, for the supply of furniture for the prison, and of clothing, food, and employment for the prisoners.

Number of prisoners in 1842.

In the course of the year 1842, the total number of prisoners admitted into the General Prison was 404, of whom there were 270 males and 134 females. Of these, during that year, 26 male and 12 female prisoners were liberated by expiration of their sentences; three male and two female prisoners died; and nine male, and three female prisoners having been certified to be labouring under diseases in consequence of which their lives would have been endangered if their confinement had been continued, were temporarily liberated in pursuance of warrants of the High Court of Justiciary, granted on application of the Lord Advocate. And at the close of the year, on 31st December, the number remaining in custody was 349, of whom there were 232 male and 117 female prisoners.

Description of prisoners removed.

In directing the conveyance of prisoners to the General Prison, from time to time during the last year, we acted upon the power conferred on us by the statute of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 67, selecting, as far as practicable, those prisoners whose sentences of imprisonment had the longest time to run before their expiration.

Remonstrance by County Boards of Aberdeen and Edinburgh against removal of prisoners to the General Prison.

An application having been made to us in June last by the Prison Board of Aberdeenshire, expressing their desire, that, for economical and other reasons, we should not order the removal of any prisoners under the then existing circumstances from the prison of Aberdeen to the General Prison, we acquainted them that we did not feel ourselves at liberty to comply with this request while the law continues on its present footing, which requires us to remove to the General Prison all prisoners who are in a fit state to be removed, who have the longest periods of their sentences of imprisonment unexpired, and leaves little or no discretion on the subject to this Board. On a renewed application, requesting that we should interpret the statute as favourably for the Local Prisons as is consistent with its fair meaning, and apply for an alteration of the law, if upon mature consideration we should still be of opinion that the statute renders the removal of prisoners to the General Prison imperative, as above mentioned, we referred the subject to the Lord Advocate. An application, also, urging the necessity of an alteration of the statute in so far as regards the removal of long-sentenced prisoners indiscriminately, was received by us from the Prison Board of Edinburgh.

The

The total number of prisoners admitted into the General Prison during last year was 278; of whom there were 202 males, and 76 females; and which, added to the number remaining in custody at the close of the preceding year, as above stated, viz. 232 male and 117 female prisoners, shows the total number in confinement during the year to have been 627; of whom 434 were males, and 193 females.

Number of prisoners in 1843.

The following Table shows the periods of sentence of imprisonment, and ages, —1st, of prisoners admitted into the General Prison during the year 1842; 2d, of those liberated during that year, either by the expiration of their sentences, or who died, or who were temporarily liberated as labouring under diseases in consequence of which their lives would have been endangered by a continuance of their confinement, or who were removed by order of the General Board; and 3d, of those who remained in custody at the close of the year 1842:—

Sentences, ages, and numbers of prisoners in 1842.

	AGES.																	
1. Admitted in 1842:	12 Yrs. and under.		16 Yrs. and above 12.		21 Yrs. and above 16.		30 Yrs. and above 21.		40 Yrs. and above 30.		50 Yrs. and above 40.		60 Yrs. and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Total.	
Sentence of	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6 months and under 12	2	–	2	–	5	3	13	2	7	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	29	9
12 months and under 18	5	–	24	6	29	9	20	12	9	18	8	5	3	1	1	–	99	51
18 mo. and under 2 years	7	3	25	6	19	14	21	17	15	10	5	6	3	–	1	–	96	56
2 years and upwards -	2	–	12	2	8	8	9	4	10	3	4	–	1	1	–	–	46	18
Total - - -	16	3	63	14	61	34	63	35	41	34	17	12	7	2	2	–	270	134
2. Liberated, Dead, or Removed in 1842:																		
Sentence of																		
6 months and under 12	2	–	–	–	2	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3
12 months and under 18	2	–	6	2	6	2	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	18	8
18 mo. and under 2 years	–	–	1	–	4	–	2	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	10	3
2 years and upwards -	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	3
Total - - -	4	–	8	2	12	5	6	5	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	–	38	17
3. In Custody at Close of 1842:																		
Sentence of																		
6 months and under 12	–	–	2	–	3	1	10	2	6	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	21	6
12 months and under 18	3	–	18	4	23	7	19	10	9	17	7	4	1	1	1	–	81	43
18 mo. and under 2 years	7	3	24	6	15	14	19	15	13	10	5	5	3	–	–	–	86	53
2 years and upwards -	2	–	11	2	8	7	9	3	9	3	4	–	1	–	–	–	44	15
Total - - -	12	3	55	12	49	29	57	30	37	32	16	10	5	1	1	–	232	117

The following Table shows the periods of the sentences of imprisonment, and ages: 1st, of prisoners admitted into the General Prison during the year 1843, including those prisoners admitted in 1842 who remained in custody at the close of that year; 2d, of those liberated during 1843, either by expiration of their sentences, or who died, or who were temporarily liberated as labouring under diseases in consequence of which their lives would have been endangered by a continuance of their confinement, or who were removed by order of the General Board; and 3d, of those who remained in custody at the close of the year 1843:—

Sentences, ages, and numbers in 1843.

	AGES.																	
1. Admitted in 1843, including the Prisoners in Custody at Close of of 1842:	12 Yrs. and under.		16 Yrs. and above 12.		21 Yrs. and above 16.		30 Yrs. and above 21.		40 Yrs. and above 30.		50 Yrs. and above 40.		60 Yrs. and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Total.	
Sentence of	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6 months and under 12	–	–	2	–	3	1	10	2	6	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	21	6
12 months and under 18	5	1	32	5	40	18	38	20	22	20	9	6	3	2	1	–	150	72
18 mo. and under 2 years	13	4	46	8	43	23	42	26	20	12	7	5	5	4	1	–	177	82
2 years and upwards -	3	–	26	2	19	11	18	9	13	5	4	4	2	2	1	–	86	33
Total - - -	21	5	106	15	105	53	108	57	61	39	20	16	10	8	3	–	434	193
2. Liberated, Dead, or Removed in 1843:																		
Sentence of																		
6 months and under 12	–	–	2	–	3	1	10	2	6	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	21	6
12 months and under 18	1	–	19	2	20	9	19	9	8	17	8	5	1	1	1	–	77	43
18 mo. and under 2 years	4	2	22	4	13	17	14	10	7	6	6	3	3	1	–	–	69	43
2 years and upwards -	–	–	4	2	2	2	4	–	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	16	6
Total - - -	5	2	47	8	38	29	47	21	24	27	16	9	5	2	1	–	183	98
3. In Custody at Close of 1843:																		
Sentence of																		
12 months and under 18	4	1	13	3	20	9	19	11	14	3	1	1	2	1	–	–	73	29
18 mo. and under 2 years	9	2	24	4	30	6	28	16	13	6	1	2	2	3	1	–	108	39
2 years and upwards -	3	–	22	–	17	9	14	9	10	3	2	4	1	2	1	–	70	27
Total - - -	16	3	59	7	67	24	61	36	37	12	4	7	5	6	2	–	251	95

Number from each county, and duration of imprisonment.

The following Table shows the number of prisoners sent to the General Prison from each county, respectively, during last year, including those remaining in confinement therein at the close of 1842, and the total number of days of imprisonment of such prisoners during last year; being the Table according to which a calculation is to be made of the proportions of assessment on the several counties, for the expenses of the General Board and the current expenses of the General Prison during the year 1843, in pursuance of the 37th section of the Act:—

COUNTIES.	No. of Prisoners sent to the General Prison.	Duration of their Imprisonment. No. of Days.	COUNTIES.	No. of Prisoners sent to the General Prison.	Duration of their Imprisonment. No. of Days.
Aberdeen - - -	35	7,424	Brought forward -	412	75,249
Argyle - - -	4	786	Kincardine - -	3	948
Ayr - - - -	27	4,611	Kinross - - -	—	—
Banff - - -	6	1,646	Kirkcudbright -	2	293
Berwick - - -	4	298	Lanark - - -	96	20,183
Bute - - -	2	238	Linlithgow - -	—	—
Caithness - - -	—	—	Nairn - - -	1	108
Clackmannan - -	1	299	Orkney and Zetland	5	690
Dumbarton - -	9	1,813	Peebles - - -	3	733
Dumfries - - -	6	1,030	Perth - - -	26	4,693
Edinburgh - -	192	35,213	Renfrew - - -	42	9,251
Elgin - - -	2	294	Ross and Cromarty -	4	826
Fife - - - -	21	4,263	Roxburgh - -	4	637
Forfar - - -	81	13,383	Selkirk - - -	1	94
Haddington - -	8	1,601	Stirling - - -	23	4,584
Inverness - - -	14	2,350	Sutherland - -	—	—
			Wigtown - -	5	885
Carried forward -	412	75,249	Total - -	627	119,174

At

At the close of last year on 31st December, the number of prisoners remaining in custody in the General Prison, was 346 ; of whom there were 251 males and 95 females. The following shows the number of these prisoners who will be liberated monthly by expiration of their sentences :— Number at the close of 1843.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1844, January - -	9	4	13	Brought forward -	151	55	206
„ February -	3	1	4	In 1844, November -	16	8	24
„ March - -	18	5	23	„ December -	7	8	16
„ April - -	32	7	39	In 1845, January -	13	2	15
„ May - -	16	2	18	„ February -	5	1	6
„ June - -	15	2	17	„ March - -	13	5	18
„ July - -	12	3	15	„ April - -	16	8	24
„ August - -	12	7	19	„ May - -	6	2	8
„ September -	16	15	31	„ July - -	5	—	5
„ October -	18	9	27	„ September -	15	2	17
Carried forward -	151	55	206	„ October - -	4	4	8
				TOTAL - -	251	95	346

We beg leave here to call your attention to the extent of accommodation in the General Prison, as compared with the number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in Scotland for periods of six months and upwards. By the 27th section of the Prisons Act it appears that it was in the contemplation of the Legislature, that all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and under one year, *might* be ordered to be confined in the General Prison ; and that all those sentenced to imprisonment for one year or upwards, *must* be ordered to be conveyed to that prison. These provisions of the statute will become law on the expiration of the temporary Act of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 67, by which the power of the criminal courts to grant peremptory orders for commitment to the General Prison was suspended, and under which the removals to the General Prison during last year have been made. But there is no doubt that the present extent of accommodation in the General Prison will be inadequate to admit of the original statute being brought into operation, without violating the principle of individual separation of prisoners from each other. In proof of this, we beg to refer to the following Table, framed from returns made to us from the several prisons in Scotland, during the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, showing the average number, and from returns of sentences made to us, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 67, during last year, showing the actual number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for six months and upwards, confined in the several prisons, including the General Prison, distinguishing those imprisoned under sentences for six months and under one year, from those under sentences for one year and upwards; and from which it will be observed, both that their numbers exceed the number of separate cells in the General Prison, and that they have been regularly increasing until last year :— Extent of accommodation as compared with the number of prisoners under sentence for six months and upwards.

PERIOD.	Total Sentenced for Six Months and upwards.			Of whom, Sentenced to					
				Six Months, and under Twelve Months.			Twelve Months and upwards.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1840 - - -	359	159	518	162	69	231	196	90	286
1841 - - -	378	183	561	154	70	224	224	113	337
1842 - - -	516	275	791	205	108	313	310	167	477
1843 - - -	531	237	768	268	121	389	263	116	379

In further evidence of the inadequacy of the extent of the General Prison, we have to report, that from 30th July 1842, when the Act of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 67, came into operation, until 31st December last, the returns of sentences of imprisonment of six months and upwards, made to us in pursuance of that Act, show the following results:—

PERIOD.	Total Sentenced for Six Months and upwards.			Of whom, Sentenced to					
				Six Months, and under Twelve Months.			Twelve Months and upwards.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
From 30th July to 31st December 1842 - -	272	133	405	132	65	197	140	68	208
From 31st December 1842 to 31st December 1843 - - - - -	531	237	768	268	121	389	263	116	379
TOTAL - - -	803	370	1,173	400	186	586	403	184	587

Of the above numbers of 1,173 prisoners, all of whom fall under the contemplation of the Legislature as liable to imprisonment in the General Prison, we have only been enabled to remove thither 328; viz. in 1842, 35 males and 15 females, and in 1843, 202 males and 76 females; having selected for that purpose, as far as practicable, those whose sentences of imprisonment had the longest time to run before their expiration.

Liberation of prisoners by expiration of sentence.

During last year 162 male and 92 female prisoners were liberated by expiration of their sentences. Reports were made to us by the Governor as to the conduct of these prisoners while in prison, and the prospect entertained of their future career. We cannot avoid observing, however, that in several instances unfavourable anticipations are formed, where the prisoners have no relations or friends, in consequence of the difficulty which liberated prisoners must always feel in finding employment, and of there being no House of Refuge or other means by which they might be assisted in emigrating, or in finding some mode of earning an honest livelihood.

Temporary liberations on account of sickness. App. No. III.

We also annex a return of 18 prisoners temporarily liberated, during last year, on account of sickness, in pursuance of warrants of the High Court of Justiciary, granted on application of the Lord Advocate. These applications were made on certificates by the medical officer, that the prisoners were labouring under diseases in consequence of which their lives would have been endangered by a continuance of their confinement. From the return referred to, it will be seen that the liberation of 16 of these prisoners was rendered necessary by diseases contracted by them prior to their entering the prison; while, as regards the remaining two, their disease was phthisis, in the case of one, hereditary, and of the other, the result of cold caught in coming to the prison.

Deaths. App. No. IV.

Six deaths of prisoners occurred in the General Prison during last year; and we annex a report by the Governor and Surgeon, containing full particulars with relation to these cases.

Removal of insane prisoners.

We granted orders for the removal of three insane prisoners, from the General Prison, to the prisons from which they had been respectively sent, preparatory to the expiration of their sentences; and we directed the Governor, that, in future, in similar cases, he shall, immediately on receipt of our order, intimate the same to the clerk of the Prison Board of the county wherein the prison to which the removal is to be made is situated, stating the day on which the removal is to take place, and that on which the sentence will expire, in order that the clerk of the County Board may put himself in communication with the Procurator-Fiscal thereon. We have adopted these proceedings as the only precautionary measures in our power, although we are of opinion that further regulations would be expedient. We annex a return, containing full particulars regarding the cases of the three prisoners referred to. App. No. V.

We

We have much satisfaction in stating that the health of the prisoners, throughout last year, has been remarkably good. No infectious disease has existed, and no epidemic occurred in the prison. This immunity is attributed by the Surgeon to the healthy and cleanly state of the prison, and also to the circumstance that the prisoners had, previous to their reception in the General Prison, been located in other prisons for such a period as to remove all chance of the germs or seeds of fever or other infectious diseases remaining in an inactive state in the constitution. We beg to refer to Dr. Malcolm's report in the Appendix. Health of prisoners. App. No. VI.

Our attention was called, in the course of the spring, to the prevalence, to a considerable extent, of stiffness of the limbs, among the prisoners then in the prison. The affection was confined almost exclusively to the male prisoners, and exhibited itself chiefly among those under the age of twenty-one. We ascertained that many of the prisoners suffering from this affection had laboured under it at the time of their admission into the General Prison, while, in other instances, it appears to have originated there. We have elsewhere referred to an inquiry which we instituted relative to the subject of exercise, as connected with the health of prisoners, and stated the conclusion we had arrived at to be, that confinement for long periods, when not accompanied by a sufficiency of muscular and active exercise, has a decided tendency to produce stiffness of the limbs, especially in young prisoners, and more particularly in those predisposed to scrofulous complaints. With these views, it appeared to us that the existence of this affection in the case of the prisoners alluded to might be attributable mainly, if not entirely, to a deficiency of exercise, either in the prisons in which they had been confined previously to their removal to the General Prison, or in the latter, after their reception there. As a means, therefore, at once of remedying the existing evil, and of preventing its recurrence, we inculcated on the Governor the necessity of giving to all the prisoners, especially the younger males, as much active exercise as the means at his command could possibly admit of, consistently with a strict observance of the principle of separation. We have great satisfaction in stating, that the increased amount of exercise which has since been given to the prisoners, with certain improvements which were adopted in the methods of giving it, have been followed by the most beneficial results; the affection in question having gradually but steadily diminished in the prison, and of late all but disappeared. Having regard to the fact, that the prisoners confined in the General Prison consist exclusively of those whose sentences are for the longest periods, and being satisfied that the original number of airing-yards, amounting only to 20, allotted for the use of the male prisoners, was very inadequate to admit of sufficient exercise being given them, particularly during the short days of winter, we directed that one of the old prison buildings should be so fitted up as to afford the means of giving exercise during the winter to 24 prisoners at a time, separately and under proper superintendence. We have also authorized two airing-yards to be formed, in addition to the ten originally allotted for the use of the female prisoners. Exercise in relation to health.

In the month of July last, the office of Chaplain to the General Prison became vacant, in consequence of the resignation of the Rev. Lachlan MacLean, who had been presented by Her Majesty to the church and parish of Kinfauns. We immediately remitted to a Committee of our number, to make the necessary inquiries regarding a suitable person for appointment to this important office. Our Committee, after due investigation, recommended the Rev. James Allan, then master of the English Seminary in George's Place, Glasgow, and one of the Assistant Chaplains in the prison of that city, as a fit and person for the office, and we accordingly appointed him to it. The terms of the appointment are, that Mr. Allan is to hold the office during our pleasure; that his whole time shall be at our disposal, in the way and to the extent which we may at any time require; and that his salary is to be 200*l.* per annum, with an addition of 10*l.* annually, until it shall amount to 250*l.*, with the allowances of a free house, gas, and a garden. Until Mr. Allan entered upon his duties, Mr. MacLean continued to devote to the religious instruction of the prisoners as much of his time as the claims of his parish, which is in the near vicinity of the prison, allowed. Appointment of Chaplain.

With reference to the state of moral and religious instruction, and of instruction generally, in the prison, we beg to refer to the annexed report by Mr. Instruction. App. No. VII.

MacLean, applicable to the period from the commencement of 1843 down to the close of that gentleman's ministrations; a period which comprises the greater portion of the year.

Moral and religious instruction.

In the Chaplain's proper department, the results are stated to have been at once of a gratifying and an encouraging description. The Chaplain's instructions and exhortations appear to have been received by the prisoners with becoming attention and respect. Mr. MacLean states himself to have been prevented, by various causes, from tracing the history, subsequent to liberation, of the majority of the prisoners, but he instances several cases in which he had ascertained that the good effects produced on the minds of prisoners, while in the prison, had continued after they had been liberated.

The duty of imparting moral and religious instruction to the female prisoners in their cells had for a considerable period been performed by the Matron. Though we had every reason to be satisfied with her exertions, and had accordingly sanctioned the arrangement as a temporary one, we felt it to be of the highest importance that the female prisoners should be regularly visited by the Chaplain. We have informed him, therefore, that the moral and religious instruction of the female prisoners is to be considered as forming a portion of the proper duty of the Chaplain as much as that of the male prisoners; it being left to the Chaplain, however, to judge, from the effect of the Matron's instructions, whether it may be necessary for him to see the former so frequently as the latter.

No chapel having yet been built, divine service is regularly performed each Sunday in the corridors, with the doors of the cells partly opened, and so adjusted, by means of an ingenious contrivance, the invention of a prisoner, as to enable the prisoners to hear the preacher, without the possibility of their being seen by each other, or leaving their cells.

Instruction in reading, writing, &c.

In the male department, as regards instruction in reading, writing, &c., the general results of the labours of the year have been, in proportion to the means employed, satisfactory. The prisoners, with few exceptions, are stated by Mr. MacLean to have evinced not merely willingness, but the utmost anxiety to receive instruction; and the progress made by them has, in the circumstances, been such as to reflect credit both on the teacher and the taught. Attaching great importance to an efficient discharge of this branch of instruction, we have deemed it necessary that two teachers, each having an assistant, should be engaged for the male department. Considering the number of the prisoners, and the time necessarily occupied by the process of communicating instruction to each prisoner separately, we are satisfied that an establishment of teachers on a less extensive scale could not suffice for the efficient performance of this duty, as contemplated by the Legislature.

The female department, as regards educational instruction, continues on its original footing, viz. under the management of two teachers, whose services during last year have been zealous and successful.

Library.

During the year, additions have been made from time to time to the prison library; and we are in course of making provision for a further supply of suitable books.

Report by Governor, App. No. VIII.

We beg to refer to the annexed report by the Governor of the General Prison, from which it will be seen that the prisoners, with not many exceptions, have conducted themselves in a quiet, peaceable, and orderly manner, and that their minds appear to be duly impressed with a sense of their situation. The Governor states that all the means at his disposal have been used to teach them habits of industry, by employing them at trades of which they had a previous knowledge; and where no such knowledge existed, by giving them the necessary instruction. He states that many of them had advanced considerably in acquiring a knowledge of a trade, by which they may be enabled to earn an honest livelihood on their return to society; and he refers to a table, showing that a very considerable increase has of late taken place in the number of prisoners employed at the more useful trades. He gives it as his opinion that the system of tasking, by which the prisoners have a pecuniary interest in the work performed by them, and which was introduced into the prison in the month of February last, has contributed,

contributed, in a great degree, to produce a desire for employment; and that there is every reason to expect that, in many instances, the knowledge of a trade and industrial habits acquired in prison, together with the moral and religious instruction received, will have a powerful effect in impressing prisoners with the necessity of better regulating their future conduct, and ultimately rendering them useful members of the community.

Matron's power to remove subordinate officers.

We informed the Matron that she has full power, with the concurrence of the Governor, to remove any of her subordinate officers, including the teachers.

Officers, App. No. IX.

We annex a table of the whole establishment of officers in the General Prison, as on 31st December last, with their several salaries, wages, and allowances. The Governor reports that the staff generally is much improved, both in regard to discipline and efficiency.

Incidental Proceedings.

Having thus reported our chief proceedings during last year, in the administration of the General Prison, we have further to mention various incidental proceedings adopted by us, which appear worthy of being brought under your notice.

Mode of conveying prisoners to the General Prison.

The orders granted by us for conveying prisoners to the General Prison are sent in duplicate to the Prison Board of the county in which the prisons are situated from which the transmissions are to be made, with directions to the County Board to carry them into effect, if it shall be found that the prisoners, on being examined by the Surgeon of the prison in which they are confined, are not prevented by disease from being removed, or duly subjected to prison discipline, and are not insane; and with respect to female prisoners, if they have no children, not prisoners, confined with them. In the case of each prisoner we have directed that there shall be transmitted with him a certificate by the Surgeon of the prison from whence the removal takes place of the state of the prisoner's health as at the date of removal, to be submitted on the prisoner's admission to the General Prison to the Surgeon thereof for his observations, and to be afterwards deposited with the Governor. For the form of this certificate we refer to the Appendix. One copy of the order is to be left with the Governor of the General Prison, and the other retained by the County Board. We at the same time inform the County Boards that the order of the General Board is sufficient to authorize the conveyance of prisoners from any Local Prison to the General Prison; and that such orders will, unless otherwise specially directed, be carried into effect by the County Prison Boards, by means of their prison officers, in such manner, and with such assistance, as the County Boards may deem to be expedient; female prisoners being in all cases accompanied by a person of their own sex. We direct that the expense of transmitting prisoners to the General Prison is to be defrayed, in the first instance, by the County Boards, who will charge the same against the General Board; and such expense will, along with the current annual expenses of the General Prison, be afterwards defrayed by an assessment on the several counties, according to the proportion in which prisoners have been sent from the counties respectively, and the duration of their imprisonment, in terms of the 37th section of the Act. We request County Prison Boards to cause to be transmitted, along with all prisoners conveyed to the General Prison, a full extract as to each prisoner from the register of criminal prisoners, kept in pursuance of the 11th introductory rule; and we also request them to cause to be transmitted, along with the prisoners, the amount of earnings, if any, before trial, and for overwork, and any articles of property belonging to them, with an inventory in duplicate; one copy to be left with the articles in charge of the Governor of the General Prison, and the other to be returned to the County Board, with the receipt of the Governor, or one of his officers, thereon. We further inform County Boards, that where prison officers cannot conveniently be employed in the duty of conveying prisoners to the General Prison, and it becomes necessary to employ other criminal officers, the allowances to them in full of trouble, subsistence, and lodging, are not to exceed those allowed in Exchequer; being, "To the officer, not to exceed for any one day of 24 hours, the total sum of 7*s.* 6*d.*; and to the concurrent, not to exceed for any one day of 24 hours, the total sum of 4*s.*" Where prison officers are employed, we state

App. No. X.

that it appears to us that the following allowances may be made in full of trouble, subsistence, and lodging, viz.: to the keeper or other officer in charge, for each day of 24 hours, 5*s.*; and to the assistant warders, for each day of 24 hours, 3*s.* We request that care be taken to protect prisoners sufficiently against the weather while on their journey to the General Prison; and we have expressed our desire that the County Boards would adopt in each case the fittest and most economical means of conveyance; the actual expense incurred in coach, steamboat, or railway fares, or in hiring necessary carriages, and the necessary expense of prisoners, being the only other charges to be allowed in addition to those before mentioned.

Returns by Governor. Admission and liberation of prisoners.

The Governor continues to make returns weekly, on each Monday, of all prisoners admitted into and liberated from the General Prison during the preceding week; and also returns, weekly and monthly, according to the schedule reported last year.

Supplies.

In compliance with the resolutions reported by us last year, with respect to providing supplies, furniture, clothing, and stores, for the General Prison, the Governor has reported to us that the supplies of all articles of continuous furnishing have invariably been provided by contract, with the exception of wine, tea, &c. prescribed by the Surgeon for prisoners on special diet; in which case, owing to the great disparity of qualities, and the difficulty of knowing them, he considered it best to obtain them from a respectable merchant, from whom a uniformly good article might be depended on. The accounts for these supplies, together with the Governor's account of his cash transactions, have been duly transmitted to us each quarter, in conformity with the resolutions referred to. As respects all articles not of continuous furnishing, care has been taken to procure them of good quality at fair prices, and such supplies have been paid for either in ready money, or quarterly, as was found most expedient.

Portion of prisoners' earnings to be sent to their families.

We have informed the Governor, that such portions of the earnings of prisoners by overwork may be sent by them to their respective families, as he, at his discretion, shall deem expedient; and, in the exercise of this discretion, the Governor is to have special regard to the good conduct and industry of the prisoners who may wish such remittances to be made.

Transmission of prisoners to their usual place of residence.

We stated last year, that we had directed the Governor, with reference to the transmission of prisoners, on liberation, from the General Prison to their usual places of residence, under the 34th section of the Act, to make such provision in each case as circumstances might appear to render expedient, and to report to us the result of his observation and experience. He has accordingly reported to us, that, in his opinion, the best and most satisfactory mode, although somewhat expensive, of ensuring the immediate and direct return of prisoners to their former residence, and of preventing the possibility of their loitering in the vicinity of the prison, or on their way home, is to dispatch them at once by coach or steam-boat, as may be found most suitable; care being taken, when two or more prisoners have the same destination, which not unfrequently happens, to forward them by different conveyances, and where practicable, even by different routes.

Monthly inspection of General Prison.

We mentioned, in our Fourth Report, that in order to a regular and efficient inspection of the General Prison, we had resolved that two of our Members should be appointed to visit it each month, with power to suspend any officer, and give any direction which might appear necessary; such suspension or directions to be reported to us at our next ensuing meeting. This resolution accordingly has been acted upon by us throughout the last year. The system of inspection which has been adopted embraces everything connected with the prison buildings and grounds, and the economy, discipline, and management of the prison, extending even to the most minute details. The Governor is not apprised of the time when the visits are to take place, so that no preparation can be made with a view to them; and on each occasion the actual state of the prison comes under the cognisance of the visitors. Each prisoner is seen and conversed with by at least one of the visitors, and any complaint he may have to make received and investigated. In order that the prisoners may be able to derive from this privilege its full advantages, the Chaplain is instructed to inform each on admission that such a privilege is to be enjoyed by him. The visitors communicate

nicate with the Governor and the other officers of the Prison, and receive from them such information as may be deemed necessary. When required, the Board's Architect is also in attendance. We are in use, too, to remit to the visitors to consider and report to us upon such special matters connected with the Prison as call for investigation on the spot, or as to which personal communication with the Governor or any other officer is desirable. The visitors report to us very fully their whole proceedings, with such suggestions and recommendations as have occurred to them, for our consideration. The comprehensive and searching character of the inspection may be inferred from the fact, that each visit which has hitherto been made has occupied a period of at least two days, while, on one occasion, the visitors were engaged during no less a period than four. We have found this system of inspection so highly beneficial, and productive of so many advantages, that we have recommended to the County Boards the adoption of a similar, though necessarily modified system, with reference to the Prisons under their charge.

II.—Proceedings with relation to Local Prisons.

We have the satisfaction to report, that in the performance of our duties of regulating the construction and management of the Local Prisons in Scotland, during the year 1843, we have continued to receive from the County Prison Boards, the same cordial and efficient co-operation which we have had occasion to mention in all our preceding Reports.

In conformity with previous practice, we, in the month of March last, made the necessary alterations of the Table of Establishment of County Prison Boards, reported for last year, so as to give the right of representation in suitable proportions to the different bodies entitled to it, and to give a proper number of members to each County Board. We refer to a Table in the Appendix, showing the number of members in each, and the names of their chairman and clerk. These several Boards came into office on the third Wednesday of May last, and will continue until the like period in the current year. County Boards. App. No. XI.

Our Report, with respect to Local Prisons, will be divided, as usual, into two branches :—1. Our proceedings with respect to providing Prison Accommodation in the several counties ; and, 2. Our proceedings in the exercise of our power of regulating the management and discipline of the Local Prisons.

1. Prison Accommodation.

In our preceding Reports we have mentioned our desire to provide for each county in Scotland prison accommodation for its criminal prisoners, on the Separate System ; and that we think the best mode of doing so, is, in general, to have only one prison sufficiently large in each county, to which all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in the county for considerable periods should be transmitted, and that the other prisons should be no larger than necessary for the exigencies of the districts in which they may be situated. We also reported the measures in progress for providing prison accommodation, and that although additions had been consented to be made to the ordinary maximum assessment leviable under the Prisons Act for building purposes in several of the counties, yet in many of them the available funds were inadequate to provide sufficient prisons. Separate System.

It is satisfactory to be enabled now to state, that in addition to the counties reported last year as having consented to additional assessments, the counties of Banff, Clackmannan, Haddington, and Linlithgow, have also agreed to additional assessments for the purpose of building Local Prisons. The total amount of additional assessments on the several counties, to which the local authorities have given their consent, and which have been sanctioned and apportioned by us, is as follows :— Funds.

	£.	s.	d.
Banff, in equal portions in 3 years - - - - - -	2,200	–	–
Berwick, for the year 1841 - - - - - -	1,070	–	–
Clackmannan, in equal portions in 7 years - - -	1,064	–	–
Fife, in equal portions in 9 years - - - - -	5,000	–	–
Haddington, in equal portions in 7 years - - - -	2,000	–	–

	£.	s.	d.
Inverness, in equal portions in 9 years - - - -	8,059	–	–
Kincardine, yearly during the Act - - - - -	76	16	10
Linlithgow, in equal portions in 7 years - - - -	1,785	–	–
Nairn, in equal portions in 10 years - - - -	1,130	8	4
Ross and Cromarty, £. 350 in 1841, and £. 5,500 in equal portions in 8 years thereafter - - - - -	5,850	–	–
Stirling, in equal portions in 8 years - - - -	5,000	–	–
Selkirk, for the year 1842 - - - - - -	179	10	11
Peebles, in equal portions in 7 years - - - -	1,400	–	–
Sutherland, in equal portions in 7 years - - - -	2,360	17	–
Wigtown, yearly during the Act - - - - -	200	–	–

In several of the counties, however, the funds for building prisons are still very deficient; and in some of them the attempt to raise the requisite funds was for a time impeded or altogether frustrated, notwithstanding the consent of the constituted authorities representing the great majority of the population and property of the counties. Referring to what has been said on this subject in our previous Reports, we have again to submit this matter to your consideration, with a view to some remedy being provided.

Chief Prisons, App. No. XII.

We annex and beg to refer to Abstracts of Quarterly Returns, which we received last year, showing the number of cells for the separate confinement of prisoners in the chief prisons, and the numbers of prisoners therein, from which it will be seen that these prisons generally are yet far from admitting of the adoption of the Separate System of imprisonment. It will be observed, however, that this remark applies chiefly to those counties which have consented to additional assessments for building purposes, and in which therefore measures are in progress for remedying the evil. It appears, from the same Abstract of Returns, looking to the average number of prisoners as compared with the accommodation, that the Separate System does admit of being enforced wholly, or to a very considerable extent, in the chief prisons of the counties of Aberdeen, Ayr, Berwick, Bute, Caithness, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Elgin, Forfar, Kirkcudbright, Kincardine, Lanark, Roxburgh, and Selkirk. Having regard to the building arrangements now in progress, or in immediate contemplation, we have no doubt that this list will, by next year, have received a very gratifying addition.

Small Prisons.

We stated in our last Report, that with reference to the 26th and 28th sections of the statute, we had informed the County Prison Boards that we were of opinion that the provisions contained in these sections are applicable to all prisons whatsoever placed under the management of the General and County Prison Boards; and, accordingly, that due provision must be made for warming and ventilating every prison, including even the smallest lock-up house under our control, used as a place of confinement, and that arrangements must be made for enabling prisoners to communicate at any time with a prison officer, either by the officer sleeping in the prison, or by some other satisfactory means. We further stated that, entertaining this opinion, and being satisfied from the information before us that many of the smaller prisons are not constructed and fitted up in the manner required by the Act, we felt it to be our duty to acquaint the County Boards that all such prisons must, within a reasonable time, be suitably constructed and fitted up; or otherwise, that they must be discontinued by us as legal places of confinement. In the latter event it would be for us, acting in concert with the County Boards, to determine at what places, and in what manner, suitable small prisons should be constructed for the several counties. With these views, we requested that County Boards would take into their consideration the state of the small prisons under their superintendence and management, and report with respect to each of them whether it is constructed and fitted up in the requisite manner; and if not, what steps they proposed to take in order to attain this object. We accordingly have been in communication with several County Boards relative to this subject, and have consequently discontinued various small prisons, which had been reported by them as not being so constructed and fitted up; and we are in course of taking measures for the discontinuance of others in a similar situation.

In

In exercise of the powers conferred upon us, we have, after communicating with the County Boards, granted various declarations, legalizing or discontinuing prisons, and beg to refer to a Table of such Declarations hereto annexed, showing the date, extent, and effect of each. Declarations legalizing and discontinuing Prisons, App. No. XIII.

We shall proceed to enumerate the several counties, and report the proceedings adopted during last year with respect to providing accommodation in each of them; referring, at the same time, to our similar Report, as to the different counties, presented in former years.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 20 and 85, 3d Rep. 8, and 4th Rep. 16.) ABERDEENSHIRE.

Aberdeen.—The County Board have reported to us the completion of the alterations on the prison at Aberdeen, referred to in our Third Report. This prison contains sufficient accommodation for the enforcement of the separate system, and we understand that it is there successfully carried into effect. We stated, in our Report of last year, that the County Board had applied to us for authority to use rooms in the upper floor of the prison for the purpose of giving air and exercise to prisoners, instead of erecting for that purpose airing-yards outside the building, and that, on consideration of a sketch showing the dimensions and position of these rooms, we had approved of the proposed mode of giving air and exercise, subject to experience of its effects. The County Board have reported to us that this mode of giving air and exercise has been found to be beneficial. Aberdeen.

Peterhead.—The completion of the new prison at Peterhead, the seat of a sheriff court, which we formerly mentioned as being in progress, has been reported to us; but the County Board state that the building is not yet sufficiently dry to admit of being used for the reception of prisoners. Peterhead.

Fraserburgh, Huntly, and Tarland.—The County Board have it in contemplation, when circumstances shall render it necessary and expedient, to provide a suitable small prison at each of these places. Fraserburgh, Huntly and Tarland.

Small Prisons.—With the concurrence of the County Board, we have discontinued the small prisons at Kintore, Inverury, Huntly, Turriff, Strichen, Fraserburgh, and Old Meldrum. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the date and effect of our declaration, by which they were discontinued. Small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, amounting to 734 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.*, is deemed sufficient for providing prison accommodation for the county. Funds.

ARGYLESHIRE.—(2d Rep. 20 and 83, 3d Rep. 9, and 4th Rep. 16.) ARGYLESHIRE.

Inverary.—We have been in communication with the Prison Board of Argyleshire regarding proposed alterations on the prison at Inverary, and an addition thereto. The plans, which have been finally approved by us, show that a new wing, containing 12 cells, a bath-room, a keeper's room, and store-room, is to be added. An airing gallery is to be formed in the roof of the new wing, and two airing yards in the space enclosed by the boundary walls. By alterations in the present wing of the prison, there are to be formed a debtors' room, a large cell for vagrants, and five other cells. The plans of this prison were prepared by our own architect; and the means of warming and ventilating, and other requisite details, have been attended to. The works are now in progress, the new part of the prison being already roofed in, and the walls of the airing yards completed. We deferred consideration of a proposal by the County Board to legalize the prison for the confinement of civil and criminal prisoners, until the alterations referred to should be reported as completed. Inverary. 4. 352. 356.

Campbelltown.—A new prison is very much required at Campbelltown, which is the seat of a sheriff, and situated at the distance of 73 miles from the county town; but the County Board have not yet made arrangements for providing it, in consequence, we believe, of want of funds. Prisoners convicted before the sheriff at Campbelltown, and sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding 60 days, undergo their sentences in the prison at Inverary. Campbelltown.

 Tobermory.—

Tobermory.

Tobermory.—This town is also the seat of a sheriff court, and we have already expressed our opinion that further prison accommodation ought to be provided. No arrangements, however, have been made by the County Board for that purpose.

Fort-William.

Fort-William.—No arrangement has been reported to us as having been made by the County Board for providing a prison at Fort-William, which is the seat of a sheriff. On this subject we beg to refer to our previous Reports.

Small Prisons.

Small Prisons.—We formerly reported that it had been proposed by the County Board to erect small prisons at Bowmore, Oban, Dunoon, and Lochgilphead, and that the proposal had been approved of by us; but nothing has yet been done, in consequence of the want of funds.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county for building purposes, amounting to 328 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, is insufficient to provide the requisite prison accommodation; and no addition to it has been as yet consented to. We authorized the County Board, as formerly mentioned, to obtain a cash credit from the National Bank of Scotland at Inverary, to the extent of 2,200 *l.*, on security of the assessments under section 36 of the Act, for the year 1842, and succeeding years of the existence of the Act; but the establishment of this credit has not yet been reported to us.

Ayrshire.

AYRSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 22 & 90, 3d Rep. 10, & 4th Rep. 17.)

Ayr.

Ayr.—The County Board have reported to us, that the alterations on the prison at Ayr, referred to in our Fourth Report, have been completed, excepting that no provision has yet been made for preventing prisoners in the exercising yards communicating with prisoners inside, or for heating the prison. With respect to the latter point, the County Board refer to the Eighth Report of the Inspector of Prisons, p. 10, in which it is stated that although the prisoners depend for warmth on their clothing, and their exercise when at work, they appear nevertheless to enjoy good health, and that the Surgeon states that he has never traced any illness to the want of artificial heat, but that the prisoners generally improve in health and condition during their confinement. As the prisoners thus appear to enjoy remarkably good health under the existing system, the County Board state themselves to be decidedly opposed to the introduction of heated air or artificial heat. Mr. Hill refers to certain advantages, as regards situation and climate, enjoyed by this prison, and expressly guards against any inference being drawn from the experience at Ayr as to the possibility of dispensing with artificial heat generally.

Stewarton, Largs, Saltcoats, and Cumnock. 5. 110. 148. 164. and 189.

Stewarton, Largs, Saltcoats, and Cumnock.—A small prison, of three cells, with keeper's house, &c., has been erected at each of these places. The County Board having reported the completion of these prisons, we have legalized them for the reception of criminal prisoners, for periods not exceeding ten days. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix, shows the date and effect of our declaration, by which they are legalized. By the same declaration, the former prisons at these places were discontinued.

Maybole. 5. 148. 152.

Maybole.—The County Board reported to us plan and specifications for alterations proposed to be made on the prison at Maybole. We referred these to our architect, who reported against their adoption, and whose report we communicated to the County Board. No subsequent proposal has been made to us regarding this prison.

Girvan. 5. 148. 152.

Girvan.—There is no keeper's house attached to the prison at this place. A proposal was made by the County Board to rent a house for the accommodation of the keeper, immediately opposite to the prison, at a distance stated to be 20 feet. For the reasons stated by us in our circular to County Boards, with reference to the construction and fitting up of small prisons, and referred to in p. 15 of our Fourth Report, we declined to sanction this proposal.

Other Prisons.

Other Prisons.—We reported last year that the County Board had it in contemplation to provide new prisons at Irvine, Kilmarnock, Girvan, and Maybole; but no proceedings, excepting as above mentioned, have taken place in providing further prison accommodation in this county during last year.

Funds.—

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 434*l.* 5*s.* 10 *d.* At present it cannot be determined whether or not this sum will be sufficient. Funds.

BANFFSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 22 and 85, 3d Rep. 11, and 4th Rep. 17.) BANFF.

Banff.—The County Board reported to us plans, which had been prepared by our architect, for the erection of a new prison at Banff. The building, as originally planned, was to be of two stories, and to contain 11 cells for criminals, a punishment cell, a large room for debtors, a bath-room, some store places, an exercising gallery, and a keeper's house. The ground on which the prison is to stand is to be of sufficient size, and is to be surrounded by a boundary wall 15 feet high, in the angles of which will be formed a store-place for coals, and an oven for disinfecting the prisoners' clothes. In addition to this accommodation, the County Board proposed to raise the outside and other principal walls of the whole building so as to form a third story, which at any future period might be divided and formed into cells, by which an addition of one large cell, seven common cells, and a room for the keeper would be gained, in a convenient form, and at a moderate expense. These plans were approved of by us. The County Board subsequently applied to us for authority to complete the mason work of the third story, and of such parts of the wright and iron work as are indispensable, but without going on with the finishings until it shall be seen that the additional accommodation is required; to which, on report of our architect, we agreed. Considerable progress has been made with the works. Banff. 4. 415. 425. 456. 472. 5.

Keith and Aberchirder.—The small prisons which have been erected at these places have not yet been legalized, in consequence of the buildings being reported as not sufficiently dry. Steps are in course of being taken by the County Board for remedying this defect. Keith and Aberchirder.

Cullen, Dufftown, and Tomintoul.—The County Board have reported to us that plans for the erection of small prisons at Cullen, Dufftown, and Tomintoul, are under their consideration. Cullen, Dufftown, and Tomintoul.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county for building purposes is 128*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* An addition thereto of 2,200*l.*, to be raised in equal portions in three years, has been consented to by the local authorities. We have authorized the County Board to obtain a cash credit from the National Bank of Scotland at Banff, to the extent of 2,850*l.*, on security of the assessments, under section 36 of the Act. The credit has been established, and we have directed the County Board to report to us, from time to time, their operations upon it. Funds. 4. 469. 5. 43. 68. 151.

BERWICKSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 26 and 94, 3d Rep. 16, and 4th Rep. 17.) BERWICKSHIRE.

Greenlaw.—The prison at Greenlaw, which is the chief prison of the county, is constructed in such a manner as to admit of the observance of the separate system. It contains 18 cells for criminal and two for civil prisoners, with keeper's house, airing-yards, and other conveniences. The County Board are in course of taking measures for having this prison properly heated, but the plan has not yet been submitted for our approval. Greenlaw.

Dunse, Lauder, Earlston, and Coldstream.—New small prisons have been constructed at the three first-named places, and the old prison at Coldstream has been improved. The County Board having reported the completion of these prisons, we have legalized them for the reception of criminal prisoners for periods not exceeding 14 days. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the date and effect of our declaration, by which they are legalized. By the same declaration, the former prison at Lauder was discontinued. On application of the County Board, we authorized them, in terms of the 21st section of the Prisons Act, to transfer the old prison under the town's house, which had been discontinued, to the magistrates and town council of the burgh of Lauder. Dunse, Lauder, Earlston, and Coldstream. 4. 301. 387.

Aytoun.—We approved of alterations suggested by the County Board on the small prison at Aytoun. These alterations have been completed. We have legalized this prison for the reception of criminal prisoners, for periods not exceeding 14 days. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the date and effect of our declaration, by which it is legalized. Aytoun. 4. 316. 5. 188.

We have the satisfaction of stating, on the report of the County Board, that the small prisons required in Berwickshire, being five in number, are now finished, and that the whole of these, as well as the chief prison, may be considered to be in a very complete and efficient state.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county for building purposes is 99*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, and an addition of 1,070*l.* for the year 1841 was consented to and assessed. In order to meet the expenditure which has been incurred in providing the prison accommodation required, it will be necessary to continue the ordinary annual assessment during the years of the Act still to run.

Buteshire.

Buteshire.—(2d Rep. 28 and 84, 3d Rep. 12, and 4th Rep. 18.)

Rothesay.

Rothesay.—The completion of the alterations referred to in our Fourth Report on the prison at Rothesay, which is the county town, has been reported to us. There appears to be sufficient accommodation to admit of the separate confinement of prisoners.

Lamlash.

Lamlash.—The County Board have reported to us that the new prison at Lamlash, in the Island of Arran, referred to in our Third Report, is in course of erection and nearly completed.

Millport.

Millport.—The County Board have reported to us that no proceedings have taken place with regard to the erection of a prison at Millport.

Brodick.

Brodick.—With reference to the small prison at Brodick, in Arran, the County Board have reported to us, that they do not consider it, and that it never has been recognised as a legal prison, and that it is not under their charge

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment in this county, for building purposes, amounts to 47*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

Caithness-shire.

Caithness-shire.—(2d Rep. 27 and 79, 3d Rep. 12, and 4th Rep. 18.)

Wick.
5. 26.

Wick.—We formerly stated that we had authorized certain alterations to be made on the prison of Wick. The County Board have reported to us that the average number of prisoners in this prison does not exceed two, and that frequently no prisoner is confined there; and their opinion that, as the prison contains accommodation for ten prisoners, no addition is required. As it thus appears that sufficient accommodation exists in this prison for the separate confinement of any number of prisoners which may reasonably be anticipated, we have not thought it necessary to press forward the execution of the alterations referred to.

Thurso.

Thurso.—The County Board have it in contemplation to erect a small prison at this place, but they have not yet reported to us plans, although we understand that these have been prepared, and are now under their consideration.

Funds.

Funds.—The annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 121*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, which will probably be found sufficient.

Clackmannanshire.

Clackmannanshire.—(2d Rep. 28 and 82, 3d Rep. 12, and 4th Rep. 18.)

Alloa.
4. 286.

Alloa.—We have approved of a site, and of plans prepared by our own architect, for a new prison at Alloa, which is to contain nine cells, a large room for debtors, a room for vagrants, bath-room, accommodation for keeper, &c. Great progress has been made with the works during last year, and we anticipate that the prison will be shortly completed. Preparations for heating it are already in progress.

Funds.
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5. 21.
4. 286. 300,
5. 44. 69.

Funds.—The annual assessment on this county for building purposes is 93*l.* 13*s.* An addition thereto of 152*l.* per annum, for seven years, has been consented to by the local authorities; and we have obtained from the Bank of Scotland, on security of these assessments, two credits, one amounting to 550*l.*, and the other to 900*l.*

DUMBARTONSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 28 and 86, 3d Rep. 13, and 4th Rep. 18.) DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Dumbarton.—The prison of Dumbarton contains 18 cells for the confinement of criminals, and two cells for civil prisoners. There are also a bath-room and other conveniences. We stated in our last Report that this prison appeared, from the returns of prisoners which had then been recently obtained, to contain nearly sufficient accommodation for the separate confinement of the prisoners of the county. The average number of prisoners has latterly been slightly on the increase. Dumbarton.

Helensburgh.—A new prison, consisting of three cells, keeper's house, and other conveniences, has been erected at Helensburgh. The County Board having reported its completion, we have legalized it as a prison for the reception of criminal prisoners, for periods not exceeding 10 days. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the date and effect of our declaration, by which it is legalized. And, by the same declaration, the former prison at this place was discontinued. Helensburgh. 5. 192.

Kirkintulloch.—The County Board have reported that the new prison at Kirkintulloch, referred to in our Fourth Report, has been completed, but, from dampness, was not in a fit condition for the reception of prisoners. They informed us that they had adopted measures with the view of remedying this defect, and that various suggestions by persons of skill whom they had called upon to examine the building, were under their consideration. Kirkintulloch.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 157 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* Funds.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.—(2d Rep. 28 and 92, 3d Rep. 14, and 4th Rep. 19.) DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

Dumfries.—We have to repeat the opinion expressed in several of our Reports, that the prison at Dumfries is unfit for its purposes. The County Board reported to us that they considered that if the increase in the number of prisoners in the prison of Dumfries, which had taken place during the last two years, should continue, the prison would be found to be insufficient in point of size, but that they were not prepared to make any arrangement for any alteration to be proceeded with last year. Dumfries. 5. 146, 147. 164.

Annan.—The County Board last year reported to us the completion of the new prison at Annan, containing three cells and a keeper's house, according to model plan No. 2, and requested that it should be legalized for the reception of prisoners for periods not exceeding four weeks. On report of our architect, however, stating various objections to the sufficiency of the prison, we did not think it expedient then to comply with this request, and sent to the County Board a copy of our architect's report. The County Board have since reported to us certain alterations which were proposed with the view of meeting the objections referred to. We approved of these alterations, provided the boundary wall of the prison were raised to the height of at least eight feet from the surface of the ground outside. The County Board having, at the same time, renewed their application to us forthwith to legalize this prison as a place of confinement in *modum pœnæ*, for periods not exceeding four weeks, we informed them that we must defer consideration of this until the proposed alterations should be reported to be completed. No report has yet been received. Annan. 4. 251. 257. 386.

Langholm.—With reference to the prison at Langholm, which is the private property of the Duke of Buccleuch, the County Board stated to us that his Grace was willing to give the unconditional use of that building for the purposes of the County Board, during the currency of the Prisons Act, upon payment to his Grace of such a sum annually, in name of rent, as might be considered fair and reasonable, and on the understanding that the County Board were to be at the expense of such alterations and repairs on the building as might be deemed necessary; and they reported that they approved of this arrangement, and requested our sanction. We informed the County Board that we must decline sanctioning the arrangement proposed, in respect that it is our duty to provide permanent accommodation where a prison is necessary. Langholm. 4. 385.

Thornhill. 5. 146, 147 and 164.

Thornhill.—A proposition having been made to us relative to the erection of a new prison at Thornhill, we informed the County Board that, having regard to the opinion repeatedly expressed by us, that a new prison is indispensably necessary at Dumfries, we did not feel ourselves at liberty to sanction the erection of a prison at Thornhill until adequate provision should be made for a suitable prison at the county town.

Sanquhar and Lochmaben. 5. 146, 147.

Sanquhar and Lochmaben.—The County Board having reported to us their opinion that the prison at Sanquhar should be merely made secure as a place of confinement for very short periods of imprisonment, we informed them, that, having regard to the views expressed in our Fourth Report, page 15, under the head Small Prisons, we were of opinion that the building in question was unfit for a prison, but that it might be converted into a lock-up house, although not at the expense of the prison funds.

With regard to this prison, and also to that at Lochmaben, we informed the County Board that both these buildings ought to be discontinued as prisons; and the County Board have expressed their concurrence in the propriety of the measure.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 285 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.*

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 30 and 88, 3d Rep. 14, and 4th Rep. 19.)

Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.—With reference to the extensive alterations, with a view to the enlargement and improvement of the prison of Edinburgh, which we mentioned in our Fourth Report as being in progress, the County Board have reported to us that the alterations on the western division, which is occupied by the males, have been completed, according to plans prepared by our architect, and under his superintendence. A very great improvement has been thereby effected. In consequence of the additional accommodation which has thus been gained, the principle of separation is at present in full operation with about two-thirds of the male prisoners, while the remainder occupy large and properly fitted up class-rooms under constant superintendence. The heating, lighting, and ventilation of this division of the prison are in a very satisfactory state, and ample provision has been made for the exercise of the prisoners in the open air.

Canongate. 2. 377.

Canongate.—We reported in 1840 that this prison had, upon the application of the County Board, been discontinued, and directed to be sold. The County Board, however, finding during 1841 a great want of prison accommodation in the prison of Edinburgh, and having considered a proposal by the Inspector of Prisons for the temporary re-establishment of the Canongate Prison as a place of confinement for civil prisoners, with report by the Governor of the prison of Edinburgh, stating the relief in point of accommodation that would be obtained by adopting the proposal, came to be of opinion that the measure should be adopted, on the understanding that it should be considered a temporary measure only, and should be carried into effect with as much regard to economy as possible; and, accordingly, recommended it to us for consideration and sanction. After some communication with the County Board on the subject, and having required them to report as to the security of the prison, and the arrangements they proposed for its management, as to which they reported satisfactorily, we agreed to sanction the proposal that the Canongate Prison should be re-opened for a period not exceeding two years, but under the condition and provision that, on the expiration of the period of two years from the re-opening thereof, it should, if not sooner discontinued by us, cease, and be discontinued as a legal prison. In pursuance of this arrangement, we, on 19th January 1842, issued a declaration, legalizing this prison as part of the prison of Edinburgh. During last year the County Board again applied to us, stating that, on economical grounds, as well as for other reasons mentioned by them, it was highly desirable that the Canongate Prison should be continued on its existing footing for another year, viz. to 19th January 1845. We agreed to sanction this arrangement, but at the same time apprised the County Board that we did so with reluctance, and in the confident hope that proper accommodation for civil prisoners should be provided in the prison of Edinburgh before the 19th January 1845. We refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix for the extent and effect of the relative declaration issued by us.

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The County Board have reported to us, that they will shortly submit for our consideration the requisite plans, with a view to further building operations contemplated by them.

Musselburgh.—The alterations on the prison at Musselburgh which we mentioned in our Report of last year as being about to be carried into effect, have been completed. The prison accommodation now comprises three cells for prisoners, two large rooms which may be used for vagrants, or for exercise, two store-places, and other conveniences, together with a keeper's house, consisting of two rooms and a bed-closet. The usual provision for warming and ventilating the cells has been made. Musselburgh. 4. 313.

Lock-up-House of Edinburgh, and Leith Police Prison.—The County Board have reported, with reference to our communication to them as to the small prisons of the county, that besides the prison of Musselburgh, the only small prisons under their management are the Edinburgh Lock-up-House and the Leith Police Prison, and that in both of these the provisions of the statute are carried out as far as is practicable under existing circumstances. They have further reported to us as regards Leith Police Prison, that they have remitted to a committee to take immediate steps for the purpose of improving the ventilation. Lock-up-House of Edinburgh, and Leith Police Prison. 4. 316.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on the county, for building purposes, is 1,462 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, which both the County Board and we consider to be insufficient. We formerly reported the failure of an attempt to raise an additional assessment, in consequence of the magistrates and town council of Musselburgh declining to consent to the proposed addition. Funds.

Elginshire.—(2d Rep. 32 and 80; 3d Rep. 15, and 4th Rep. 19.) Elginshire.

Elgin.—A new prison, containing two apartments for debtors, one large cell for vagrants, and 10 smaller ones for criminals, besides a keeper's house and other accommodations, has been erected at Elgin, the county town. The County Board having reported the completion of this prison, it has been legalized by us for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the extent and effect of our declaration, by which it is legalized. By the same declaration, the former prison at Elgin was discontinued. Elgin. 4. 452.

Forres.—The County Board have it in contemplation to erect a new prison at Forres. Plans have been prepared, and are under consideration of the County Board. Forres. 5. 38.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county for building purposes amounts to 105 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* A cash credit has been obtained from the Bank of Scotland to the extent of 650 *l.*, on security of this assessment for the year 1842, and succeeding years of the existence of the Prisons Act. Funds.

Fifeshire.—(2 Rep. 32 and 96, 3d Rep. 16, and 4th Rep. 20.) Fifeshire.

Cupar.—The new prison, mentioned in our last year's Report as being in course of erection at Cupar, may be described as being now completed, but it is not sufficiently dry for the reception of prisoners. This prison has been erected from plans prepared by and under the immediate superintendence of our architect, who reports the heating apparatus to be in full and satisfactory operation. Cupar.

Dunfermline.—We have approved of the plans of the proposed prison at this town, which will consist of 18 cells, with two rooms for debtors or sick prisoners, together with airing-yards and accommodation for keeper, &c. We subsequently approved of a proposition made by the County Board for the extension of the boundary wall around the prison, by which considerable additional space and other advantages will be gained. The buildings are roofed in, and the interior fittings are being proceeded with. This prison also has been erected from plans prepared by our architect, and under his superintendence. Dunfermline. 4. 288.

In the month of March last, on application of the County Board, we legalized, as part of the prison of Dunfermline, a temporary addition made thereto, consisting 5. 187. 203.

sisting of one apartment, until a proper prison be provided. For the extent and effect of our relative declaration, we refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix.

Small Prisons.

Small Prisons.—The County Board have reported to us that none of the small prisons in the county are constructed and fitted up in conformity with our views, as stated in our Fourth Report; that the small prisons presently in use are Pittenweem, Kinghorn, Burntisland, Inverkeithing, Newburgh, and St. Andrews; that the County Board have not funds to put them in a proper state; that the whole funds at their command have been required for the enlargement and improvement of the three principal prisons in the county, and for the erection of new prisons at Cupar and Dunfermline; and that the continuance of the above-mentioned six small prisons is considered indispensable not only by the County Board, but by the civil authorities of the different towns. We have in the meantime deferred deciding on the course which it may be expedient to adopt with respect to these small prisons.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 454 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* As formerly reported, an addition thereto of 5,000 *l.*, to be raised in equal portions, in nine years, has been consented to by the local authorities, which we agreed should be applied to the erection of the new prisons at Cupar and Dunfermline.

Forfarshire.

Forfarshire.—(2d Rep. 38 and 88, 3d Rep. 16, and 4th Rep. 20.)

Dundee.
4. 415. 422. 5. 37. 145.

Dundee.—The County Board submitted plans of an extensive addition proposed to be made to Dundee Prison, consisting of a new wing, containing 41 cells, a large room, and a warder's room, on a site presently occupied by a small prison, containing six cells, and a large room, intended to be taken down; as also a laundry and drying-house adjoining the present washing-house, and an oven for disinfecting the prisoners' clothes. We approved of these plans, and the County Board have reported to us that the whole operations will be completed, and the cells ready for occupation, very early in the spring. The arrangements which have been adopted for heating this prison are reported to be very satisfactory.

Forfar.

Forfar.—We approved of plans submitted to us by the County Board for a new prison at Forfar, to contain a keeper's house and office, a debtor's room, washing-house with a bath-room in it, 11 cells, several store places, and other conveniences, within the roof. It is to be surrounded by a boundary wall 15 feet high, within which are to be erected places for the fumigating of prisoners' clothes, store-places for coals, and other offices. The arrangements of the building are such, that, if requisite, it can be easily enlarged at any future period. This prison has now been finished, and the necessary arrangements for lighting, heating, and ventilating it have been made. The County Board have reported to us, that they expect the building will be in every respect ready for the reception of prisoners by the 1st of March next.

Brechin.

Brechin.—We also approved of plans for the erection of a new prison at Brechin, to contain four cells, and a keeper's house, with store-places, and other conveniences. The prison part of the building is to be surrounded by a boundary wall, 10 feet high, in the angles of which are to be constructed places for coals, ashes, &c. The boundary wall is intended more as a protection to the building, with a view to excluding the public, than as a means of security for prisoners. The height, however, is such, that a prisoner might be allowed to take exercise within the enclosed space, provided it be done under proper superintendence. The plans of this prison were prepared by our own architect; and the County Board have reported to us that the works are wholly completed, with the exception of some slight operations in the masonry department, and certain arrangements of an unimportant character, connected with the prison and keeper's house, on the execution of which the building will be ready for the reception of prisoners.

Montrose.

Montrose.—We have approved of plans for various alterations and additions proposed to be made on this prison. These alterations and additions will have the effect of making it a prison of 14 cells, with a large apartment on the ground-floor, which will serve as a kitchen and washing-house; and another large

large room on the second floor, which may be used as a cell for vagrants, besides a bath-room and other conveniences. New accommodation for the keeper, consisting of four apartments, is also to be given; and an airing-yard, with two sheds for stone-breakers, is to be formed in the space behind the prison. The County Board report to us, that the works have been completed, and that the accommodation in this prison is, so far as can be judged of at present, sufficient for the wants of the district; and, from the superior nature of the internal arrangements, the County Board will be enabled to carry into effect the whole of the Introductory Rules.

Arbroath.—The County Board having reported to us the completion and fitness for the reception of prisoners of the new prison at Arbroath, referred to in our Fourth Report, containing seven cells, bath-room, keeper's house, and other conveniences, we legalized the same as a prison for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, for periods not extending to three months, and discontinued the then existing prison. For the effect and extent of our declaration, we refer to the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix. Arbroath.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 707*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* We have authorized the County Board to obtain a cash credit from the National Bank of Scotland at Dundee, to the extent of 4,300*l.*, on security of the assessments, under section 36 of the Act, for the year 1843, and six succeeding years. The credit has been established, and we have directed the County Board to report to us, from time to time, their operations upon it, which they have duly done. Funds.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.—(2d. Rep. 40 and 89, 3d. Rep. 17, and 4th Rep. 20.) HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Haddington.—We stated in our last Report that no proceedings had taken place during the previous year, with respect to providing better prison accommodation in the county of Haddington, in consequence of the limited amount of funds, and the refusal of the Burgh of Dunbar to consent to an addition, which had been agreed to by all the other local authorities. During last year, the County Board intimated to us that the consent of the whole local authorities to an additional assessment, proposed by the County Board, had been obtained. Plans for a new prison at Haddington had been prepared; and estimates having been obtained, the County Board reported to us their regret to find that the total amount of the estimates was more than the funds at their disposal would warrant them to expend, and that they were therefore under the necessity of postponing the erection of a prison last year. We understand that new plans, on a reduced scale, have been prepared, and are under consideration of the County Board. Haddington.

In the meanwhile, we continue to exercise our power of removing prisoners from Haddingtonshire to the prisons of other counties, under the 31st section of the Act.

Small Prisons.—The County Board have not reported to us any proceedings relative to the Small Prisons at Dunbar and North Berwick. Small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 135*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* An addition thereto of 2,000*l.*, to be levied in equal portions, in seven years, has been consented to by the local authorities. Funds.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.—(2d Rep. 40 and 76, 3d Rep. 18, and 4th Rep. 21.) INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Inverness.—We last year reported that the County Board had submitted to us plans of a new prison proposed to be erected on the Castlehill of Inverness, of which we approved. The County Board have since ascertained that the expense of executing these would exceed the funds at their disposal. We understand, however, that new plans are in course of preparation, which we expect will shortly be submitted for our sanction. Inverness.

Fort-William, Portree, and Lochmaddy.—We reported that plans had been submitted to us for a new prison at each of these places, which are seats of a sheriff court. These plans were returned by us to the County Board, with remarks thereon by our architect. Fort-William, Portree, and Lochmaddy.

The County Board subsequently submitted to us a proposition, to the effect, that an airing-yard attached to the prisons of Fort-William, Portree, and Lochmaddy, would not be necessary. On report by our architect, of which a copy was transmitted to the County Board, we recommended the adoption of one or other of the arrangements suggested in that report, and requested them to transmit plans for carrying the same into effect. We directed our architect to visit and inspect the proposed sites for the prisons at these three places; and we have communicated his report thereon, approving of the proposed sites for the prisons at Fort-William and Lochmaddy, and suggesting another site as preferable for the prison at Portree. We have requested the County Board to transmit the working plans for these prisons, and also complete plans of the sites. We have, in the meantime, authorized certain small alterations, of a temporary character, on the prison at Portree.

Small Prisons.

Small Prisons.—We have discontinued the prisons at Kingussie and Grantown, as to which reference is made to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix. The Police Cells of Inverness are, in the meantime, retained under the charge of the County Board, as they form part of the present prison.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 313*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; and, as formerly reported, an addition has been consented to of 8,059*l.*, to be levied in equal instalments, in nine years.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

KINCARDINESHIRE.—(2d Rep. 42 and 86, 3d Rep. 18, and 4th Rep. 21.)

Stonehaven.

Stonehaven.—The alterations on, and additions to, the prison at Stonehaven, which is the county town, formerly reported, have been completed. The prison, as now constituted, contains 12 cells in the new part of the building, and three cells in the old, with lobbies, passages, bath-room, and other conveniences, including a house for the keeper within the building, and an inclosed airing-ground and exercising yard without. The County Board having reported to us the completion of this prison, we legalized it for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners. The annexed Table of Declarations shows the extent and effect of our declaration by which it is legalized.

Inverbervie and Laurencekirk.

Inverbervie and Laurencekirk.—The requisite certificates of the small prisons recently erected at Laurencekirk and Inverbervie being fit for the reception of prisoners, have not yet been transmitted to us by the County Board. In answer to inquiries made by the County Board, we have informed them, that the prisons in question may be legalized for periods not exceeding 10 days.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 113*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and, as formerly reported, an addition thereto has been consented to, of 76*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* yearly during the existence of the Act.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

KINROSS-SHIRE.—(2d Rep. 42 and 83, 3d Rep. 19, and 4th Rep. 21.)

Kinross.

Kinross.—Plans of proposed alterations on this prison have, on report of our architect, been approved by us. By these alterations, a prison of six cells for criminals, two rooms for debtors, an apartment for a kitchen and washing-house, in which a bath is to be placed, two store-places, a keeper's house of three apartments, an exercising yard, and other conveniences, will be obtained. The County Board have reported to us that they have delayed taking in estimates until spring, as the execution of the works could not be commenced with advantage sooner.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 88*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, which appears to be sufficient.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT STEWARTRY.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT STEWARTRY.—(2d Rep. 42 and 93, 3d Rep. 19, and 4th Rep. 22.)

Kirkcudbright.

Kirkcudbright.—The alterations on the Prison of Kirkcudbright, of which we last year reported our approval, are in progress. The County Board have reported to us, that with the exception of proceeding with these works, they do not intend, for the present, to make any arrangements with respect to building, altering, and repairing local prisons.

New

New Galloway and Castle-Douglas.—The small prisons at these places have been discontinued by us, as appears from the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix. New Galloway and Castle-Douglas.

Gatehouse, Creetown, and Maxwelltown.—The County Board have reported to us that the prison of Gatehouse has long since been disused, as not falling within the Prisons Act, and that the prisons at Creetown and Maxwelltown are properly constructed and fitted up. Gatehouse, Creetown, and Maxwelltown.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 144 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* The County Board had recommended an addition, but no consent to any addition has been reported to us. We have obtained from the Bank of Scotland, on security of the ordinary assessment for the year 1843 and succeeding years of the Act, a cash-credit to the extent of 800 *l.* Funds.

LANARKSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 44 and 73, 3d Rep. 20, and 4th Rep. 22.) LANARKSHIRE.

Prison of Glasgow.—In our last Report we stated that the north division of the prison of Glasgow had been completed, according to the original plan, and that all the alterations and improvements on the south division, sanctioned by us, as well as several minor ones suggested in the course of the operations, had also been completed. For a full description of the prison, as now constituted, we refer to that Report. No further proceedings with respect to this prison have been reported to us during the past year. From returns of cells and prisoners made to us, it appears that the prison of Glasgow does not contain sufficient accommodation to admit of the entire adoption of the separate system. The deviation, however, from the separate system, relates chiefly to the female department. Glasgow.

Hamilton and Lanark.—We have no proceedings to report relative to these prisons, which were recently altered, added to, and greatly improved. Hamilton and Lanark.

Airdrie.—A new prison has been erected at Airdrie, containing 20 cells, a large cell for vagrants, with bath, other conveniences, &c., and a keeper's house of three apartments, with washing-house and store-place, and surrounded by a boundary wall 12 feet high. The County Board having reported to us the completion of this prison, we legalized it as a place of confinement for prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 30 days. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the extent and effect of our declaration, by which it is legalized. By the same declaration, the former prison at Airdrie was discontinued. The County Board having applied to us for an extension of the term for detention of criminal prisoners in this prison, from 30 to 60 days, we informed them that there being as yet no airing-yard attached to the prison, we deemed the proposed extension of time inexpedient; but if that defect could be remedied, that we should not object to it. An application was also made to us on behalf of the magistrates of the burgh of Airdrie, to the effect that we should sanction the use by them of the old prison as a police office. Having considered this application, and had regard to the fact that the building referred to was not meant to be, nor could be, used as a place of confinement for parties apprehended under warrants, we informed the magistrates that the case appeared to be one as to which we were not called on to interfere. Airdrie.

Small Prisons.—We have no further proceedings to report relative to the Harbour Police Prison of Glasgow, the Calton Prison, the Gorbals Police Prison, and the prison of Rutherglen. Small Prisons.

The present prisons of Anderston, Douglas, Broomielaw, Rutherglen, and Gorbals, and the lock-up rooms and cells of the police office of Glasgow, continue to be prisons for the confinement, for periods not exceeding 48 hours at one time, of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment, for building purposes, on the county of Lanark is 1,345 *l.* 0 *s.* 10 *d.*; and, as formerly reported, we negotiated a credit with the Bank of Scotland to the extent of 8,500 *l.* on security of this assessment for the year 1842, and succeeding years of the existence of the Act. Funds.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 48 and 90, 3d Rep. 20, and 4th Rep. 24.)

Linlithgow.

Linlithgow.—A site and plans for the erection of a new prison at Linlithgow have been approved by us on the report of our architect, by whom the plans were prepared. The prison is to be of three stories, containing 15 cells for criminals, a room for debtors, an office for the keeper, a large apartment for the prison kitchen, which will also be used as a washing-house, and in which a bath will be placed, store-places for food and prisoners' clothes, and for raw material for prisoners' work, an examination room in which precognitions will be taken by the sheriff, and a house of five apartments for the keeper, but arranged in such a manner that part of it can be set aside for the use of the matron, in the event of that office being held by any other than the keeper's wife. An airing-gallery is to be formed within the roof of the prison, and there is a large space of ground around the prison in which yards may also be formed on the surface. The whole buildings and grounds are to be surrounded by a wall 15 feet in height, in one of the angles of which an apartment for the fumigating and disinfecting of prisoners' clothes is to be erected. The cells and other apartments are to be of the usual size, and provision is to be made for the proper ventilation and heating of the prison. Water for the supply of the prison baths and other purposes, is to be conveyed into the prison, and distributed over it in the usual manner. The works are in rapid progress, under the superintendence of our architect.

In pursuance of the 31st section of the Act, we have, during last year, from time to time, obtained the removal to the prisons of Glasgow and Edinburgh, from this prison, of prisoners under sentence of imprisonment for periods of 60 days or upwards, when the state of the prison appeared to render such removal necessary.

Bathgate and Queensferry.

Bathgate and Queensferry.—We had suggested to the County Board the expediency of discontinuing the small prisons at Bathgate and Queensferry, as not being constructed and fitted up in conformity with the views stated by us in our Fourth Report. The County Board have reported to us their opinion that it is desirable to delay this measure until the prison at Linlithgow, which they consider will suffice for the county, and which is now in progress, shall have been completed. In the circumstances, we deemed it proper that the delay thus asked should be granted.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment, for building purposes, on this county is 113*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* An addition thereto of 255*l.* per annum, for seven years, has been consented to by the local authorities.

NAIRNSHIRE.

NAIRNSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 48 and 80, 3d Rep. 21, and 4th Rep. 25.)

Nairn.

Nairn.—We stated last year that the County Board had reported plans of a new prison proposed to be erected at Nairn, upon the present site, in connexion with the court-house; and we described the intended accommodation. In spring, last year, the County Board reported to us the probable insufficiency of their funds for the erection of a prison according to the original plans, and requested us to consent to their being reduced to such a scale as would enable the prison to be completed at a sum within their command. We consented to the reduction proposed, and reduced plans prepared by our architect have been submitted by the County Board and approved of by us. According to these plans, the accommodation in the new prison will consist of five cells for criminals, a large room for debtors, an apartment for a washing-house, in which a bath will be placed, a keeper's house of two apartments, with store-places and other conveniences, an exercising gallery, and a fumigating place; the whole to be surrounded by a boundary wall. Proper provision is made for supplying the prison with water, and for its heating and ventilation.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 36*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; and, as formerly reported, an addition has been consented thereto of 1,130*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, to be distributed over ten years.

ORKNEY AND ZETLAND.—(2d Rep. 48 and 80, 3d Rep. 21, and 4th Rep. 25.) ORKNEY AND ZETLAND.

Kirkwall.—No proceedings have taken place during last year regarding the erection of the proposed new prison at Kirkwall, or a small prison at Stromness in Orkney, as mentioned in preceding Reports. Kirkwall.

Lerwick (Fort Charlotte.)—We stated in our last Report, that an application had been made on the part of the County Board to the Board of Ordnance, with a view to additional prison accommodation at Fort Charlotte in Zetland, in which we had expressed to you our concurrence. The County Board, through their committee for Zetland, recently reported to us that the Board of Ordnance had consented to one of the barrack rooms in Fort Charlotte being converted into a prison for civil prisoners, and transmitted to us a plan of the proposed alterations thereon, necessary for this purpose. On report of our architect, we considered the plan unsuitable, and returned it to the County Board, with a copy of our architect's observations. Lerwick. 4. 222.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 164 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*, which appears to be insufficient. We beg to refer to preceding Reports for the obstacle which prevents additional funds being obtained by consent of the local authorities. Funds.

PEEBLES-SHIRE.—(2d Rep. 48 and 95, 3d Rep. 21, and 4th Rep. 25.) PEEBLES-SHIRE.

Peebles.—The extensive alterations and improvements on the prison at Peebles, the details of which are fully stated in our Third Report, are now in progress, under the superintendence of our architect; and it is reported to us by the County Board, that the works will be finished in the course of this year. Peebles.

Small Prisons.—The County Board have reported that no proceeding has taken place with regard to providing small prisons at Skirling and Linton, as formerly proposed; and that no small prison has been erected in this county. Small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 35 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.*; and, as formerly mentioned, an addition thereto has been consented to of 1,400 *l.*, to be distributed in equal portions over seven years. Funds.

PERTHSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 50 and 87, 3d Rep. 22, and 4th Rep. 25.) PERTHSHIRE.

Perth.—It appears that the county prison at Perth does not contain sufficient accommodation for the adoption of the separate system. The County Board have submitted to us plans and specifications of a proposed addition to this prison, consisting of a new wing, to contain 15 cells and a large class-room, with a warder's room adjoining, store-places and other conveniences, with airing-yards, a new kitchen, &c. We referred these to our architect, who reported thereon; and we have communicated his observations to the County Board for their consideration. Perth.

Dumblane.—A new prison has been erected at Dumblane, containing a keeper's house of three apartments, a cell for debtors, a cell for vagrants, and seven other cells, with a bath-room and other conveniences. On the roof of the prison there is a place for fumigating prisoners' clothes, and an airing-yard. The County Board having reported to us the completion of this prison, it was legalized by us for the reception of all descriptions of prisoners, under the condition that convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods of three months or upwards, should, as soon as convenient, be removed to the county prison at Perth. For the extent and effect of our declaration legalizing it, we refer to the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix. By the same declaration, we discontinued the old prison. A proposition was recently made to us by the County Board for having a roof placed over the airing-yard alluded to, and a plan and specification of the proposed addition having been submitted to us, we approved of the same, subject to certain suggestions contained in a report thereon by our architect, of which a copy has been communicated to the County Board. Dumblane.

Crieff.—The County Board have reported to us that certain obstacles had occurred to delay the erection of the proposed prison at Crieff, referred to in our Crieff.

Fourth Report, and that they were in course of procuring a new plan, in order that the building may be proceeded with early this year.

Small Prisons.

Small Prisons.—With the concurrence of the County Board, we have discontinued the small prisons at Kincardine, Cupar-Angus, Dunkeld, and Comrie, and we refer to the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix for the date and effect of our declaration, by which they were discontinued. The County Board have reported to us that they had remitted to their District Committees to consider whether it is necessary to have at any of the above-mentioned places, or at any other more suitable place in their respective districts, a small prison, constructed and fitted up in the manner required by us. The County Board have not reported any proceedings with reference to the Perth police cells, or the small prisons at Blairgowrie and Culross.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, amounts to 630*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

Renfrewshire.

Renfrewshire.—(2d Rep. 52 and 76, 3d Rep. 22, and 4th Rep. 26.)

Paisley.

Paisley.—It appears that the chief prison of Renfrewshire, at Paisley, does not contain sufficient accommodation to admit of the separate system. Early last year we had an application from the County Board, stating that the prison was much overcrowded, and requesting relief. We accordingly removed to the General Prison as many prisoners from Renfrewshire as we could, consistently with the terms of the recent statute, and the state of the other prisons; and we suggested to the county to recommend the removal of any other prisoners they thought proper to the prisons of other counties. This the County Board have declined to do, in consequence of the expense. The County Board have reported to us that the principal improvement contemplated in this prison consists of an extension of the prison yards, by taking in certain ground presently without the prison walls, belonging to the County Board and to the County Buildings Commissioners. They inform us that our architect (who had, at their request, been instructed to visit this and the other prisons in the county, and to confer with the County Board concerning them) had, in October last, transmitted to them a tracing of a proposed extension of the prison yards and of certain airing-yards. At the time when this tracing was received, the County Board had entered into negotiations with the Glasgow and Paisley Railway Companies for the purchase of ground belonging to them, adjoining the prison, with the view of still farther extending the prison grounds; and the architect was, in consequence, requested to delay completing his plans for the Paisley Prison until the negotiations with the Railway Companies should be completed. The negotiations are still pending.

Greenock and Port-Glasgow.

Greenock and Port-Glasgow.—The County Board inform us that they have received from our architect a report as to these prisons, and that, with regard to the prison at Greenock, he states it to be his opinion that the same cannot be improved with advantage. He proposes to improve the Port-Glasgow Prison by taking in certain property adjoining it, and has transmitted to the County Board a plan showing the effect of the improvement proposed. The County Board have remitted to their Lower-ward Committee to ascertain and report the probable cost of the ground proposed to be purchased for the additions to the Port-Glasgow Prison; and, further, whether they approve of the proposed alterations. The County Board have deferred consideration of our architect's report relative to the Greenock Prison, as the amount of accommodation required therein may be affected by the improvements on the prisons of Paisley, Port-Glasgow, and Pollockshaws.

Pollockshaws.

Pollockshaws.—The County Board have reported to us that a plan of a piece of ground proposed to be purchased for the site of a prison in this town has been prepared, and that they expect soon to be able to transmit the same to us for our consideration.

Renfrew.

Renfrew.—No proceedings have been reported to us by the County Board relative to the prison at Renfrew.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 562*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

Ross and Cromarty.—(2d Rep. 52 and 78, 3d Rep. 23, and 4th Rep. 26.) Ross and Cromarty.

Dingwall.—We formerly reported that the prison accommodation in the county of Ross and Cromarty was very insufficient. We have now the satisfaction of stating, that a new prison is in the course of being erected at Dingwall, which is intended to be the chief prison of the county, according to plans prepared by our architect, and under his superintendence. The prison is to consist of 17 cells for criminals, with two large rooms for debtors and excise prisoners, kitchen and washing-house, a room for the matron, and an office and house for the keeper. In the grounds two airing-yards are to be erected, and the grounds are to be surrounded with a boundary wall 15 feet high, with a fumigating room and three store-places formed in the angles. Dingwall.

In the month of October last, the County Board having reported to us that in consequence of the then disturbed state of certain parishes in the county, it was necessary that we should make arrangements for affording additional prison accommodation; and having suggested that we should for this purpose legalize the court-room of the county of Ross, and a small apartment adjoining thereto, both on the first floor of the prison at Dingwall, as a temporary place of confinement, we accordingly issued a declaration legalizing the same as a part of the said prison at Dingwall, for the reception of all descriptions of prisoners, for a period of six months from the 19th day of October last. We refer to the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix, for the extent and effect of this declaration. 5. 195.

Tain and Stornoway.—The County Board have reported to us that plans have been prepared by our architect for prisons at Tain and Stornoway, and that estimates for their execution are being obtained. On the application of the County Board, we have agreed that when the new prison shall have been completed and legalized, the old tower now forming the prison at Tain, with its site, shall be given up to the heritors of the eastern district of the county, to whom the magistrates of Tain have conveyed their right to the adjoining site and ruin, for the purpose of enabling the heritors to extend the accommodation of the court-house they are about to build, under the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 48. Tain and Stornoway.

Cromarty.—The County Board have reported to us that plans of an addition proposed to be made to the prison of Cromarty, have also been prepared. Cromarty.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 253*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, and an addition has been consented to of 350*l.* for the year 1841, and of 5,500*l.* to be distributed over the eight succeeding years. We have authorized the County Board to obtain a cash-credit from the National Bank of Scotland at Dingwall, to the extent of 5,750*l.*, on security of the ordinary and additional assessments for the year 1843, and six succeeding years of the Act; but the establishment of this credit has not yet been reported to us. Funds.

Roxburghshire.—(2d Rep. 56 and 94, 3d Rep. 24, and 4th Rep. 27.) Roxburghshire.

Jedburgh.—The County Board have it in view to make certain alterations on this prison, including a provision for warming; but the plans have not yet been finally adjusted or reported to us. Jedburgh.

Hawick and Kelso.—We reported last year that we had approved of a plan submitted by the County Board for the erection of a small prison at Hawick, consisting of a keeper's house and four cells, according to the model plan, No. 3, with certain additions. The building has been completed, but we have not yet received the information relative to the fitness of the prison for the reception of prisoners, which we require in order to warrant our legalizing it. A prison on the same scale as that at Hawick is in the course of erection at Kelso. The sites of both these prisons are described as being eligible, and they stand apart from all other buildings. Hawick and Kelso.

Melrose and Galashiels.—The County Board have informed us that they propose to take into consideration the expediency of erecting new prisons at Melrose and Galashiels. The latter is locally in Selkirkshire; but the 52d section of the Prisons Act make special provision for the case. Melrose and Galashiels.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 320*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, which will probably be sufficient.

SELKIRKSHIRE. SELKIRKSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 56 and 95, 3d Rep. 24, and 4th Rep. 27.)

Selkirk. *Selkirk.*—The chief prison of this county appears to contain sufficient accommodation for the adoption of the separate system.

Small Prisons. *Small Prisons.*—The County Board have reported that no proceedings have taken place with regard to the erection of a small prison at Galashiels.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 29*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; and, as formerly mentioned, an addition thereto was consented to, of 179*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* for the year 1842.

STIRLINGSHIRE. STIRLINGSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 56 and 95, 3d Rep. 24, and 4th Rep. 27.)

Stirling. *Stirling.*—We have approved of plans for a new prison at Stirling. According to these plans, which were prepared by our architect, the building is to be of four stories, and to contain 53 cells for criminals, one large room for debtors, and one for vagrants. There are also to be five store-places, which can at any time be converted into or used as cells; besides an office for the keeper, two rooms for the matron, and a room for the under-keeper, with a proper number of baths and other conveniences. The means of ventilating and heating this prison have also been provided in the plan. The roof is to be so constructed that two exercising galleries can be formed in it; and on the surface of the ground within the boundary walls, it is intended, in the meantime, to erect three airing-yards. The prison is designed so that almost the whole of the cells will have a south exposure; and, from a point over the keeper's office, nearly all the cell-doors entering from the corridors can be commanded. From the same point the chaplain may address the prisoners in their cells. The prison grounds are to be surrounded by a proper boundary-wall; and at the gate entering from St. John-street, one of the old houses on the south side of that street is to be fitted up for the principal keeper and the chaplain. The inadequacy of the funds at the command of the County Board has as yet prevented the works from being proceeded with; but we trust that this obstacle will ere long be removed.

The accommodation in the existing prison at Stirling is very insufficient.

Falkirk—Kilsyth. *Falkirk—Kilsyth.*—No proceeding has been reported to us with reference to the erection of a new prison at Falkirk. The County Board having communicated to us a resolution adopted by them, in May last, to the effect that thereafter no convicted prisoner be permitted to remain in the existing prison at Falkirk for a period longer than 10 days, and that prisoners for longer periods should be removed to the prison at Stirling, we discontinued the prison at Falkirk for the imprisonment, for a longer period than 10 days at one time, of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment. For the extent and effect of our relative declaration, we refer to the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix. By the same declaration, as recommended by the County Board, we also discontinued the prison at Kilsyth.

Alva. *Alva.*—With the concurrence of the County Board, we have discontinued the small prison at Alva. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the date and effect of our declaration by which it was discontinued. The County Board stated, that although this prison had been legalized, and might have ceased to be private property, yet, as it had been built by Mr. Johnston of Alva, at his sole expense, and its use had been given to the county without any charge, they were of opinion that it should be restored to Mr. Johnston at a nominal price, which we accordingly authorized to be done.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 332*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; and, as formerly mentioned, an addition thereto of 5,000*l.* has been consented to, to be distributed over eight years. We negotiated a credit with the Bank of Scotland, on security of these assessments, to the extent of 6,300*l.*

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 58 and 79, 3d Rep. 25, and 4th Rep. 27.) SUTHERLAND-SHIRE.

Dornoch.—The new prison at Dornoch, the erection of which we mentioned in our last Report as being in progress, is now completed, with the exception of the heating apparatus, which is in a forward state. This prison, which has been erected from plans prepared by and under the superintendence of our architect, will afford ample accommodation for prisoners on the separate system. Dornoch.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county is 69*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; and, as formerly mentioned, an addition thereto of 2,360*l.* 17*s.*, was consented to, to be distributed over seven years; and we negotiated a credit with the Bank of Scotland to the extent of 2,360*l.*, on security of these assessments. Funds.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.—(2d Rep. 58 and 92, 3d Rep. 26, and 4th Rep. 28.) WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Wigtown and Stranraer.—We were informed by the County Board that they had been offered a desirable site for a new prison at Stranraer, free of price, and at a nominal feu-duty, on condition of their attaching a court-house to the prison; and they wished to know whether they could legitimately apply a portion of the prison funds, equal to the actual value of the ground, towards the additional expense of erecting a court-house. The erection of the court-house being thus virtually made the price of the ground, we acquainted the County Board that we did not feel ourselves at liberty to authorize a transaction of this description. The County Board subsequently submitted to us plans for a new prison at this place, to consist of 14 cells for criminals, a room for debtors, a bath-room, a prison kitchen, store-places, an exercising gallery within the roof, and a keeper's-house. The site on which the prison building is proposed to stand is of sufficient size, and is intended to be surrounded by a boundary wall 15 feet high, with a store-place in one of the angles for coals, and a place for holding an oven for the disinfecting of the prisoners' clothes in another angle. A court-room, and some public offices, are to be included in the building along with the prison. On report of our architect, by whom these plans had been prepared, we approved of the same; but we informed the County Board that we did not feel ourselves at liberty to sanction their being carried into effect, until adequate provision should be made, as required by the Prisons Act, for a suitable prison at Wigtown, which is the county town, and where the sheriff holds his regular courts. We were afterwards requested by the County Board to reconsider this subject, and to sanction the erection of the proposed prison at Stranraer, in respect that although Wigtown is the county town, Stranraer is the largest town in the county; that the sheriff is in use to hold courts for the exercise of his ordinary criminal jurisdiction at both; that the average number of criminals at Stranraer exceeds that of the criminals at Wigtown; that the consent, by the burgh of Stranraer, to an additional assessment, had been given under the express condition that a new prison of 15 cells should be erected in the vicinity of that burgh; and that, although the information originally supplied to the County Board led them to believe that the ordinary and additional assessments would have been amply sufficient to fulfil this condition, as well as to erect a prison of nine cells at Wigtown, they now found, from the architect's estimate, that the funds provided were not adequate for the completion of both prisons. The County Board further rested their application on the ground of the expense to which they were subjected by the removal of prisoners under our order to the prisons of other counties. On full reconsideration of the subject, we informed the County Board that we did not feel ourselves at liberty to depart from our former resolution regarding it. We trust that, ere long, sufficient funds for the erection of a prison, on the scale proposed, at each of these towns, may be obtained. In the meanwhile, we are under the necessity, from time to time, of directing the removal of prisoners from the existing prisons to the prison of Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, in terms of the 31st section of the Act. Wigtown and Stranraer.

Small Prisons.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Inspector of Prisons, concurred in by the County Board, we have discontinued the small prisons at Whithorn, Newton-Stewart, Glenluce, and Port-Patrick, and refer to the Table of Declarations in Appendix for the date, extent, and effect of such discontinuance. Small Prisons.

tinuance. With reference to the building at Whithorn, which has, as above stated been discontinued as a prison, we agreed, on application of the County Board, that it should be given up to the magistrates of that burgh, without any price being required.

Police-office at Stranraer.

Police-office at Stranraer.—The Inspector of Prisons having reported to us that this building, then in use under the management of the County Prison Board, was not, so far as he could learn, a legal place of confinement, and that it was unfit for use, the cells being very damp, insecure, and not properly warmed, lighted, and ventilated, we referred his Report to the County Board, who communicated to us their opinion that this lock-up house cannot be dispensed with till the erection of a new prison, and that, if necessary, it might be declared part of Stranraer Prison. Having regard to the facts stated in Mr. Hill's Report, we informed the County Board that we must decline giving effect to the views suggested by them. We have recently been informed by the County Board that the building in question had never been legalized as a prison.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is 143 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*; and, as formerly mentioned, an addition of 200 *l.* yearly, during the continuance of the Act, has been consented to.

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2. Management and Discipline of Local Prisons.

Introduction.

The second branch of our duty, in connexion with local prisons, is the superintendence of their management and discipline, the immediate charge of which is placed in the hands of the County Boards. In reporting our proceedings in the performance of this part of our duty, it is not necessary for us to enter into detail so minutely as we have done with respect to prison accommodation; a subject as to which full details are called for, because the circumstances of each county being peculiar, different proceedings required to be adopted in the case of each. But, as regards the management and discipline of prisons, the same measures were, in most instances, applicable to all the counties alike. In many cases, also, our directions and recommendations have been of a temporary character, or of little general importance, so as to render a minute detail on this subject superfluous. The performance of this part of our duty has given rise to a great extent of communication with the County Boards.

Introductory Rules.

We stated in our last Report that the Introductory Rules were in force in the chief prisons so far as practicable, and that we had it in contemplation at a future period to prepare and submit for your sanction a complete and comprehensive system of regulations applicable to the prisons of Scotland. With a view to the formation of such a system, we have carefully considered these Introductory Rules, and we have also considered the rules some time ago established for the government of Pentonville Prison, together with the papers relating to Prison Discipline in England, and reports of the Superintendent of Convicts, and the circular letter addressed by you to Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, with the accompanying regulations for prisons in England and Wales, to which you called our attention in May last. We requested the Inspector of Prisons, who is a member of our Board, to embody our views relative to this subject in a systematic form; and he has accordingly prepared a code of rules, which is now under our consideration, and which we confidently expect we shall be prepared to submit for your sanction early in the spring. In the meanwhile, we have the satisfaction of repeating that the rules under which our prisons are at present governed, are upon the whole satisfactory; that the want of minute regulation has not been attended with inconvenience; and that the discretion which the Introductory Rules leave on many points to the County Boards and their officers is judiciously exercised.

Dietary.

We deemed it desirable to ascertain, after the experience of another year, the effects, as regards the health of prisoners, of the diet which, with certain relative rules, we had recommended the County Boards to adopt in the prisons under their charge. Accordingly, in the month of May, we addressed a circular to the County Boards, requesting them to report, whether, and to what extent,

extent, the rates of diet and relative rules recommended by us had been adopted in the several prisons, and to procure and transmit to us, from the medical officer and keeper of each prison, a special report, stating their operation and results, as regarded the health of prisoners, since the adoption of the same, if they had been adopted, and in case they had not been adopted, stating the reason why that had not been done, with the rates of diet actually in use, and the results. We further desired, that these reports should specify the effects of the new dietary, if adopted, on the health of prisoners, as compared with those of the dietary in use prior to its introduction. These reports were received from all the County Boards in the month of June, and were duly considered by us. In August, we requested that similar returns, conform to a schedule which we transmitted, and brought down to 30th November following, should be transmitted to us early in December. We refer to the annexed abstract of these returns in the Appendix, from which it appears, that in the great majority of the prisons, the dietary recommended by us has been adopted, and found highly beneficial,—that it has been found decidedly preferable to the systems of dietary which it superseded,—that where it has not been adopted, in whole, or in part, satisfactory reasons exist for the non-adoption at present,—and that the effects of the dietary, to the latest period to which our returns extend, have been satisfactory, as appears from the favourable state of health which prevails throughout the prisons. Appendix, No. XIV.

Separation.

The rule with regard to the separation of criminal prisoners is carried into effect, in so far as practicable, in the different prisons, and we have the satisfaction to state, that in several prisons where the requisite facilities did not previously exist, the building arrangements of last year enable the principle to be now, to a greater or less extent, acted on. We regret, however, to state, that in many of the prisons it is still impossible to maintain the principle, from want of sufficient accommodation. Where the prisoners cannot be separated, the best mode of classification is adopted which circumstances will permit.

Instruction.

Provision is made, in all the chief prisons, for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. A comprehensive list of books, suitable for prison use, has been prepared, and is now under our consideration.

Labour.

In all the chief prisons, also, provision is made for supplying the prisoners with work, although, in several of them, the defective state of the prisons prevents the labour from being very useful or profitable. The returns relative to this subject, however, show, that with a single and unimportant exception, profit has arisen on the labour, in all these prisons.

Escapes and sudden deaths of prisoners.

The County Boards have duly complied with our direction, that all escapes of prisoners from their several prisons, and all sudden deaths of prisoners, should be forthwith reported to us, with the circumstances attending the same. No necessity for interference or observation on our part, occurred on consideration of the reports received by us during last year, which, we have satisfaction in remarking, were few in number.

Convicts under sentence of transportation labouring under physical infirmities.

The Prison Board for the county of Edinburgh having, in the month of July, addressed to us a communication, urging the expediency of a proper place of imprisonment being provided by Government for convict prisoners under sentence of transportation, and labouring under physical infirmities which unfit them for being transported in terms of their sentences, or at least, of provision being made in the Prisons Bill then before Parliament for relieving the counties from the expense of maintaining such prisoners, we referred this communication to the Lord Advocate. In order to ascertain the extent to which the alleged grievance existed in Scotland, we, by a circular letter, dated 1st August, required the County Boards forthwith to transmit to us a return of the prisoners, if any, in the situation described, then confined in their several prisons, stating, in the case of each prisoner, the name, sex, age, offence, date of committal for trial, date and duration of sentence, the particular disease or infirmity, state of health at date of committal, and the probable period when the disease first appeared. We append an abstract of the returns received by us, from which it appears, that at the time referred to, the total number of prisoners in the situation above mentioned amounted only to 28, viz., 7 males, and 21 females,—that, with a single exception, all these prisoners laboured under the particular Appendix, No. XV.

disease or infirmity, which prevented their sentence from being carried into execution, prior to their committal for trial for the offence of which they were convicted,—and that as regards the case forming the exception, that of a female confined in the prison of Edinburgh, the prisoner had been under confinement 52 days before trial, while between the date of the trial and her return from Millbank, to which she had been transmitted, 36 days had elapsed. The infirmity under which she laboured, is reported as having been a complaint of a scrofulous character. It appeared subsequently to her leaving Edinburgh, and was cured soon after her return. In the great majority of the cases, the probable period of the first appearance of disease is stated to have been many years before admission, and in some instances, draws back to infancy.

Inspection of prisons and prisoners.

Our experience in the General Prison of the beneficial results of a regular and efficient system of inspection, impressed upon us the expediency of a similar system, so far as applicable, being adopted with reference to all the prisons and prisoners under the charge of the various County Boards. In order to ascertain how far such a system was already established, we requested each County Board to report to us whether they had adopted any system of inspection of the prisons and prisoners in their respective counties, and if so, how often, by whom, and under what regulations the inspection was made. From the reports we received we had the satisfaction to find, that in some counties very satisfactory provision had been already made for giving effect to our views, and that, in other instances, regulations not less satisfactory had been adopted after the receipt of our circular. With a view to the introduction of a uniform system, we addressed to the County Boards another circular, in which we stated our opinion, that each prison should be inspected, and each prisoner be seen, by some member or members of the County Board, once, at least, in every month; that the result of each inspection should be regularly entered in the inspection-book, and be transcribed by the clerk, together with such reports as might be made by the inspecting members, in the minutes of the proceedings of the County Board; and that the name or names of the inspecting member or members, together with the date of the day on which the inspection was made, should also be entered by the governor in his journal. We informed the County Boards, with reference to those cases where a more frequent inspection than that recommended by us had been established by the County Boards, that we were far, indeed, from wishing that the frequency of inspection should be diminished, as we were satisfied that the important object of prison discipline cannot be more effectually provided for than by frequent inspection by members of the County Boards, which makes them well acquainted with all that belongs to prison discipline, is the most effectual check on the conduct of the officers in their employment, and affords the best security for the good treatment, health, occupation, and moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. We have requested that the County Boards should communicate to us the resolutions which they might adopt upon consideration of this circular.

Exercise of prisoners.

Early in the year we gave our most serious consideration to the important subject of exercise, as connected with the health of prisoners. We remitted a Report by Mr. Hill, inspector of prisons, regarding this subject, and the subject generally, especially in relation to juvenile prisoners, to our committee on exercise, with power to require the attendance of the governors of several of the chief prisons, and obtain their opinions thereon. In addition to the examination of the experienced persons referred to, our committee called for and received Reports from several of the leading medical officers. In conducting this inquiry, our committee, while they were anxious to elicit such facts, and to obtain such suggestions, as might assist our judgment, were not less careful to guard against the impression to which the inquiry might give occasion, that there was a disposition on our part to relax or to depart from the system of separate confinement, especially as applicable to prisoners of the age of 21 years and under. The individuals, therefore, whom our committee examined, were duly informed that all the questions which were to be put to them, and the answers which they were to give, must proceed on a clear understanding that the separate system was to be strictly maintained and enforced. Our committee reported to us the material facts which had been elicited by the examination, with such inferences as they felt themselves justified in deducing from these facts. We carefully considered their Report, and we have great satisfaction in stating,

stating, that while we are of opinion that daily active exercise in the open air is necessary, and ought to be given to all prisoners, particularly to prisoners not exceeding the age of 21 years, we see no reason to despair of the practicability of preserving health, and of maintaining the principle of separation. We are satisfied that confinement for long periods, when accompanied by a deficiency of muscular and active exercise, has a most decided tendency to produce stiffness of limbs in young prisoners whose joints are still in process of growth, and particularly in those of a scrofulous habit. It frequently happens that boys who are sent to prison for short periods are speedily recommitted for fresh offences, and that separate imprisonments for short periods, though with intervals of freedom, without adequate exercise, have the same tendency to produce stiffness of limbs as a long imprisonment under one sentence. It appears to us, therefore, to be absolutely necessary that active and muscular exercise should be given in all cases, and in all prisons, as regards young prisoners, even though confined for short periods, as the best preventive that can be adopted for warding off the approach of stiffness of the limbs, and that such exercise should be enforced, in the case of each prisoner, from the very commencement of the term of imprisonment. The opinion that enough is done if a boy be turned into an airing-yard, where he is secure against the danger of escape, should be effectually put down. Exercise should always be given under the constant superintendence of a vigilant and zealous officer, who will see that the time allotted is occupied in taking active exercise, and who will resort to all practicable means of bringing the muscles into play. The tendency to stiffness of limbs is less decided in females than in males; but where a scrofulous habit exists, vigilance must be as necessary in their case as in that of males, and especial care should be taken to enforce the use of active exercise for all females under 12 years of age. Impressed with these convictions, we addressed to the County Boards a circular letter, intimating our opinion in regard to this subject, and urging on them the necessity of exercise being duly given, under proper superintendence, to all prisoners confined in the prisons under their charge, informing them, at the same time, that the principle of separation is to be strictly maintained. To ascertain how far our views might be carried into effect, and also what description of exercise would be attended with the most beneficial results, we requested the County Boards to give directions to the keeper of each of their prisons to transmit to us a monthly return relative to exercise, according to a form forwarded for that purpose, and of which a copy is appended. We have accordingly received returns for each of the last seven months, and which, considering the limited extent of the existing means of giving exercise of the kind and in the manner deemed requisite, exhibit, on the whole, results as satisfactory as, in the circumstances, could have been anticipated. It appeared from the returns transmitted to us by the keepers of several of the prisons, that no exercise whatever was given to the prisoners, and the want of an airing-yard was assigned as the reason for not giving it. In these instances we informed the County Boards that exercise could not be dispensed with, and that the prisoners ought to be exercised in their cells, where no other facilities existed.

Appendix, No. XVI.

Regulation of the access of ministers of religion to prisoners under sentence of death.

Circumstances connected with the cases of two persons who suffered capital punishment in the course of last year drew our attention to a subject which we feel to be one of great importance, viz. the regulation of the access of ministers of religion to prisoners under sentence of death. We are satisfied that the utmost amount of religious instruction, and assistance in devotional exercises by clergymen, which can reasonably be supposed calculated to prove useful and beneficial, ought to be afforded to every convict in the unhappy situation referred to; but we are equally satisfied, that to sanction the visits and ministrations of clergymen indiscriminately, or the visits and ministrations of any considerable number, still more of an unlimited number, of clergymen, however eminent for piety, learning, and zeal, would be inexpedient in the extreme. Convinced of the necessity of some regulation and understanding on the subject, to which we gave our most anxious consideration, we communicated to the County Boards the conclusions we had come to regarding it, by a circular letter, which will be found in the Appendix, and to which we beg to refer.

Appendix, No. XVII.

Military prisoners may be attended by military surgeons.

With reference to the 10th Introductory Rule, we intimated to the County Boards that military prisoners may be permitted to receive the attendance of military surgeons.

Military prisoners under sentence to solitary confinement in Perth County Prison.

The Prison Board of Perthshire having, in the month of March last, called our attention to the case of military prisoners sentenced by courts-martial to solitary confinement in the County Prison, and the unusual number of prisoners then confined therein, whereby it became necessary to overcrowd the cells to an extent incompatible with the system of prison discipline in force, in order to give effect to the sentences of courts-martial, and having suggested that military prisoners might be confined in Perth Barracks, we transmitted a copy of their communication to the Adjutant-general, whom we requested to draw the attention of the Commander-in-chief to the circumstances, and also to the 31st section of the Prisons Act, empowering the removal of these prisoners to the prisons of another county, but stating, at the same time, our unwillingness to resort to this measure, as occasioning expense and inconvenience, if it could be avoided, by such prisoners being directed to be confined in Perth Barracks. We were informed by the Adjutant-general that the Commander-in-chief had directed instructions to be sent to the general officer commanding in North Britain, to forbid the committal to the County Prison of Perth of any soldier who might be sentenced to suffer solitary confinement.

Right of civil prisoners to light and fuel.

The Prison Board for Berwickshire having consulted us as to the right of a civil prisoner, confined in one of the prisons of that county, to have his apartment or cell heated and lighted at the expense of the County Board, while receiving aliment from the incarcerating creditor, we referred them to the 3d and 4th Introductory Rules for Prisons, as applicable to all prisoners of whatever description.

Chaplain not a licentiate or minister of the Church of Scotland.

The Prison Board for Elginshire having reported to us that they had appointed the teacher of Elgin Prison, who was not a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, to be chaplain, in respect that he was well qualified for the office, and that they were unable at the time to appoint a minister or licentiate of the Established Church, we informed them that we could not sanction this appointment, as being an infringement of an express provision of the statute.

Expense of burying children dying in prison.

We intimated to the Prison Board for Forfarshire, who had requested our advice relative to the expense of burying children, not prisoners, dying in prison, our opinion that such expense ought to be defrayed out of the prison funds.

Enforcement of Rules as regards prison diet, notwithstanding sentence of offenders to be fed on bread and water.

On a reference to this Board by the Prison Board for Renfrewshire, for direction relative to a complaint made by the magistrates of Greenock, that the sentences pronounced by them, in so far as the same ordained prisoners convicted of offences to be fed upon bread and water, were not carried into effect in the prisons of Greenock and Paisley, we acquainted the County Board that we conceived they were authorized and bound to carry into effect, in the prisons referred to, the rules as to prison diet, notwithstanding any sentence pronounced to the effect mentioned.

Returns of prison officers.

We requested the County Boards to make returns to us as to their establishments of prison officers, specifying the qualifications, duties, and salaries of the several officers, and the compensations to officers suspended or removed. We refer to a tabular abstract, taken from these returns, and appended hereto, of the salaries of the various prison officers. In order that this table may be more practically useful, we have added a column, showing the average number of criminal prisoners in the several prisons.

Appendix, No. XVIII.

Returns of prisoners.

In the course of the year we required returns, in an amended form, and of a very comprehensive character, containing a great mass of statistical details, conveniently classified, in relation to prisoners, calculated to bring out information on the matters contained in the registers kept in pursuance of the 11th Introductory Rule. A digest of these returns is hereto annexed and referred to.

Appendix, No. XIX.

We have not yet determined whether, and if so, for what period, a continuation of the same form of returns shall be required. We are anxious to adjust the forms, both of the registers and of the returns which exhibit their results, so as to give as little trouble as possible to County Boards and their officers, consistently with the due performance of our duty.

In

In exercise of our powers, under the 31st section of the Act, we have from time to time granted orders for removal of prisoners from one prison to another. This duty has been performed chiefly by means of a committee of our number, appointed for that purpose, and whose proceedings are duly reported to us. A table, showing the various removals of prisoners authorized by us during last year, is hereto appended. As formerly mentioned, we are not disposed to exercise the power of removal from one county to another, on account of want of prison accommodation, unless all other means of affording relief have been found unavailing; the removal, in such cases, carrying with it the penalty on the county from which it takes place of double the expense of conveyance and maintenance of the prisoners removed. But we readily afford to County Boards the means of removing convicted prisoners from one prison to another in the same county, where such removals are found to be expedient. We are, in all cases, desirous to avoid the necessity of removing civil and untried prisoners.

Removal of prisoners. Appendix, No. XX.

As authorized by the 30th section of the Act, we removed two lunatic prisoners during last year; one from the prison of Peebles to the Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, and one from the prison of Stranraer to the Royal Crichton Institution at Dumfries.

Removal of insane prisoners to lunatic asylums.

The average daily number of prisoners confined in the prisons of Scotland, in the last four years respectively (including for the year 1842 and 1843 those confined in the General Prison), appears from the returns made to us to have been the following:—

Numbers of prisoners.

PERIOD.	CIVIL.			CRIMINAL.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
In 1840 - - -	98	10	108	1,264	676	1,940
In 1841 - - -	90	7	97	1,222	742	1,964
In 1842 - - -	88	6	94	1,557	865	2,422
In 1843 - - -	80	6	86	1,499	789	2,288

The aggregate amount of sums apportioned by us, and assessed on the several counties of Scotland, and burghs situated therein, since the commencement of the Prisons Act, has been as follows:—

Aggregate sums imposed under the Act.

—	Building, &c. General Prison under Section 35 of the Act.	Building Local Prisons under Section 36 of the Act.	Current Expenses of General Prison and of General Board under Section 37 of the Act.	Current Expenses of Local Prisons under Section 38 of the Act.	Interest and Redemption of Debt due by Prison Board of Forfarshire to Burgh of Dundee, under Section 25 of the Act.	Aggregate of Sums Imposed.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In 1840 -	2,000 - -	10,000 - -	5,000 - -	30,142 18 -	675 - -	47,817 18 -
In 1841 -	2,000 - -	13,685 17 8	- - -	28,773 10 3	1,125 - -	45,584 7 11
In 1842 -	2,000 - -	13,770 8 1	- - -	31,520 7 9	866 5 -	48,157 - 10
In 1843 -	2,000 - -	15,116 13 11	5,722 - 3	36,379 16 -	1,383 15 -	60,602 5 2
£.	8,000 - -	52,572 19 8	10,722 - 3	126,816 12 -	4,050 - -	202,161 11 11

We have called upon the County Boards to make a return of their expenditure for the year ending 30th June 1843, classifying the separate articles thereof, according to a readjusted form, which we transmitted to them. The results are shown in the Appendix, to which we beg to refer.

Expenditure of County Boards. Appendix, No. XXI.

In comparing the expenses of the prisons in Scotland since the passing of the Prisons Act with what these expenses may have been previously, it ought to be kept in view, with reference to the local prison building expenses, that the prisons generally were extremely defective in accommodation, security, and repair, and that prison accommodation on the separate system is necessarily attended with considerable expense; and with reference to the local prison current expenses, that criminal prisoners are now provided with clothing,—that the dietary is more uniform, and generally better than formerly,—that prisoners are furnished with moral and religious instruction,—that good discipline is enforced by a superior and higher paid class of prison officers,—that implements and materials for labour are provided, the expenses of which are probably not yet repaid by the profits of labour,—and that the number of prisoners has increased.

For the details of our Receipts and Expenditure during last year with respect to the Local Prisons, reference is made to Head III. of this Report, which immediately follows.

III.—Receipts and Expenditure in 1843, and Proceedings relative thereto.

Section 8.

We have now to submit to you, in terms of the Act, an abstract of the whole receipts and expenditure during the year 1843, classifying the separate articles thereof, and showing from whence the receipts have been derived, and to what purposes the expenditure has been applied; and we have reserved for this occasion a report of our proceedings, generally, with regard to matters of finance, during the past year. It appears to us that we shall best perform this part of our duty by reporting separately as to the different heads of receipt and expenditure authorized by the Act. These are,—1. Expense of building the General Prison, under section 35; 2. Current expenses of the General Board, and of the General Prison, under section 37; 3. Expense of building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, under section 36; and, 4. Current expenses of County Boards, under section 38.

Building General Prison.

1. *Expense of building the General Prison.*—We have to state, that the full amount of the assessment of 2,000 *l.*, leviable under the 35th section of the Act, was estimated for in each of our four previous Reports, as required in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, and that these estimates having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amounts were severally apportioned by us on the landward parts of counties and on burghs, and due notices of such apportionments were given on the 15th April in each of those years. These assessments became severally payable, in pursuance of the Act, on 15th April 1841, 15th December 1841, 1842, and 1843 respectively. Part of them has accordingly been received, and part is still in arrear. We have urged upon the Prison Boards of those counties from which payment of these assessments had not been fully received, the expediency of using their utmost endeavour to recover payment of the arrears with the least possible delay.

We formerly reported, that an arbitration was in dependence between us and the contractors for execution of the mason, carpenter, and slater works of the General Prison, regarding the amount of sums payable to them. The questions submitted have not yet been finally determined by the arbiter, and we are, therefore, still unable to exhibit a complete view of the total expense of building, furnishing, and completing the General Prison. We have every expectation that we shall be able to accomplish this in our next Report.

In the meanwhile, the following abstract of receipts and expenditure, under this head, for the year 1843, is submitted:

RECEIPTS—BEING CHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.
I. Balance of Assessments for 1840, 1841, and 1842, with Interest on those for 1840 and 1841, given up in discharge of Account ended 31st December 1842	1,385	18	1 4
II. Balance, cash on hand, at 31st December 1842, also given up in discharge of the said Account	3,019	1	9 6
III. Interest received or chargeable on the said Arrears of Assessment for 1842, and previous years, to 31st December 1843	29	12	7 11
IV. Cash for Old Iron sold: viz.			
The late Lord Lynedoch £. – 12 3			
Messrs. J. Millar & Co., Ironfounders, Broughton Foundry, Edinburgh 155 – –			
	155	12	3
V. Amount of Fourth Year's Assessment on the different counties in Scotland, and burghs situated therein, for building, furnishing, and completing the General Prison at Perth, under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, s. 35, payable 15th December 1843 £. 2,000 – –			
Interest received on arrears of said Assessment, from 15th to 31st December 1843 – 1 2			
Sum	2,000	1	2
VI. Interest accruing on this Account, being at the rates allowed by the Bank of Scotland: viz. 2 ½ per cent. from 31st December 1842 to 15th February 1843, and 2 per cent. downwards to 31st December 1843	23	6	8
SUM OF CHARGE £.	6,613	12	7 9

EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. Payment to Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, being the third Instalment of Loan, payable on 1st June 1843: viz.									
For Principal	1,354	8	8						
For Interest	645	11	4						
Sum				2,000	–	–			
II. Payments for Works during the year 1843:									
1. For the Works of the General Prison and Officers' Houses.									
Messrs. M'Pherson, Maver, and Lind, Contractors for the Mason, Carpenter, and Slater Works of the General Prison	1,000	–	–						
Mr. D. Nathaniel, Perth, for Grates, &c., furnished for the General Prison	21	12	2						
Messrs. Bryson & Son, Edinburgh, for Clock and Bell fitted up at General Prison	95	17	6						
Messrs. J. Bryden & Son, Edinburgh, for Locks and Keys for the General Prison	93	12	–						
Messrs. J. Bryden & Son, Edinburgh, for Patterns of Signal and Model of Bell, and Patterns of Inspection Openings	3	–	–						
Messrs. Brodie and Hume, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Edinburgh, for Reflectors, set with Mirror-glass, &c., for General Prison	11	4	10						
Mr. J. M'Ewan Gray, Ironmonger, Perth, for Grates, &c., for Chaplain and Matron's Houses, and small Furnishings	17	18	4						
Messrs. Brodie and Hume, Edinburgh, for Lamps, &c., for Officers' Houses	95	16	10						
Mr. James Bruce, Glazier, Perth, for Glazier Work done on the General Prison and Offices	13	2	7						
Mr. Thomas Brown, Architect, Edinburgh, balance of his Account for the General Prison ending December 1842	553	1	–						
Mr. John Johnston, ordained Measurer for Measurement of Works, &c., executed by the different Contractors	32	19	6						
Mr. John Stewart, W. S., for Expenses of submission between Messrs. M'Pherson, Maver, and Lind and the Board, incurred in 1842	40	–	–						
Carried forward £.	1,978	4	9	2,000	–	–	6,613	12	7 9

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	1,978	4	9	2,000	–	–	6,613	12	7[9]
2. For Works at Prison for Lunatic Prisoners, and Hospital for Sick Prisoners: viz.									
Mr. William Bayne, Builder, Perth, to account of Mason Work - - - - - £.	75	–	–						
Messrs. Hepburn & Co., Wood Merchants, for Wood	29	10	5						
Mr. J. M'Ewan Gray, Ironmonger, Perth, for Crooks, Bands, Bolts, &c. - -	1	15	–						
Mr. Wm. Irvine, Ironmonger, Perth, for Furnishings -	2	9	5						
Messrs. Addis and Frew, Plumbers, Perth, for Plumber Work - - - - -	2	11	4						
Sum - -				111	6	2			
				2,089	10	11			

III. Arrears of Assessments and Interest on those, for 1840, 1841, and 1842, to 31st December 1843: viz.—

	For years 1840, 1841, & 1842.			For year 1843.		
Argyle - - - £.	–			56	18	2
Banff - - -	–			25	15	8
Bute - - -	–			2	19	5[1]
Caithness - -	–			24	5	2
Dumbarton - -	–			31	11	2
Dumfries - - -	3	8	3[2]	50	7	1
Edinburgh - - -	–			75	9	1
Elgin - - -	–	6	11	21	3	7
Fife - - -	29	18	2[10]	21	11	5[8]
Forfar - - -	–			6	15	7[7]
Haddington - -	–			6	5	–[6]
Inverness - - -	56	–	4	62	13	5
Kinross - - -	–			17	15	1
Lanark - - -	–			106	3	4
Linlithgow - -	–			22	15	7
Nairn - - -	–			7	7	10
Orkney and Zetland -	48	13	10[4]	22	11	4
Peebles - - -	–			7	1	10
Perth - - -	–			126	1	3
Renfrew - - -	–			43	–	3
Ross and Cromarty -	59	16	6	4	12	2
Roxburgh - - -	–			64	2	10
Selkirk - - -	6	12	1	5	19	11
Stirling - - -	–			15	17	11
Wigtown - - -	24	4	1[3]	28	15	1
Sum - - £.	229	–	4	866	13	9[5]
				1,095	14	1[5]
IV. Balance, cash on hand, carried to next Account - - -				1,428	7	7[4]
				6,613	12	7[9]

SUM OF DISCHARGE - - £.

Current expenses of General Board and General Prison.

2. *Current Expenses of the General Board and of the General Prison.*—The assessment of 5,000 *l.*, authorized by the 37th section of the Act to be made, in order to meet the expense of the first year, under this head of expenditure, including the current expenses of the General Prison at Perth, was contained in the estimate submitted in our First Report; and that estimate having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amount was duly apportioned by us on the several landward parts of counties and on burghs, and due notice of such apportionment was given to them on 15th April 1840. It became payable, in pursuance of the Act, on 15th April 1841. Part of it accordingly has been received, and part is still in arrear. No estimate was submitted by us under this head, during either of the years 1841 or 1842, and consequently no assessment for these purposes was imposed on the counties. The General Prison having been opened for reception of prisoners on 30th March 1842, we submitted, in our Report of last year, for the first time, in addition to the expenses of the General Board, a statement of the current expenses of the General Prison, during the year 1842; from which it appeared that the advances and liabilities on account of the current expenses of the establishment of the General Prison and the expenses of the General Board (excepting the salary of secretary), amounted, after deducting the balance on hand at the commencement of that year, and other receipts, to the sum of 5,722 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.*, which sum was estimated for

for in our said Report, as being, in terms of the Act, to be defrayed by an assessment upon the several counties, including the burghs therein, according to a proportion corresponding to the number of prisoners ascertained to have been sent to the General Prison from such counties respectively, during the year 1842, and the duration of imprisonment of such prisoners. Having ascertained such numbers, duration, and proportion, we also submitted in our said Report, a table exhibiting the corresponding apportionment of the said sum on the several counties; and that estimate having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amount was duly apportioned by us on the several landward parts of counties and on burghs, and due notice of such apportionment was given to them on 15th April 1843. In making this apportionment, a mistake occurred to the extent of 16 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 ^{4} *d.*, owing to a prisoner having been stated against the county of Perth, while, in point of fact, this prisoner had been convicted of an offence committed in the county of Forfar, and ought, therefore, to have been stated against that county. This mistake has been rectified in our estimate for the present year, in fixing the proportion of assessment payable by these counties respectively. The assessment above mentioned became payable in pursuance of the Act, on 15th December last. Part of it has been received, and part of it is still in arrear.

In our First Report, submitted in the year 1840, we stated, that as the assessment authorized by the Act for defraying the expenses of the General Board would not become payable until the year 1841, we had found it necessary to open an account with the Bank of Scotland, whereby the Bank agreed to advance to us, on the credit of the assessments authorized for the expenses of the General Board, such sum as we might require, not exceeding 5,000 *l.*, that being the sum fixed by the Act for the expenses of the General Board and the current expenses of the General Prison, for the first year. We made operations, from time to time, on this credit, when necessary. Having early last year been satisfied of its insufficiency to meet the expenditure, we took into consideration the expediency of making arrangements for extending it. The expenditure of the year 1842, which had been assessed on those counties from which prisoners were sent to the General Prison during that year, amounted to 5,722 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.*, but the assessment was not payable until 15th December last, while the expenditure of the year 1843, which fell to be paid previous to the receipt of any part of the said assessment, could not be estimated at less than 6,000 *l.* It was plain, therefore, that we should have to operate on credit to the extent of about 12,000 *l.* during last year. As the existing credit, moreover, would fall to be closed on the 6th January 1845, agreeably to the conditions on which it had been granted, it seemed expedient, to save another negotiation, to close that credit, and obtain a new credit to the full extent required. In these circumstances, we judged it advisable to make an arrangement with the Bank for increasing the then existing credit to a sum not exceeding 12,000 *l.* The Bank having intimated their willingness to enter into this arrangement, we, by our minutes of 24th June last,—an extract of which we transmitted to the Bank,—agreed that all advances to be made by the Bank on the account referred to should be repaid out of the assessments authorized by the said 37th section of the Act, and directed to be levied by the 39th, 40th, 41st, 46th, and other relative sections, with interest at the current rate, and we undertook to exercise the powers vested in us by the Act, in order to make the said assessments available to the Bank. We further agreed, that if a loan should be obtained from the Exchequer Bills Commissioners, on security of the said assessments, the proceeds of such loan should be applied in the first instance towards payment of any advances made by the Bank on the said account.

On two several occasions, in the course of last year, having regard to the state of the General Board's credit account with the Bank of Scotland, and also of their deposit account for building, altering, and repairing local prisons, with the same Bank, and observing that there was a considerable sum due to the Bank on the former, while a large sum was due by the Bank on the latter, we deemed it proper, with a view to the saving of interest, to cause sums to be transferred from the latter account to the former,—the Local Prisons deposit account being to be credited with the same amount of interest which would have been allowed by the Bank on the sums transferred. Of course, when necessary, these will be retransferred.

The following abstract gives the receipts and expenditure, the latter being stated in its three separate branches: 1st, Expenses of the General Board and of the General Prison, incurred previous to, but not paid at the close of the year 1842; 2d, the expenses of the General Board during the year 1843; and, 3d, the expenses of the General Prison during that year. For further details as to the expenditure and profits of labour in the General Prison, reference is made to the Appendix.

Appendix, No. XXII.

RECEIPTS—BEING CHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.
I. Arrears of assessment for 1840, and interest thereon, given up in discharge of Account ended 31st December 1842	128	13	10^{4}
II. Outstanding arrears for sales, and work executed at the General Prison at Perth in 1842, given up in the discharge of said Account	146	7	1
III. Interest received or chargeable on the said arrears of assessment for the year ended 31st December 1843	1	15	$-^{6}$
IV. Excess or profits arising on interest transferred from the Bank deposit account for Local Prisons	17	3	5
V. Amount of assessment on the different Counties in Scotland, and Burghs situated therein, for defraying the expenses of the establishment of the General Prison at Perth, and of the General Board in the year 1842, under 2d & 3d Vict. c. 42, s. 37, payable 15th December 1843	5,722	–	3
VI. Reimbursements by County Prison Boards in repayment of advances on their account, being expenses incurred in obtaining warrants from the High Court of Justiciary for removal of prisoners, and in removing a prisoner from the Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum to Banffshire	36	17	2
VII. Reimbursement, by the Zetland Committee of the Prison Board for Orkney and Zetland, of sum advanced to them in temporary loan, to enable them to defray the current expenses of the Prison at Lerwick, until the assessments for that purpose could be made available £. 60 – –			
And interest thereon at five per cent. 1 1 4	61	1	4
VIII. Aliment of Military Prisoners:			
1. Sum given up in arrear, in Account ended 31st December 1842, and accounted for by the Governor of the General Prison in 1843 £. 4 5 6			
2. Additional sum received, and also accounted for by him – 4 –	4	9	6
IX. Incidental receipts from the General Prison	29	19	7
X. Proceeds of labour of Prisoners in the General Prison, viz.:			
1. Money received for articles sold and work executed £. 537 – 2			
2. Value of materials, &c. furnished for Prison in making and repairing shoes for prisoners, furniture, fittings and utensils, ordinary current repairs and improvements, implements and tools, miscellaneous articles, and road metal for grounds 266 16 1			
3. Outstanding Accounts for sales and work executed in Prison in 1843 218 4 5			
4. Value of labour of Prisoners in prison services, stated in the Discharge, Br. III. sec. 1 575 7 3	1,597	7	11
£.	7,745	15	1^{10}
XI. Advances and estimated liabilities by the General Board during the year 1843, and falling to be defrayed by assessment levied in 1844, viz.:			
1. Advances by the Board applied in defraying the expenditure of this Account £. 6,891 18 3^{9}			
2. Liabilities incurred prior to 31st December 1843, but not paid at the close of the year, and included in the discharge hereof, viz.:			
For expenses of General Board, *vide* Discharge, Br. II. sec. 2 £. 274 19 4			
For expenses of General Prison, *vide* Discharge, Br. III. sec. 2 1,350 7 11			
Sum 1,625 7 3			
Sum, being Balance of this Account	8,517	5	6^{9}
AMOUNT OF CHARGE (Carried forward) £.	16,263	–	8^{7}

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				16,263	–	8[7]

EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE.

I. Expenses incurred in the year 1842, but not paid at the close of that year, and estimated for in last Account :—

1. Advances on this account by the General Board - - - - - -	£. 3,652	10	1[3]			
2. Payments on account of estimated liabilities :—						
1. For expenses of General Board	£. 553	7	4			
2. For expenses of General Prison, for supplies and salaries -	1,066	2	7			
3. For transmitting Prisoners to the General Prison (exceeding the estimated sum by 62 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.*) -	512	4	4			
Sum - -				2,131	14	3
Sum - -						
				5,784	4	4[3]

II. Expenses of the General Board during the year 1843 : —

(1.) Expenses paid within the year,—

1. Rent of chambers - - -	£. 55	–	–
2. Public and municipal burdens -	14	3	5
3. Clerk, to account of remuneration	300	–	–
4. Messenger, wages at rate of 10 *s.* per week - - - - - -	26	–	–
5. Expenses of Members of the Board in visiting the General Prison -	60	4	10
6. Expenses of cash-credit, of Keepers of Prisons, &c. attending Committees of the Board, &c. - - -	15	6	10
7. Printing - - - - -	155	11	10
8. Stationery - - - - -	23	12	2
9. Advertising - - - - -	62	16	6
Sundry disbursements for postages, coals for chambers, small repairs and furnishings - - -	58	13	4
Sum of Payments - -	£. 771	8	11

(2.) Estimated liabilities for expenses incurred previous to, but not paid at the close of the year, viz. :—

1. Architect,—on the employment of the General Board,—						
For examining and reporting on matters connected with the General Prison in the year 1843, viz., water house, airing yards, drains, ventilation, heating, damp, &c., and for preparing plans and specifications of works at the Prison, and for superintendence of these works -	£. 132	13	–			
For examining and reporting on sites and plans of Local Prisons, reported for the approval of the General Board, including travelling charges in the year 1843 - -	84	13	6			
Carried forward - -	£. 217	6	6	771	8	11
				5,784	4	4[3]
				16,263	–	8[7]

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - -	217 6 6	771 8 11	5,784 4 4^{3}	16,263 – 8^{7}
2. Law agent for notifying to the Courts of Session and Justiciary declarations and orders legalizing and discontinuing Prisons, and appointments of members of the Board during last year - - -	42 12 10			
3. Clerk, for balance of remuneration to 31st Dec. 1843, at the rate fixed by the Board for the first year -	15 – –			
Sum of Estimated Liabilities		274 19 4		
Amount of expenses of General Board during the year - -			1,046 8 3	
III. Current Expenses of the establishment of the General Prison during the year 1843:—				
1. Expenses paid during the year, viz.:—				
By the General Board - -		£. 2,534 6 3		
By the Governor of the Prison -		4,363 2 9^{6}		
By labour in the Prison, viz.:—				
On uniform of officers - -	£. 15 13 10			
On clothing - -	89 17 10			
On bedding - -	1 8 6			
On implements, &c.	41 19 –			
Other prison services - -	417 8 1			
		575 7 3		
2. Estimated liabilities for expenses incurred during the year, but not paid, viz:—				
Sundry accounts for supplies and salaries - - -		1,350 7 11		
Amount of expenses of the General Prison during the year - - -			8,823 4 2^{6}	
The classification of the several articles of the said current expenses of the General Prison, is as follows:—				
1. Salaries and wages of officers - -		£. 2,352 18 9^{6}		
2. Uniform of Officers, viz.:—				
Payments - -	£. 66 5 5			
Prison labour - -	15 13 10			
		81 19 3		
3. Bibles, and other books, registers, stationery, and printing - - -		133 8 9		
4. Prison diet - - - - -		1,424 1 11		
5. Contingent alimentary charges - -		147 1 8^{6}		
6. Medicines - - - - - -		58 16 6		
7. Clothing, viz.:—				
Payments - -	£. 432 13 4			
Prison labour -	98 17 10			
		531 11 2		
8. Bedding, viz.:—				
Payments - - -	£. 41 18 2			
Prison labour - -	1 8 6			
		43 6 8		
9. Lighting prison - - - - -		324 5 4		
10. Lighting officers' houses and outhouses		78 7 6		
11. Fuel - - - - - - -		376 17 7		
12. Cooking and washing - - -		45 8 1		
13. Materials for work, implements, tools, and carriage of goods, viz.:—				
Payments - -	£. 1,119 19 11			
Prison labour -	41 19 –			
		1,161 18 11		
Carried forward - -	£.	6,760 2 2	15,653 16 9^{9}	16,263 – 8^{7}

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	6,760 2 2	15,653 16 9^{9}	16,263 – 8^{7}
14. Prisoners, for overwork - - -	117 6 11		
15. Travelling expenses of prisoners from the General Prison to their usual place of residence - - - -	138 18 4		
16. Clothing for prisoners on liberation -	12 13 7^{6}		
17. Furniture, fittings, and utensils - -	210 19 10^{6}		
18. Ordinary current repairs - - -	247 18 2		
19. Labour in prison services, not otherwise classified - - - - - -	417 8 1		
20. General contingent charges - -	256 7 3^{6}		
21. Expenses of transmission of prisoners from Local Prisons to the General Prison -	367 14 10		
22. Buildings and improvements - -	293 14 11		
	£.8,823 4 2^{6}		
IV. Interest on the expenditure of this Account, including commission on balance due to the Bank at 31st December 1843 - - - - - - - - -		248 2 9	
V. Advances on account of Local Prison Boards, being expenses incurred in obtaining warrants from the High Court of Justiciary for removal of prisoners, and in removing a prisoner from the Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum to Banff - - - - - - - - -		36 4 8	
VI. Advance to the Zetland Committee of the Prison Board for Orkney and Zetland in temporary loan, to enable them to defray the current expenses of the Prison at Lerwick, until the assessments for that purpose could be made available - - - - - - -		60 – –	
VII. Aliment of military prisoner remitted to the Prison Board of Forfarshire - - - - - - -		4 9 6	
VIII. Arrears of assessment for 1840, and interest thereon to 31st December 1843:			
Fife - - - - - - -	£.13 14 5^{10}		
Orkney and Zetland - - -	3 6 11		
Ross and Cromarty - - -	7 17 5		
Sum - -		24 18 9^{10}	
IX. Outstanding Accounts for sales and work executed at the General Prison, viz.:			
In 1842 - - - - - -	£.17 3 9		
In 1843 - - - - - -	218 4 5		
		235 8 2	
Sum of Discharge - - - - £.			16,263 – 8^{7}

3. *Expense of building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons.*—The full amounts of the assessment of 10,000 *l.*, authorized by the 36th section of the Act to be made in order to defray the expense of building, altering, and repairing local prisons, were estimated for in each of our four preceding Reports, as required in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, except that no estimate was made on account of Berwickshire in 1842; and these estimates having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amounts were severally apportioned by us on the landward parts of counties and on burghs, and due notices of such apportionments were given to them on the 15th April 1840, and 15th April 1841, 1842, and 1843 respectively. These assessments became severally payable on 15th April 1841, and 15th December 1841, 1842, and 1843 respectively. Part of them has accordingly been received, and part is still in arrear. Building, &c. Local Prisons.

In our Second Report, submitted in the year 1841, we stated that in order to provide funds to the County Boards who might require them for the purpose of necessary buildings, alterations or repairs, previous to the assessment for the first year becoming payable, we had entered into an arrangement with the Bank of Scotland for the advance to us of a sum not exceeding 10,000 *l.*, on the security of the said assessment, and that we had intimated this to the several County Boards,—informing them that one-half of the assessment for the then current year, on the respective counties, was ready to be remitted to them on application. Several applications accordingly were received by us for advances on this account.

The whole advances thus made amounted to 1,471*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and these were repaid to the Bank in April 1841, since which time the balance has always been against the Bank. As we were of opinion that no further advances would be required on this account, we some time ago intimated to the Bank that we considered this credit as closed, in which the Bank have acquiesced.

As already mentioned, additions to the ordinary maximum assessment having been consented to in several counties, and reported to us, the same were duly apportioned and notified by us in pursuance of the Act.

During the last and preceding years, we have made arrangements with the Bank of Scotland for opening accounts in our name, on the footing of a cash credit, or, more properly a special loan, for building, altering, and repairing local prisons, on security of the assessments, under section 36 of the Act, applicable to the counties, and for the sums respectively undermentioned, viz.:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Lanark - - - - - - -	8,500	–	–
Stirling - - - - - - -	6,300	–	–
Elgin - - - - - - -	650	–	–
Sutherland - - - - - - -	2,350	–	–
Clackmannan 550*l.* and 900*l.*, - - -	1,450	–	–
Kirkcudbright - - - - - -	800	–	–

The form in which these loans are arranged is, by a minute of ours transmitted to the Bank, narrating that we agree that all advances to be made by the Bank on account of the particular credit, shall be repaid out of the assessments; with interest at the current rate,—that we undertake to exercise the powers vested in us by the Act, in order to make the said assessments available for the purpose of repayment to the Bank; and, further, that if a loan shall be obtained from the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, on security of the said assessments, the proceeds of such loan shall be applied, in the first instance, towards payment of any advances made by the Bank on the account. The receipt of such minute by the Bank, followed by their intimation that the account may be operated upon, completes the arrangement.

As the loans referred to are in regular process of reduction, by the annual receipt of the assessments impledged, and as the arrangement with the Bank is substantially of the nature of a loan, and not of an active credit, we were of opinion that they ought to be exempted from the operation of the general rule adopted by the Bank, to charge a commission of one-fourth per cent. on the amount of proper credits. On stating our views to the Bank, they informed us that while the charge of commission is a general one, and cannot be altogether dispensed with on the credits for the Prisons Board, they were disposed to modify the charge on those accounts, by taking it on the balances due to the Bank on the respective credits at the end of the year (in place of the amount of the credit,) and limiting the commission on any one credit to 10*l.*,—that is, the charge corresponding to 4,000*l.*, when that sum, or more, is due to the Bank on the account.

In several instances, on the application of County Boards, we have authorized them to open an account with an incorporated bank in their own name, relative to the funds for building, altering, and repairing prisons in their respective counties. These arrangements are effected, by our transmitting to the County Board a minute, whereby, on the narrative that we understand that the Bank with which the account is to be opened, are willing to allow the County Board a credit for these purposes, not exceeding a sum named, on security of the assessments, we declare that we agree that all advances to be made by the Bank on account of the credit, shall be repaid out of these assessments, with interest at the current rate,—that we undertake to exercise the powers vested in us by the Act in order to make the assessments available for the purpose of repayment to the Bank,—and, further, that if a loan shall be obtained from the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, on security of these assessments, the proceeds of such loan shall be applied, in the first instance, towards payment of any advances which the Bank may have made. Our minute further declares that the account is to be operated upon by drafts or orders, signed by not less than three of the members of the County Board, and under such further arrangements as the County

County Board may direct; and that all operations on the account are to be duly reported to us, in order that the same may be entered in our books. Finally, our minute directs the County Board to intimate to us the establishment of the credit. On these conditions, credits have been sanctioned by us with the National Bank of Scotland, on security of the assessments, under section 36 of the Act, applicable to the counties, and for the sums undermentioned:—

	£.
Argyle	2,200
Banff	2,850
Forfar	4,300
Ross and Cromarty	5,750

The County Boards of Banff and Forfar, have duly intimated to us the establishment of their credits. As the County Boards of Argyle and Ross and Cr marty have not yet had occasion to operate on the credits sanctioned by us in their favour, the establishment of these credits has not been reported to us.

It is to be kept in view, that, on 14th May 1841, we acquainted the several County Boards, that although, in terms of the Act, the assessments authorized by the 36th section thereof, along with any additions consented to be made thereto, by the local authorities, were payable to us, yet that we did not desire that either the ordinary assessment, or any addition made thereto, should actually be remitted to our credit in account with the Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh, and that we were willing to make such arrangements as should be most agreeable to County Boards, and, at the same time, provide adequately for the security of funds in the administration of which we have, by the statute, such great responsibility, and have incurred more by acceding to the arrangements now suggested. We, at the same time, stated, that the County Boards who might desire to make such arrangements, must, in the first instance, provide, to our satisfaction, for repayment of the sums which we had advanced to some of them on the credit of such assessments; and, further, that they would understand that the funds now referred to must remain as fully under our control, as provided by the statute, as if the monies had been remitted to Edinburgh. In pursuance of this intimation, arrangements have been made with several County Boards for retention by them of assessments, under the 36th section of the Act.

With these explanations, the following abstract of receipts and expenditure, under this head, is submitted:—

RECEIPTS—BEING CHARGE.	£.	s.	d.
I. Balance of assessment for 1840, 1841, and 1842, and interest on those for 1840 and 1841, given up in discharge	12,774	3	1
II. Balance, cash in Bank on Local Prisons Account at 31 December 1843, also given up in discharge of the said Account	4,317	19	4
III. Interest received or chargeable on the said arrears of assessment for 1842, and previous years, to 31st December 1843	253	10	10^{1}
IV. Interest chargeable on advances made to the Prison Boards of the following counties in the year 1840, and stated to the debit of their respective Accounts: viz.			
Berwick — £. — 2 6			
Orkney and Zetland — 1 2 8			
Sum	1	5	2
V. Amount of fourth year's assessment on the different counties in Scotland, and burghs situated therein, for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, s. 36, payable 15th December 1843	10,000	—	—
VI. Amount of additional assessments on the following counties, including the burghs situated therein respectively, under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, s. 36, for the year 1843, payable 15th December 1843: viz.			
Banff — £. 733 6 8			
Clackmannan — 152 — —			
Fife — 555 11 1^{4}			
Haddington — 285 14 3^{5}			
Inverness — 895 8 10^{8}			
Kincardine — 76 16 10			
Carried forward — £. 2,698 17 9^{5}	27,346	18	5^{1}

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	2,698	17	9[5]	27,346	18	5[1]
Linlithgow	255	–	–			
Nairn	113	–	10			
Peebles	200	–	–			
Ross and Cromarty	687	10	–			
Stirling	625	–	–			
Sutherland	337	5	4			
Wigtown	200	–	–			
Sum				5,116	13	11[6]
VII. Interest accruing: viz.						
On cash in bank at the following rates, viz. 2 ½ per cent., from 31st December 1842 to 15th February 1843, and 2 per cent. downwards to 31st December 1843	29	9	1			
On cash transferred from the Local Prison Account to the Board's general credit Account, with a view to the saving of interest, at the same rates	58	6	5			
				87	15	6
VIII. Cash drawn from the Bank of Scotland on cash credits obtained on security of assessment for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons in the following counties, including interest to 31st December 1843, and commission of ¼ per cent. on balances due to the Bank at the close of the year: viz.						
Clackmannan	1,176	15	10			
Elgin	23	14	2			
Kirkcudbright	593	4	10			
Lanark	1,260	12	–			
Stirling	12	–	8			
Sutherland	2,056	12	6			
Sum				5,123	–	–
IX. Cash drawn by the Prison Board of Forfarshire from the National Bank at Dundee, on cash credit authorized by the General Board, on security of assessment for building, altering, and repairing Prisons in that county, including interest to 31st December 1843, and commission of ¼ per cent. on balance due to the Bank at the close of the year, stated to the debit of the County Board				2,762	8	7
			£.	40,436	16	5[6]

EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. Remittances to Prison Boards of the following counties in the year 1843, on account of assessments at their credit on account with the General Board; viz.						
Aberdeen	£. 350	1	6			
Banff	198	8	10			
Clackmannan	296	1	6			
Forfar	1,075	10	–			
Inverness	157	10	–			
Kirkcudbright	3	18	5			
Linlithgow	254	7	3			
Nairn	200	–	–			
Ross and Cromarty	588	5	–			
Sutherland	107	–	2			
Sum				3,231	2	8
II. Retentions of assessments by Prison Boards of the following counties, in terms of arrangements with the General Board; viz.						
Aberdeen	£. 734	17	11			
Ayr	868	11	8			
Berwick	1,374	–	1			
Bute	90	6	6			
Dumbarton	496	14	10			
Edinburgh	1,470	11	10			
Fife	942	2	1[3]			
Forfar	34	14	5			
Haddington	135	6	8			
Kinross	90	8	1			
Kincardine	190	15	2			
Linlithgow	7	14	2			
Peebles	235	9	2			
Perth	644	19	6			
Roxburgh	298	17	–			
Wigtown	403	3	11			
				8,018	13	–[3]
Carried forward £.				11,249	15	8[3]
				40,436	16	5[6]

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - - -	11,249 15 8 3	40,436 16 5 5
III. Sum transferred to the Board's Account for current Expenses of the General Board and General Prison, being excess or profit arising on interest - - -	17 3 5	
IV. Interest on advances made in the year 1840 to County Prison Boards, stated to the debit of their respective accounts for building, &c., Local Prisons:		
Berwick - - - - - - £. – 2 6		
Orkney and Zetland - - - 1 2 8		
	1 5 2	
V. Advances to County Prison Boards in the year 1843, the same being drawn by the General Board from cash credits established with the Bank of Scotland, on security of assessments for building, altering, and repairing Prisons, viz.:		
Clackmannan - - - - £. 1,152 2 –		
Kirkcudbright - - - - 590 – –		
Lanark - - - - - 1,000 – –		
Sutherland - - - - 2,045 1 10		
	4,787 3 10	
Interest on advances charged by the Bank on the operations on the said credits established by the General Board for building, altering, and repairing prisons, at the rate of 4 ½ per cent., from 31st December 1842 to 15th February 1843, and 4 per cent. downwards, including one-fourth per cent. commission on the balance due to the Bank at the end of the year, and stated to the respective debits of the County Boards, viz.:—		
Clackmannan - - - - £. 24 13 10		
Elgin - - - - - 23 14 2		
Kirkcudbright - - - - 3 4 10		
Lanark - - - - - 260 12 –		
Stirling - - - - - 12 – 8		
Sutherland - - - - - 11 10 8		
	335 16 2	
VI. Cash drawn by the Prison Board of Forfarshire in the year 1843, from the cash-credit authorized by the General Board to be established with the National Bank of Scotland at Dundee, on security of the assessment for building, altering, and repairing prisons £. 2,734 7 5		
Interest thereon, including one-fourth commission on the balance due, charged by the Bank and stated to the debit of the County Board - 28 1 2		
Sum - -	2,762 8 7	
VII. Payments to the Bank of Scotland in 1843, on account of cash credits established for building, altering, and repairing prisons in the following counties, viz.:—		
Clackmannan - - - - £. 247 16 3		
Elgin - - - - - 105 17 11		
Kirkcudbright - - - - 144 14 8		
Lanark - - - - - 1,385 11 3		
Stirling - - - - - 1,246 7 1		
Sutherland - - - - - 406 14 11		
	3,537 2 1	
VIII. Payments by County Prison Boards of Assessments retained by them to the National Bank of Scotland, on account of cash credits authorized by the General Board, to be established for building, altering, and repairing prisons, in the following counties, viz.:—		
Forfar - - - - - £. 673 15 7		
	673 15 7	

IX. Arrears of Ordinary and Additional Assessments, and interest thereon, at 31st December 1843.

	For Years 1840, 1841 and 1842.	For Year 1843.
Argyle - -	£. – – –	£. 328 3 4 4
Banff - - -	– – –	862 5 –
Bute - - -	– – –	14 16 10
Caithness - -	399 8 9	121 5 10
Carried forward - -	£. 399 8 9	1,326 11 –4

Carried forward - -	23,364 10 6 3	40,436 16 5 6

	For Years 1840, 1841 and 1842. £. s. d.	For Year 1843. £. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	399 8 9	1,326 11 –[4]	23,364 10 6[3]	40,436 16 5[6]
Dumbarton -	– – –	157 15 10		
Dumfries - -	17 – 11[3]	251 15 4		
Edinburgh - -	– – –	377 5 5		
Elgin - -	1 14 9	105 17 11		
Fife - - -	535 – 6[4]	239 11 7[9]		
Forfar - -	– – –	33 18 2		
Haddington -	– – –	421 – 11[5]		
Inverness - -	344 15 11[4]	1,208 15 11[8]		
Kinross - -	– – –	88 15 5		
Lanark - -	– – –	1,345 – 10		
Linlithgow - -	– – –	368 17 11		
Nairn - -	98 16 7	150 – –		
Orkney and Zetland	542 5 11	164 16 8		
Peebles - -	– – –	235 9 2		
Perth - -	– – –	630 6 3		
Renfrew - -	– – –	215 1 3		
Ross & Cromarty	1,109 9 9	940 12 1		
Roxburgh - -	58 13 8[4]	320 14 2		
Selkirk - -	211 1 9	29 19 7		
Stirling - -	157 – 8	228 14 7		
Wigtown - -	1 – 3	343 15 5		
	£. 3,476 9 6[3]	9,184 15 7[2]	12,661 5 1[5]	
X. Balance at 31st December 1843, viz.:—				
Sum transferred, with a view to saving interest, from this account to the Board's General Credit Account for defraying the current expenses of the General Board and General Prison - - - - - -		3,700 – –		
Cash in Bank, viz.:—				
Local Prisons' account - -		711 – 7		
			4,411 – 7	
Difference arising from fractional sums not remitted by County Boards - - - - - - - - -			– – 2[10]	
		SUM OF DISCHARGE - - - £.		40,436 16 5[6]

Current expenses of County Boards.

4. *Current Annual Expenses of County Boards, including Aliment of Prisoners, &c.*—We made no estimate in our Report last year with respect to this head of receipt and expenditure, because the sums to be raised for this purpose are not required by us, and do not come into our hands, but are payable directly to the County Boards, and remain in their hands.

We have to report, however, that, in pursuance of the 38th section of the Act, the several County Boards, fixed and determined, at meetings held by them for the purpose in the month of September last, the amount of assessment to be imposed on their several counties, for the current annual expenses of their prisons. The sums so fixed and determined having been intimated to us, were duly apportioned on the several landward parts of counties and on burghs, and due notice was given in terms of the statute. Such assessments will become payable to the several County Boards, in the proportions notified, in eight months from the date of the said notices.

Table of assessments for 1843.

Appendix, No. XXIII.

For your further information, we have thrown into one table the whole assessments imposed on the several counties in Scotland, under the Prisons Act, during the year 1843, and the apportionment of such assessments among the several landward parts of counties and burghs; and this table appears in the Appendix.

Having thus submitted a detailed abstract of the whole receipts and expenditure, with a classification of the separate articles thereof, as applicable to the several heads, we have further to lay before you the following general balance of the cash transactions of the Board during the period to which the foregoing accounts relate:—

General Balance Sheet of the Cash Transactions of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland*, from 31st December 1842 to 31st December 1843.

THE GENERAL BOARD DEBTOR.	£. s. d.	THE GENERAL BOARD CREDITOR.	£. s. d.
I. To the account for building, furnishing, and completing the General Prison, viz.:		I. By the account for current expenses of the General Board, and of the General Prison, viz.:	
1. Balance of assessment, £. 1,095 14 1 5		1. For advances £. 6,891 18 3 9	
2. Balance of cash 1,428 7 7 4	2,524 1 8 9	2. For estimated liabilities - 1,625 7 3	8,517 5 6 9
II. To the account for current expenses of the General Board and General Prison:		II. By sundries, outstanding accounts for sales, and work executed at the General Prison - -	245 8 2
1. For arrears of assessment, £. 24 18 9 10		III. By Bank of Scotland, Local Prisons' deposit account - -	711 - 7
2. Outstanding accounts for sales, and work executed at the General Prison - - 245 8 2	270 6 11 10	IV. By Bank of Scotland, credit account for building Prisons in Stirlingshire - - - -	581 16 8
III. To the Bank of Scotland, general credit account - - -	3,865 2 6	V. By Bank of Scotland's Branch at Perth, credit for General Prison purposes - - -	46 10 9
IV. To the secretary - - -	174 15 11	VI. By James Stuart, Esq., Governor of General Prison - - -	85 10 7
V. To sundries for estimated liabilities - - - - -	1,625 7 3	VII. By County Prison Boards, for arrears of assessments, viz.:	
VI. To the Bank of Scotland, credit account for building Prisons in Clackmannanshire - -	928 19 7	Argyle - - £. 443 9 11	
VII. To the Bank of Scotland, credit account for building Prisons in Lanarkshire - - - -	5,818 7 9	Banff - - 911 3 8	
VIII. To the Bank of Scotland, credit account for building Prisons in Elginshire - - - -	571 16 5	Bute - - 39 13 3 5	
IX. To the Bank of Scotland, credit account, for building Prisons in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright - - - - -	448 10 2	Caithness - - 556 12 7	
X. To the Bank of Scotland, credit account for building Prisons in Sutherlandshire - - -	1,243 1 8	Dumbarton - 206 5 3	
XI. To the National Bank of Scotland, at Dundee, credit account for building Prisons in Forfarshire - - - - -	2,088 13 -	Dumfries - - 365 9 2 5	
XII. To County Prison Boards' accounts for building Prisons, viz.:		Edinburgh - 906 1 -	
Aberdeen - - £. 5 1 -		Elgin - - 129 3 2	
Argyle - - 334 2 11		Fife - - - 907 - 4	
Ayr - - - 5 - 5		Forfar - - 91 10 11 7	
Banff - - 863 15 4		Haddington - 448 13 8 11	
Bute - - 111 13 3 4		Inverness - - 1,872 - 9	
Caithness - - 520 14 7		Kinross - - 106 10 6	
Dumbarton - 157 15 10		Lanark - - 1,950 18 9	
Dumfries - - 844 10 6 11		Linlithgow - 391 13 6	
Edinburgh - 377 5 5		Nairn - - 273 5 5	
Fife - - - 804 17 2 4		Orkney & Zetland 811 12 6 4	
Haddington - 421 - 11 5		Peebles - - 271 10 6	
Inverness - - 3,758 10 9		Perth - - 1,058 3 1	
Kincardine - - 12 7		Ross & Cromarty 2,125 18 1	
Kinross - - 88 15 5		Renfrew - - 392 13 9	
Linlithgow - 371 2 10		Roxburgh - - 504 13 4 4	
Nairn - - 283 5 3		Selkirk - - 271 15 2	
Orkney and Zetland 678 1 5		Stirling - - 447 5 10	
Peebles - - 235 9 2		Wigtown - - 442 - 7 8	15,925 4 11 8
Perth - - 631 13 5 6		VIII. By County Prison Boards, for advances for building Prisons, &c. on security of future assessments, viz.:	
Renfrew - - 1,509 - 3 4		Clackmannan - £. 928 14 9	
Roxburgh - - 416 16 9 4		Elgin - - 463 19 10	
Ross & Cromarty 2,058 8 6		Forfar - - 2,047 4 3 8	
Selkirk - - 256 16 5		Kirkcudbright - 448 9 7	
Stirling - - 1,065 12 -		Lanark - - 4,473 6 10 4	
Wigtown - - 357 13 8 11	16,157 16 1 5	Sutherland - 1,242 14 9	9,604 10 1
XIII. To the account for current expenses of the General Board, for profits on Interest - -	1 7 10	IX. By Governor of General Prison, for stock on hand for General Prison purposes, at 31st December 1843, viz.:	
XIV. To Governor of General Prison for stock on hand, for General Prison purposes, at 31st December 1843, viz.:		Manufactured goods, materials for work, and implements of labour - £. 1,075 10 7	
Manufactured goods, materials for work, and implements of labour - £. 1,075 10 7		Clothing, bedding, and stores - 304 17 8	1,380 8 3
Clothing, bedding, and stores - 304 17 8	1,380 8 3		
XV. To difference arising from fractional parts - - - -	- - 5 9		
£.	37,078 4 4 5	£.	37,078 4 4 5

IV.—ESTIMATE FOR 1844.

We are required, by the 40th section of the Act, to transmit to you, as part of this Report, an estimate of the sums which we shall require in the execution of the Act during the current year. In th eperformance of this duty, we have to submit the following Estimate, with respect to the several purposes for which the sums therein contained are, in our opinion, required.

Building General Prison.

1. *Building General Prison.*—We estimate that the sum of 2,000*l.* will be required to be raised by assessment, in manner provided by the Act, for the current year, for defraying the expense of converting the buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and furnishing and completing the same. The table on the following page shows the apportionment of this assessment on the several counties.

With reference to this estimate we have to state, that in February 1841, we obtained a loan from the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners of the sum of 15,950*l.*, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the security of the assessment of 2,000*l.*, leviable annually for ten years, under the 35th section of the Act. It will therefore be necessary to continue to estimate for this sum annually, until the said loan be repaid. The amount of the loan is nearly the value of the assessment, during the currency of the Act, calculating interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Current expenses of the General Prison and of the General Board.

2. *Current Expenses of the General Prison and of the General Board.*—The advances and liabilities on account of the current expenses of the establishment of the General Prison at Perth, and the expenses of the General Board (excepting the salary of the secretary,) during last year, amounted, as already shown, (p. 42, Br. XI.) after deducting certain receipts, to the sum of 8,517*l.* 5*s.* 6^{9}*d.*, which sum is, in terms of the Act, to be defrayed by an assessment upon the several counties, including the burghs therein, according to a proportion corresponding to the number of prisoners ascertained to have been sent to the said General Prison from such counties respectively during the year, including those remaining in confinement therein at the close of the year 1842, and the duration of the imprisonment of such prisoners during last year. We have accordingly ascertained such numbers, duration, and proportion; and the table on the following page exhibits the corresponding apportionment of the said sum on the several counties; the proportion on the county of Perth being stated under deduction of 16*l.* 17*s.* 8^{4}*d.* erroneously charged against it as mentioned on page 41; and a similar sum being added to the sum to be assessed on the county of Forfar.

Building Local Prisons.

3. *Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons.*—We estimate that the sum of 10,000*l.* will be required to be raised by assessment, in manner provided by the Act, for the current year, for defraying the expense of building, altering, and repairing the Local Prisons. The table on the following page shows the apportionment of this assessment on the several counties.

Current expenses of County Boards

4. *Current Expenses of County Boards.*—For the reasons stated in former Reports, and already adverted to, we make no estimate of the expense of transmitting prisoners from one Local Prison to another, the expense of the aliment of prisoners in the County Prisons, and, generally, the current expenses of such prisons. The amount of this assessment is, by the 38th section of the Act, to be fixed and determined by the County Boards in September annually, and is thereafter payable to them.

With reference to the first and third heads of the above estimate,—"Building the General Prison," and the "Expense of building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons,"—it is to be regretted that the same relief afforded in England, as to the period within which any sums of money borrowed for the building and repairing gaols in England may be repaid, had not been extended to Scotland. In England, by an Act passed in 1823 (4 Geo. 4, chap. 64,) the period of 14 years was allowed for the repayment of such loans; but, by a more recent Statute in 1842 (chap 98,) the period for that purpose is extended to 30 years, except

except when the money is borrowed from the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, in which case it is limited to 20 years. In Scotland, under the existing Prisons Act, all those sums, as above mentioned, under the Heads I. and III., must be repaid before the expiration of the Act in the year 1851; and, therefore, in any county wishing now to raise an additional sum of money for building or repairing their gaols, provision must be made by annual assessment for the repayment of it within seven years from the 1st January 1844. It is needless to enlarge on the great relief which would have been afforded in Scotland by prolonging the periods of final repayment to the same extent as in England.

TABLE of ESTIMATED ASSESSMENTS apportioned on the several Counties of *Scotland*, including the Burghs situated therein, for the Year 1844, for the Purposes specified in the 35th, 37th, and 36th Sections of the Act; and also containing the Additions consented to be made to the Ordinary Assessment under the said 36th Section of the Act.

COUNTIES.	For the Expense of Converting the Buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and of Furnishing and Completing the same. Sect. 35.	For defraying the Expenses of the Establishment of the General Prison, and of the General Board, in 1843. Sect. 37.	For the Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing the Local Prisons. Sect. 36.	Proportion of Addition to Assessment, under the 36th Section of the Act, to be levied in 1844.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Aberdeen	146 19 7	530 11 9	734 17 11	—
2. Argyle	65 12 8	56 3 6	328 3 4	—
3. Ayr	86 17 2	329 10 11	434 5 10	—
4. Banff	25 15 8	117 12 9	128 18 4	733 6 8
5. Berwick	19 19 2	21 6 –	99 15 10	—
6. Bute	9 11 8	17 – 3	47 18 4	—
7. Caithness	24 5 2	- - -	121 5 10	—
8. Clackmannan	19 3 3	21 7 5	95 16 3	152 – –
9. Dumbarton	31 11 2	129 11 6	157 15 10	—
10. Dumfries	57 1 1	73 12 3	285 5 5	—
11. Edinburgh	292 8 6	2,516 13 –	1,462 2 6	—
12. Elgin	21 3 7	21 – 3	105 17 11	—
13. Fife	90 19 6	304 13 6	454 17 6	555 11 1[4]
14. Forfar	141 10 9	973 7 2	707 13 9	—
15. Haddington	27 1 4	114 8 5	135 6 8	285 14 3[5]
16. Inverness	62 13 5	167 19 1	313 7 1	895 8 10[6]
17. Kincardine	22 15 8	67 15 1	113 18 4	76 16 10
18. Kinross	17 15 1	- - -	88 15 5	—
19. Kirkcudbright	28 18 11	20 18 10	144 14 7	—
20. Lanark	269 – 2	1,442 9 4	1,345 – 10	—
21. Linlithgow	22 15 7	- - -	113 17 11	255 – –
22. Nairn	7 7 10	7 14 4	36 19 2	113 – 10
23. Orkney and Zetland	32 19 4	49 6 3	164 16 8	—
24. Peebles	7 1 10	52 7 9	35 9 2	200 – –
25. Perth	126 1 3	318 10 4	630 6 3	—
26. Renfrew	112 11 5	661 3 3	562 17 1	—
27. Ross and Cromarty	50 12 5	59 – 8	253 2 1	687 10 –
28. Roxburgh	64 2 10	45 10 6	320 14 2	—
29. Selkirk	5 19 11	6 14 4	29 19 7	—
30. Stirling	66 11 1	327 12 2	332 15 5	625 – –
31. Sutherland	13 17 11	- - -	69 9 7	337 5 4
32. Wigtown	28 15 1	63 5 –	143 15 5	200 – –
	2,000 – –	8,517 5 7	10,000 – –	5,116 13 11[5]

Resignation of Mr. Andrew Murray.

Mr. Andrew Murray, junior, who had acted as Secretary to this Board since its institution, having been compelled to resign that office from the state of his health, we unanimously adopted a resolution of the following tenor at a meeting of the Board, held on 10th April last: "Before proceeding to their ordinary business, the Board feel it incumbent on them to record their sense of the great benefit which they have derived from the services of their late Secretary, Mr. Murray. The zeal, assiduity, and efficiency with which he discharged the duties of his office, have materially assisted the Board in overcoming obstacles on the first establishment of a system new to the people of Scotland, and where many difficulties were likely to be encountered. To his prudence and sound judgment, the Board attribute, in a great degree, the success which has attended their efforts in conducting the business which Parliament had allotted to them, and they desire to express their great regret that the state of his health has deprived them of the advantage which they had hoped still further to have been continued to them, of services most useful to the public, which have been highly appreciated by the Board, and which they cordially and unanimously acknowledge."

At our request, this resolution was communicated by the Viscount Melville, our Chairman, to Mr. Murray.

Appointment of Mr. Ludovic Colquhoun to be secretary.

Her Majesty having appointed Mr. Ludovic Colquhoun to be Secretary to the Board, in room of Mr. Murray, we, with reference to the third section of the Prisons Act, recommended that the annual salary of the Secretary should be 700 *l.* as formerly; and our recommendation having been communicated to the Lords of the Treasury, was sanctioned by their Lordships. Mr. Colquhoun has found security for his official intromissions and management to our satisfaction, by granting bond, along with sureties, to the extent of 10,000 *l.* The bond has been duly recorded in the books of Council and Session, and an extract thereof delivered to the custody of the Queen's Remembrancer for Scotland.

We have thus reported on the matters required by the Statute, and have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servants,

MELVILLE, Chairman.	J. IVORY.
BREADALBANE.	ADAM ANDERSON.
ROSEBERY.	AND. RUTHERFURD.
MANSFIELD.	ALEX. E. MONTEITH.
DUNFERMLINE.	GRAHAM SPEIRS.
F. MAULE.	FREDERIC HILL.
D. BOYLE.	JOHN WIGHAM, Jun.
JOHN HOPE.	ROB. WHIGHAM.
DUN. M'NEILL.	JOHN CAY.

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. I.

STATEMENT of the DATES of MEETINGS of the GENERAL BOARD of DIRECTORS of PRISONS in *Scotland*, and of the Names of the Members composing their several Committees, and Dates of their Meetings during the Year 1843.

General Board—Sixteen Meetings.

11 January 1843.	22 April 1843.	16 October 1843.
21 January —	20 May —	25 October —
13 February —	24 June —	20 Nov. —
11 March —	29 July —	27 Dec. —
27 March —	13 Sept. —	
10 April —	9 Oct. —	

Committee on Finance—Eleven Meetings.

Viscount Melville.	Mr. Monteith.	Mr. Sheriff Whigham, and
Lord Ivory.	Mr. Speirs.	Mr. Cay.
The Solicitor-general.	Mr. Wigham.	

Mr. Speirs, Convener, and three a Quorum.

8 January 1843.	7 June 1843.	26 October 1843.
8 Feb. —	21 July —	16 Nov. —
22 March —	25 July —	12 Dec. —
19 April —	8 Sept. —	

Committee on General Prison, and on Removals—Eighteen Meetings.

Viscount Melville.	The Solicitor-general.	Mr. Sheriff Whigham.
Lord Dunfermline.	The Dean of Faculty.	Mr. Cay.
The Lord Justice Clerk.	Mr. Rutherfurd.	Mr. Speirs.
The Lord Advocate.	Mr. Monteith.	Mr. Wigham.
The Lord Ivory.	Mr. Hill.	

Lord Dunfermline, Convener, and three a Quorum.

7 January 1843.	12 May 1843.	29 Sept. 1843.
31 January —	24 June —	19 Oct. —
4 March —	13 July —	11 Nov. —
17 March —	17 July —	15 Nov. —
22 March —	1 Aug. —	12 Dec. —
22 April —	21 Sept. —	22 Dec. —

Visitors to inspect the General Prison, with Powers—Twenty Meetings.

Lord Dunfermline, on 24 and 25 February 1843.
Mr. Fox Maule and Mr. Sheriff Whigham, 24 and 25 March 1843.
Lord Melville and Mr. Monteith, 2 and 3 May 1843.
Mr. Hill and Mr. Wigham, 12, 13, 14, and 15 July 1843.
The Solicitor-general and Dean of Faculty, 24 and 25 August 1843.
Lord Dunfermline, 17 and 18 September 1843.
Mr. Monteith and Mr. Whigham, 12 and 13 October 1843.
The Marquess of Breadalbane and Mr. Fox Maule, 21 and 22 Nov. 1843.
Mr. Cay, 20 and 21 December 1843.

Appendix, No. I.

Committee to inquire as to a proper Person for Appointment to the Office of Chaplain to the General Prison—Three Meetings.

Viscount Melville.	The Lord Advocate.	Mr. Wigham.
The Lord Justice Clerk.	The Solicitor-general.	

The Lord Advocate, Convener.

9 October 1843.	16 October 1843.	19 October 1843.

Committee to frame Regulations by which the Chaplain of the General Prison is to be guided in the Performance of his Duties—Three Meetings.

Viscount Melville.	The Solicitor-general.	Mr. Hill.
Lord Justice Clerk.	Mr. Wigham, and	

The Lord Chief Justice Clerk, Convener.

27 October 1843.	11 November 1843.	13 November 1843.

Committee on Ventilation and Heating of the General Prison—Three Meetings.

Viscount Melville.	Mr. Wigham.	Mr. Sheriff Whigham.
Lord Justice Clerk.	Mr. Hill.	

The Lord Justice Clerk, Convener.

27 October 1843.	30 October 1843.	11 November 1843.

Committee on Local Prisons—Eight Meetings.

Viscount Melville.	Solicitor-general.	Mr. Hill.
Lord Dunfermline.	Dean of Faculty.	Mr. Cay.
Lord Justice Clerk.	Mr. Rutherfurd.	
Lord Advocate.	Mr. Monteith.	

Viscount Melville, Convener, and three a Quorum.

7 January 1843.	12 May 1843.	11 December 1843.
31 January —	15 June —	22 December —
4 March —	8 Sept. —	

Committee to confer with the Sheriffs of Aberdeen and Linlithgow, as to expediency of discontinuing Small Prisons in their respective Counties—Two Meetings.

Mr. Monteith and Mr. Hill - - - - June 1843.

Committee on Exercise of Prisoners—Five Meetings.

Lord Dunfermline.	The Solicitor-general.	Mr. Hill.
10 April 1843.	19 April 1843.	17 July 1843.
13 April —	9 May —	

Committee on Diet—Two Meetings.

Vicount Melville.	Mr. Hill.	Mr. Sheriff Whigham.
Mr. Speirs.	Mr. Wigham.	

Mr. Wigham, Convener, and three a Quorum.

25 July 1843.	13 December 1843.

Committee on Rules and Appointments—Nine Meetings.

Viscount Melville.	Dean of Faculty.	Mr. Wigham.
Lord Justice Clerk.	Mr. Rutherfurd.	Mr. Sheriff Whigham.
Lord Ivory.	Mr. Speirs.	Mr. Cay.
Solicitor-general.	Mr. Hill.	

Lord Ivory, Convener, and three a Quorum.

17 March 1843.	10 July 1843.	15 November 1843.
19 April —	25 July —	12 December —
15 June —	8 Sept. —	19 December —

Committee on Removal of Prisoners—Forty-two Meetings.

Viscount Melville.	Dean of Faculty.	Mr. Hill.
Lord Justice Clerk.	Mr. Rutherfurd.	Mr. Wigham.
Lord Advocate.	Mr. Monteith.	Mr. Cay.
Solicitor-general.	Mr. Speirs.	

With power to any two to act.

Mr. Speirs, Convener.

7 January 1843.	18 April 1843.	17 August 1843.
18 January —	20 April —	13 Sept. - —
31 January —	1 May —	28 Sept. - —
8 Feb. - —	8 May —	11 Oct. - —
13 Feb. - —	12 May —	16 Oct. - —
17 Feb. - —	15 May —	25 Oct. - —
18 Feb. - —	16 May —	3 Nov. - —
4 March —	10 June —	11 Nov. - —
8 March —	15 June —	13 Nov. - —
17 March —	17 June —	16 Nov. - —
23 March —	8 July —	25 Nov. - —
3 April - —	21 July —	29 Nov. - —
6 April - —	29 July —	2 Dec. - —
14 April - —	1 Aug. —	21 Dec. - —

Abstract of Meetings.

General Board - - - - - - - - - - -		16
Committee on Finance - - - - - - - -	11	
General Prison and Removals - - - -	18	
Visitors to General Prison - - - - - - -	20	
Committee on Chaplaincy of General Prison - - - -	3	
Chaplaincy Regulations - - - - -	3	
Ventilation and Heating - - - - -	3	
Local Prisons - - - - - -	8	
Discontinuance of Small Prisons - - -	2	
Exercise of Prisoners - - - - -	5	
Diet - - - - - - - - -	2	
Rules, &c. - - - - - - - -	9	
Removal of Prisoners - - - - -	42	
		126
TOTAL - - -		142

Appendix, No. II.

REPORT by Mr. *Thomas Brown*, Architect, on the State of the Buildings at the General Prison, *Perth*. Appendix, No. II.

I. *Works completed last Year, and those in Progress.*

THE repairs on the outer boundary wall and drains, the building of the ash-pits and coal-houses, and the enclosing of the burying-ground, have been completed. The converting of the old prison, No. 1, into apartments for giving exercise is also completed, with the exception of the bolts for the doors, which are being put on. The works at the hospital, recently

Appendix, No. II.

altered by the converting of the large room on the ground floor at the east end of that building into five cells for sick males, are well advanced, and the work-room for the matron adjoining the prison is roofed in and will soon be completed.

II. *State of the Prisons and Officers' Houses.*

Prisons.

Prisons.—During the course of the last year I have frequently visited the prison, and reported on various matters connected therewith to the Board. Since the close of the year I have again visited the prison, and I have to report that the buildings in general are in a highly satisfactory state. The walls of the prison, which were erected upon a stratum of soft clay in 1840 and 1841, and which during their erection, as was anticipated, subsided considerably, and exhibited several slight fractures, have shown no perceptible movement for the last three years.

Roofs.

Roofs.—The roofs are all in good order.

Cells.

Cells.—A few of the cells have been complained of as being damp. This damp, I am satisfied, arises more from the moist atmosphere being condensed upon the cold thick walls, than from water either ascending from the foundations, or penetrating through the walls. It may also arise from some parts of the new walls not yet being perfectly dry. I am inclined to think that in a few years, after the prison has been thoroughly warmed and ventilated, these indications of damp will cease to appear. In the meantime, some of these cells have been partly lined with timber, by order of the Board.

Ventilation.

Ventilation.—The cells complained of as being deficient in ventilation I have examined, and by regulating the air-valves, and removing the obstacles which obstructed the movement of the air in the flues, I have succeeded in improving the ventilation in many of them. The remainder I confidently expect to be able to put right without much trouble.

Heating.

Heating.—Since my report to the Board in the beginning of November last, the heating apparatus has been in constant and satisfactory operation. The person recommended by the manager of the Shotts Iron Company has now the apparatus under his charge, and seems to manage it with great judgment and attention, as is shown by the regular heat kept up in the prison.

Cisterns and Pipes.

Cisterns and Pipes.—The plumber work of the water cisterns and pipes throughout the prison is at present all in working order. During the last year certain small repairs were required upon the cisterns and pipes, particularly those for the supply of the cells with water; but I do not think that these repairs were more than might have been expected, when it is considered that nearly 400 cisterns in all are fitted up for the supply of the cells alone, and it is probable that these repairs will decrease.

Machinery of Water Tower.

Machinery of Water Tower.—The machinery of the works used for the supply of the original depôt with water from the River Tay was, previous to the opening of the prison, slightly improved in its construction, and is found, after the experience of nearly two years, to be sufficient for the supply of the prisons with water, by the labour for seven hours each day of two prisoners, separated, and under the inspection of an officer.

Officers' Houses.

Officers' Houses.—The officers' houses are all in good order, but their drains, which were the original drains of these buildings, and have never been opened since the buildings became the property of the General Board, in some instances, I am of opinion, are in want of repair.

These houses are supplied with water, not from the prison waterworks, but from the fountain head on the hill, by the pipes laid for the supply of the original buildings, and which, from their age, are frequently bursting and requiring repair. To take up the whole of the present pipes within the prison grounds, and to lay down new ones where necessary, would be an improvement, and the cost, I think, would not exceed 20*l.* or 30*l.* If this alteration was made, it would be advisable to connect the new pipes with the waterworks for supplying the prisons, by which the officers would have a supply of river water during the summer, at which season the hill water generally fails. These repairs on the drains and pipes might be done during the execution of the alterations upon the grounds at a much less expense than at any future period.

Edinburgh, 9 January 1844. *Thomas Brown.*

Appendix, No. III.

RETURN of PRISONERS Temporarily Liberated from the GENERAL PRISON at *Perth*, during the Year 1843, by virtue of Warrants from the High Court of Justiciary, on account of Medical Certificates of immediate Danger to Life.

Current Number.	Name.	Age. M.	Age. F.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.	Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Period of Imprisonment Awarded.	Date of Admission into General Prison.	Date of Liberation.	Number of Days in Prison.	Disease.	Whether Contracted before or after entering Prison.	Probable Cause of the Disease.	REMARKS.
280	H. G.	24	–	Ayr	Circuit Court	Assault, to effusion of blood.	1842; 12 April	12 months	1842: 14 May	1843: 31 Jan.	262	Scrofula	Before	Hereditary.	
9	A. W.	20	–	Inverness	Sheriff Court	Theft	2 —	12 —	4 April	6 Mar.	336	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
125	A. A.	32	–	Perth	Circuit Court	Falsehood, fraud, & wilful imposition.	22 —	2 years	22 —	6 —	318	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
126	W. S.	48	–	ditto	ditto	Theft, habit and repute.	22	18 months	22 —	7 —	319	Asthma	ditto.		
293	F. W.	63	–	Edinburgh	High Court	Theft	16 May	15 —	27 May	18 April	326	ditto	ditto.		
328	W. S.	21	–	ditto	ditto	ditto	11 July	18 —	16 July	17 May	305	Scrofula	ditto	Hereditary.	
141	J. B.	10	–	Perth	Circuit Court	ditto	22 April	18 —	23 April	29 —	401	Weak minded and breaking down.	ditto	—	This boy was of weak mind, and sickly in bodily health.
217	D. M'G.	19	–	Hamilton	Sheriff Court	ditto	21 —	18 —	11 May	29 —	383	Scrofula	ditto	—	Worn out from dissipation and disease. Had delirium tremens in prison, and was confined to bed three-fourths of the time he was in prison.
247	M. M'V.	22	–	Glasgow	Circuit Court	ditto	3 May	2½ years	11 —	22 June	407	ditto	ditto	Hereditary	Dissipated. This man used to say, that when out he drank on an average 2*s.* worth of whisky a day.
142	E. R.	–	26	Perth	ditto	Conspiracy, &c.	22 April	18 months	23 April	21 —	424	Hemoptysis	ditto	—	Broken down and diseased.
51	F. H.	43	–	Edinburgh	High Court	Forgery	31 Jan.	2 years	13 —	13 July	156	Worn out	ditto	Dissipation	This man was scarcely ever out of bed during the whole time he was in prison.
255	D. F.	29	–	Glasgow	Circuit Court	Theft	3 May	18 months	11 May	13 —	428	Scrofula	ditto	Hereditary.	
143	J. M'A.	–	45	Perth	ditto	Conspiracy	22 April	18 —	23 April	21 Aug.	485	Worn out	ditto	Dissipation.	
290	M. A.	–	51	Edinburgh	High Court	Theft	23 May	18 —	27 May	21 —	451	ditto	ditto	ditto.	
133	M. D.	21	–	ditto	ditto	Assault	1843; 12 June	18 —	1843: 3 July	21 —	49	Phthisis	After	Cold	Caught in coming to prison.
102	J. W.	42	–	ditto	ditto	Theft	3 April	12 —	19 May	20 Sept.	124	Worn out	Before	Dissipation.	
370	P. C.	31	–	Perth	Circuit Court	Forgery	1842: 13 Oct.	18 —	1842: 14 Nov.	22 Dec.	404	Organic disease of heart.	ditto.		
76	D. N.	18	–	Aberdeen	ditto	Theft	1843: 26 April	15 —	1843: 18 May	22 —	218	Phthisis	After	Hereditary.	

General Prison, Perth,
8 February 1844.

James Stuart, Governor.
William Malcom, M.D.

Appendix, No. IV.

REPORT of DEATHS in the GENERAL PRISON at *Perth*, from 1st January to 31st December 1843, inclusive.

Current No. in Register.	Name.	Age. M.	Age. F.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.	Date of Sentence.	Period of Imprisonment Awarded.	Date of Admission into General Prison.	Date of Death.	Number of Days in Prison.	Where Interred.	Disease.	Whether Contracted before or after entering the Prison.	Probable Cause of the Disease.	REMARKS.
294	C. M.	16	–	Edinburgh	Justiciary Court.	1842: 16 May	2 years	1842: 27 May	1843: 6 Jan.	226	Within the precincts of prison.	Fever	After	Weakly constitution and irregular life.	
38	W. S.	16	–	ditto	ditto	8 Jan.	15 months	13 April	13 Feb.	306	ditto	Pneumonia and fever.	ditto	Weakly creature, and irregular life.	
385	P. M'G.	25	–	Stirling	Circuit Court	6 Sept.	2 years	14 November	25 –	103	ditto	Irritability of stomach and delirium.	ditto	Supposed to be the effects of drink.	I do not know the previous history, but, from the delirium, I attribute his disease to drink.
166	G. D.	14	–	Perth	ditto	25 April	2 years	25 April	1 Mar.	310	ditto	Pectoral symptoms.	ditto	Hereditary	Consumption on admission.
254	J. S.	18	–	Glasgow	ditto	4 May	12 months	11 May	7 April	331	Perth burying-ground.	Consumption	Before	Dissipation	Altogether diseased from syphilis and irregular life; was a person of colour.
353	H. B.	–	31	Edinburgh	Sheriff Court	30 July	18 months	13 August	16 June	307	Within the precincts of prison.	Weakly and worn out.	ditto	Irregular life	Came in a worn-out woman, from gross irregularity.

I certify that the dates of death, the diseases, whether contracted before or after imprisonment, the probable cause of disease of the several prisoners above named, and relative remarks, are correct, these columns having been filled up under my directions.

William Malcom, M. D.

I certify that the current numbers, names, ages, where tried, by whom tried, dates of sentence, periods of imprisonment awarded, dates of admission, numbers of days in prison, and where interred, are correct; and also that the friends of the above-named prisoners were written to (with the exception of those of P. M'G., current number, 385, the address of whose relations was not known,) in order that they might have an opportunity of removing the bodies for interment, if they wished to do so.

James Stuart, Governor.

Appendix, No. V.

RETURN of PRISONERS Removed from the GENERAL PRISON to other Prisons during the Year 1843, by Order of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland*.

Current Number.	Name.	Age. M.	Age. F.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.	Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Period of Imprisonment Awarded.	Date of Admission into General Prison.	Date of Liberation.	Number of Days in Prison.	Disease.	Whether Contracted before or after entering the Prison.	Probable Cause of the Disease.	REMARKS.
245	J. K.	33	–	Glasgow	Circuit Court	Assault	1842: 5 May	12 months	1842: 11 May	1843: 3 May	357	Epilepsy and insanity.	Before	The result of epilepsy.	
269	J. F.	–	21	ditto	ditto	Theft	5 —	18 months	13 —	30 Oct.	170	Imbecile	After	Remorse	Previous history unknown.
26/2	J. M'D.	–	18	Inverary	ditto	ditto	12 Sept.	15 months	1843: 8 February	6 Dec.	301	ditto	Before	Unknown	ditto.

General Prison, Perth, 8 February 1844.

James Stuart, Governor.
William Malcom, M. D.

Appendix, No. VI.

REPORT by *William Malcom*, Esq. M. D. Surgeon to the General Prison, at *Perth*. Appendix, No. VI.

Sir, Perth, 6 January 1844.

I HAVE to report to you, for the information of the General Board of Directors for Prisons in Scotland, the result of the state of health of the prisoners in the General Prison for the past year.

I would observe that the health of the prisoners throughout the year has been remarkably good. No infectious disease has existed, and no epidemic has occurred in the prison. This immunity I attribute to the healthy and cleanly state of the prison, and also to the circumstance of the prisoners coming here from the prisons after they had been located there for such a length of time as to remove all chance of the germs or seeds of fever or other infectious diseases remaining in an inactive state in the constitution, and which might break out after their admission here.

I am, &c.

To Ludovic Colquhoun, Esq. (signed) *Wm. Malcom.*
&c. &c.

Appendix, No. VII.

REPORT by the Chaplain of the General Prison at *Perth*. Appendix, No. VII.

Kinfauns' Manse, 23 December 1843.

BEFORE offering, as instructed by the General Prison Board, a few remarks on the state of the General Prison in the department intrusted to my care during the current year, it may be sufficient to observe that the history of the last quarter presents little that is new, the most important change having been in the strictly educational department, since the appointment of two teachers, whose united labours have produced a marked improvement. The introduction of a book in which specimens of penmanship are inserted will render it easy to ascertain the progress of the prisoners in that branch, while the late supply of elementary works will, I have no doubt, greatly facilitate their advancement in reading; still I must respectfully repeat an opinion expressed by me soon after the prison was opened, that in order to render this department fully efficient, three teachers would be required for the male prison, and even then there would be no proportion between the two prisons. In the male, until lately, one teacher had to instruct all the prisoners; now there are two, each having the charge of about 120, taking all the prisoners into account; whereas from the opening of the prison there have been two female teachers employed in their department, which, in round numbers, as in the case of the male prison, leaves at most only 50 prisoners to the superintendence of each. The deficiency in the male prison is felt not so much in writing and arithmetic as in reading, which requires closer and more lengthened personal superintendence on the part of the teacher, in the case of beginners, than can be given by two. It is only proper, however, to add, that the two former branches (especially writing) seem to be more generally pleasing to the totally uninstructed prisoners than the last, or at least are entered into with greater enthusiasm. To be able to write a letter to their friends is, with not a few, the height of their ambition, a feeling which to a certain extent may account for a rapidity of improvement at which I have felt not unfrequently surprised.

From several who have been liberated I have received favourable accounts. Of the great majority I know nothing certain, which may proceed in some cases from a very natural desire to break off, as soon as possible, all connexion with a prison; in others from thoughtlessness or ingratitude. Still, from all that I have been able to learn, the number of those re-committed for crime compared with the list of liberations ever since the opening of the prison, is smaller than might have been expected, especially as the General Prison labours under a disadvantage from which local prisons in large towns are free. There are no houses of refuge or hospitals in the neighbourhood, in which destitute but promising prisoners can find temporary shelter: and if it is not easy even in populous cities, much less of course must it be so in one of a limited population, without manufactories or great public works, to find employment for individuals who have had no opportunity of proving the sincerity of their professions after leaving prison. This fact may, perhaps, warrant a reference being made in this my last Report, to an arrangement alluded to in former ones—the necessity of having a home for prisoners of a certain class at the period of their liberation. I am aware, it is needless to state, that this subject has not escaped the consideration of the Board, whose experience and knowledge of prison matters is infinitely greater than mine; but the difficulties by which it is encompassed, when contrasted with the manifest advantages by which it would be followed, do not prevent me from again respectfully urging the adoption of some plan to meet the acknowledged necessities of the

Appendix, No. VII.

case. Several have left confinement, to all appearance much improved if not reformed, who have subsequently, I regret to say, fallen into crime. Had there been an intermediate place between the seclusion of a prison and the unrestrained liberty of a city, the probability, I do believe, is that some of them, accustomed to gentle restraint and gradual freedom, for a longer or shorter period, as circumstances required, might at length have been able to resist temptations rendered infinitely more powerful by the striking and sudden contrast in their condition. In addition to this, the opinion of the prisoners themselves is of some weight, many of whom have expressed their fears as to the consequences of temptation in localities where they were too well known, and to which they yet were obliged to return. While, at the same time, with not a few the want of some shelter where they could be secure from want and its dangerous effects until employment was found, formed the subject of the deepest regret. Were some place of refuge opened especially for younger prisoners (in which class the majority of those to whom I allude is to be found), from which after a reasonable time they could be sent to work at home, to the colonies, to sea, for which profession not a few have expressed a strong predilection, or to the army, for which a smaller number have manifested an inclination. I speak from experience and careful observation, when I state it is my decided opinion that it would prove a powerful stimulus amongst the prisoners for good, while at the same time it would most materially strengthen the hands of those to whose care in temporal and spiritual things they are entrusted; for not unfrequently individuals have with tears lamented the gloomy prospect before them, with not a friend to assist them, their character gone, and their constitution perhaps prematurely shattered by dissipated habits. In reply to my advices and exhortations, the statement too often met me "but what are we to do, who will employ us, or where are we to find work? if we go back to our former place of abode, old associates will lay snares for us, criminal officers will watch us, and should we procure a situation they may deprive us of it, by making our masters acquainted with our former habits (not a groundless idea, as is proven by the case of some who have been in the general prison), &c." To dissipate such fears effectually was not in my power; I could only, while conscious that there were too good grounds for their anxiety and alarm, urge them to persevere in what was right. Of course where writing could be of any service I was at all times most willing to correspond with those by whom they had been employed; occasionally through the desire of concealing from such persons their unhappy condition, my offer was declined; frequently, however, it must also be stated, documents were gratefully accepted, and even earnestly solicited from me, in the shape of certificates, to enable them to gain an honest livelihood. Had a perfect prison machinery enabled me to hold out as a reward for good conduct during confinement, and a means of attaining future comfort, a temporary asylum, distinct and unconnected with a prison, my own mind would have been relieved; and some, I have not a doubt, who have relapsed into crime would have been saved. One great object kept by me constantly in view during my intercourse with criminals was endeavouring to reproduce or strengthen self-respect, a feeling which sinks most rapidly under guilt, but which must be regained before hopes can be entertained of any permanent improvement. From the arrangements of the general prison this was perhaps more successful than could have been anticipated; still upon the destitute and friendless, to whom at present I chiefly allude, the immediate effect of some prospective shelter would have been most beneficial, while that retreat would have perfected what was commenced in the prison under humiliating and unfavourable circumstances. I may perhaps have obtruded my views too much on this subject, but heartfelt conviction of its importance, along with its being the last time that I shall have the honour of addressing the Board, has led me perhaps at the risk of presumption to trespass upon their indulgence.

As my connexion with the General Prison has, to a certain extent, existed nigh to the end of the year, I may remark that the general result of that year's labours, in an educational point of view, has been decidedly very encouraging and favourable both amongst the young and middle-aged male prisoners, although for a considerable period the duties were discharged, as stated above, solely by one teacher. With this serious disadvantage, still the progress made was most creditable to both parties. The teacher's visits were looked forward to with impatience, and frequently complaints were made to me on account of the unavoidable distance between them. That this did not proceed from personal attachment towards the teacher (although the feelings of the prisoners were strongly and deservedly in his favour), or from a desire to have their dull and solitary life broken in upon, is established by the fact that no announcement seemed to afford greater or more general satisfaction than the appointment of a second teacher, whose arrival was looked forward to with the utmost impatience, for the oft-repeated reason "that they would then receive two lessons instead of one." The prisoners have been indeed, with not many exceptions, most anxious to receive instruction; the greatest difficulty at times has existed in bringing persons of irregular habits, in short the children of momentary impulse, into a systematic way of dividing their energies. The step by step mode of improving to some was burdensome; the flightiness, the perpetually changing character of out-door life existed in the prison; such were not violently opposed, but indirectly acted upon, that the desired change of conduct might imperceptibly be produced. To adopt compulsory measures in matters purely educational would, I fear, in most cases prove unavailing; for with all their other unfortunate qualities prisoners, so far as I have seen, possess, as might have been expected, no small portion of mulish obstinacy; to use a common but expressive observation, they may be led, but are seldom driven; still I feel now perfectly convinced that at times, with the very youthful portion of prisoners, some arrangement suitable to their condition is advisable,

advisable, such as would exist were they in a pious father's house; there they would be subject to what the word of God has declared to be necessary for the thoughtless children of men, and the experience of every age has shown, notwithstanding the opinion of a few well-meaning sentimentalists, to be an indispensable requisite in the training of the animal creation, from its lowest to its highest grade. I am quite aware of the abuse that might, and perhaps would be made of such a provision, but I speak alone of the General Prison under its present management, and while such remains the state of matters, I feel assured that injustice, not to speak of cruelty, would not occur. In reference to education, an unusual occurrence may be mentioned in the case of an interesting boy who solicited my permission to apply to his friends for some elementary books in the Latin language; his request of course was at once complied with; and I am happy to state, notwithstanding his unfavourable situation for such a study, his perseverance and progress have been most gratifying. Were it possible to meet the boy's views, at the period of his liberation, from the ability and eagerness displayed by him in what is evidently a favourite pursuit, I have little doubt but that in scholarship he would attain to respectability. In my own proper department my intercourse with my charge, with very few exceptions, has ever been of a pleasing and encouraging description. My duties certainly were laborious, exceedingly laborious, but they were not without their reward in the attention and respect paid by the prisoners, in their willingness to receive religious instruction, to examine the portions of scripture marked out for their consideration, and by the questions put to me in connexion with the word of God, especially when it is added that, to the best of my recollection, in only two instances did these questions seem to proceed from other than a laudable spirit. One fact ought not to be omitted, that no part of my services appeared to be more gratefully received than those performed on the Sabbath, and to nothing did the prisoners look forward with deeper interest or more evident satisfaction. The beneficial tendency of this was most apparent, for wherever the Bible became a subject of research, wherever religious information engaged their thoughts, trouble in managing such persons was generally at an end. The General Prison indeed triumphantly proved the truth of what every Christian feels, that religious instruction is the only foundation of improvement; without it secular instruction will in most cases only have this effect, it will change the condition of the ignorant criminal for the worse to society, by raising him to the most dangerous of all positions, an educated thief. Religious instruction has no doubt often failed, and been thrown away, because not sanctified to those unhappy persons; perhaps too often also on account of their destitute, helpless, and wretched situation; still, as the means appointed by Heaven, and approved by experience, it ought ever to be regarded as the chief instrument, the most powerful and indispensable engine in carrying into effect the great objects of prison discipline. The period occupied by me on duty (exclusive of correspondence) was more than that prescribed by the Board; indeed so unremitting were the demands made upon my time and attendance, that although one day in the week was allowed to myself, there have not been six days from the opening of the prison to the hour of my departure in which I was not within the walls. Since resigning my office I repeatedly revisited the prison, on account of the sick, and some others whose cases were peculiar, and occasionally preached on the Sabbath. The reception I met with would have been unnoticed by me, lest my motive should be misunderstood, were it not that it may prove encouraging to my successor, and others similarly situated, to learn that even amongst these fallen and degraded persons the instructor in sacred things meets with the deepest respect. The affection shown to me by those for whose benefit I had laboured, I would humbly hope in some cases not in vain, on every visit since leaving (especially the last) was both painful and gratifying; while it also proved the correctness of an opinion which encouraged me in my exertions, that the worst of persons are not without some warmth of heart, some faint remains of generous feeling, that may be awakened and strengthened by kindness and attention. Of the Female Prison I can only state, that during the performance of Sabbath services (my only service in that department) the deepest apparent attention and interest were on all occasions manifested. I am happy, however, to learn that what was long wanting is now determined upon; my successor is to visit in the female as in the male prison, an arrangement which I have no doubt will be followed by the most beneficial effects upon the inmates.

Lachlan MacLean,
Late Chaplain to the General Prison for Scotland.

Appendix, No. VIII.

REPORT by the GOVERNOR of the General Prison at *Perth*.

Sir, General Prison, Perth, 18 January 1844.

IN compliance with your letter of the 21st November last, in which you mention that the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland require me to furnish a report relative to this prison for the year 1843, now ended, I respectfully take leave to make the following observations.

The number of prisoners in custody in the General Prison at the close of the year 1842 was 349, of whom there were 232 males and 117 females. The following Table shows the period of sentence of imprisonment of these prisoners, and their ages :

IN CUSTODY at CLOSE OF 1842.	AGES.																	
	12 Years and Under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentence of six months and under 12 months	–	–	2	–	3	1	10	2	6	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	21	6
12 months and under 18 months	3	–	18	4	23	7	19	10	9	17	7	4	1	1	1	–	81	43
18 months and under two years	7	3	24	6	15	14	19	15	13	10	5	5	3	–	–	–	86	53
Two years and upwards	2	–	11	2	8	7	9	3	9	3	4	–	1	–	–	–	44	15
TOTAL	12	3	55	12	49	29	57	30	37	32	16	10	5	1	1	–	232	117

The number of prisoners admitted into the prison during the year 1843 was 278, of whom there were 202 males and 76 females. The following Table shows the period of sentence of imprisonment of these prisoners, and their ages :

ADMITTED in 1843.	AGES.																	
	12 Years and Under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentence of 12 months and under 18 months	2	1	14	1	17	11	19	10	13	3	2	2	2	1	–	–	69	29
18 months and under two years	6	1	22	2	28	9	23	11	7	2	2	–	2	4	1	–	91	29
Two years and upwards	1	–	15	–	11	4	9	6	4	2	–	4	1	2	1	–	42	18
TOTAL	9	2	51	3	56	24	51	27	24	7	4	6	5	7	2	–	202	76

The number of prisoners liberated during the year 1843, either by expiry of their sentences, or who died, or who were temporarily liberated on account of danger to life from further imprisonment, or were removed by the General Board, was 281, of whom there were 183 males and 98 females. The following Table shows the periods of the sentences of imprisonment of these prisoners, and their ages :

LIBERATED, DEAD, or REMOVED in 1843.	AGES.																	
	12 Years and Under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentence of six months and under 12 months	–	–	2	–	3	1	10	2	6	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	21	6
12 months and under 18 months	1	–	19	2	20	9	19	9	8	17	8	5	1	1	1	–	77	43
18 months and under two years	4	2	22	4	13	17	14	10	7	6	6	3	3	1	–	–	69	43
Two years and upwards	–	–	4	2	2	2	4	–	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	16	6
TOTAL	5	2	47	8	38	29	47	21	24	27	16	9	5	2	1	–	183	98

The number of prisoners in custody at the close of the year 1843 was 346, of whom there were 251 males and

and 95 females. The following Table shows the periods of the sentences of imprisonment of these prisoners, and their ages:

IN CUSTODY at CLOSE OF 1843.	AGES.																	
	12 Years and Under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentence of 12 months and under 18 months	4	1	13	3	20	9	19	11	14	3	1	1	2	1	–	–	73	29
18 months and under two years	9	2	24	4	30	6	28	16	13	6	1	2	2	3	1	–	108	39
Two years and upwards	3	–	22	–	17	9	14	9	10	3	2	4	1	2	1	–	70	27
TOTAL	16	3	59	7	67	24	61	36	37	12	4	7	5	6	2	–	251	95

The number in custody at the end of the year 1842 being, as already stated - 349
And the number admitted during the year 1843 being - - - - 278

Shows that the total number in custody during the year was - - - 627

The average daily number in custody during the quarter ended 31 March was - 330
Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - - 30 June - - 296
Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - - 30 Sept. - - 331
Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - - 31 Dec. - - 347

The health of the prisoners, I am glad to say, has been exceedingly good. The number of deaths has been six, and 18 have been temporarily liberated in virtue of warrants of the High Court of Justiciary, upon applications of the Lord Advocate, proceeding on medical certificates that these prisoners laboured under diseases, in consequence of which their lives would have been endangered if their confinement had been continued; that longer imprisonment was dangerous to life; and the number of cases of sickness during the year has been 46, being in the proportion of 1 to 13½.

The prisoners have, with not many exceptions, conducted themselves in a quiet, peaceable, and orderly manner, as if their minds were duly impressed with a sense of their situation, and they have much improved in habits of cleanliness.

Of the 627 in custody, the conduct of 526 has been good.

The number punished was 101, being in the proportion of 1 to 6.

Of the 101, the conduct of 38 has been bad, and of 63 medium.

24 of those punished were from 10 to 15 years of age.
56 - ditto - were between 15 and 21 ditto.
17 - ditto - were between 21 and 30 ditto.
4 - ditto - were 30 and upwards ditto.

From the following statement, it will be seen that very considerable progress has been made in the ordinary branches of education taught in the prison; viz.

Of the 278 prisoners admitted during the year,
44 could not read.
137 could read with difficulty.
97 could read well.
115 could not write.
30 could sign name merely.
104 could write with difficulty, and
29 could write well.

Of these 137 have been taught reading or writing, or both, in prison; 181 have improved in reading or writing, or both, in prison; and 122 have been taught or improved in arithmetic, or other branches of instruction.

All the means at my disposal have been used to teach the prisoners habits of industry, by employing them at trades of which they had a previous knowledge, and where no such knowledge existed, by instructing them in trades, in which many of them have advanced considerably, and by which they may be enabled to earn an honest livelihood on their return

Appendix, No. VIII.

to society. The following Table shows the modes of employment, together with the average daily number of prisoners employed during the months of January, July, and December respectively, and likewise shows the increase which has been made since the commencement of the year in the number of prisoners employed at the more useful trades, such as shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, weaving and winding, &c., as well as the corresponding decrease which has taken place in the number of those employed at the heartless work of teasing or picking oakum and cotton.

Modes of Employment.	January.	July.	December.
Males:			
Shoemaking	24	29	52
Tailoring	6	13	26
Carpentry	5	6	11
Weaving and winding	19	33	59
Mat-making	12	21	6
Net-making	1	5	5
Knitting	-	12	15
Teasing and picking oakum and cotton	100	65	36
Females:			
Shirt-making	19	31	14
Inferior sewing	18	9	12
Knitting	60	39	54

Besides the foregoing modes of employment, there were prisoners employed at various other kinds of work during the months specified, but not to any extent, and it has therefore been considered unnecessary to notice them.

I believe that the system of tasking, by which the prisoners have a pecuniary interest in the work, and which I commenced to introduce in the month of February last, has contributed in a great degree to produce a desire for employment, and I have every reason to expect that, in many cases, the education, knowledge of a trade, and industrial habits thus acquired, together with the moral and religious instruction received, will have a powerful effect in impressing them with the necessity of better regulating their future conduct, and ultimately rendering them useful members of the community.

In regard to the general economy of the prison, I have to state that the supplies of provisions, clothing, bedding, and other articles of continuous furnishing have invariably been by contract, except wines, spirits, porter, tea, coffee, and sugar, prescribed by the surgeon for those on special diet, in which case, owing to the great disparity of qualities and the difficulty of distinguishing them, it was considered best to get them from a respectable merchant in whom confidence could be placed for the supply of an uniformly good article. The accounts for these supplies have been regularly paid quarterly. In all articles, not of continuous furnishing and where no contract existed, care has been taken to procure them of good quality at fair prices; and such have been paid for either in ready money, or quarterly, as appeared most suitable.

The following Table gives a detailed classified view of the expenditure of the General Prison for the year 1843, exclusive of expenditure on labour account, and the cost of the prisoners per head annually.

	1. Buildings and Improvements.	2. Conveying Prisoners from Local Prisons to General Prison.	3. Salaries and Wages.	4. Uniform of Officers.	5. Bibles, and other Books, Registers, Stationery, and Printing.	6. Prison Diet.	7. Contingent Alimentary Charges.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Value of stock on hand at 31st December 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 1 6	- 5 -
Outlay during 1843	293 14 11	367 14 10	2,352 19 9^6	81 19 3	133 8 9	1,424 1 11	147 1 8^6
	293 14 11	367 14 10	2,352 18 9^6	81 19 3	133 8 9	1,442 3 5	147 6 8^5
Value of stock on hand at 31st December 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 17 -	2 14 7
Expenditure £.	293 14 11	367 14 10	2,352 18 9^6	81 19 3	133 8 9	1,416 6 5	144 12 1^5
Annual cost per head, the average daily number in custody being 326	- 18 $-\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $6\frac{1}{2}$	7 4 4	- 5 $-\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 2	4 6 $10\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $10\frac{1}{4}$

	8. Medicine.	9. Clothing.	10. Bedding.	11. Lighting Prison.	12. Lighting Officers' Houses, and Outhouses.	13. Fuel.	14. Cooking and Washing.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Value of stock on hand at 31st December 1842	- - -	24 14 –	38 12 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 6
Outlay during 1843	58 16 6	531 11 2	43 6 8	324 5 4	78 7 6	376 17 7	45 8 1
	58 16 6	556 5 2	81 18 8	324 5 4	78 7 6	376 17 7	47 16 7
Value of stock on hand at 31st December 1843	- - -	133 17 1	38 17 1	– 17 –	- - -	87 3 –	5 7 10
Expenditure	58 16 6	422 8 1	43 1 7	323 8 4	78 7 6	289 14 7	42 8 9
Annual cost per head, the average daily number in custody being 326	– 3 7¼	1 5 10¾	– 2 7½	– 19 10	– 4 9½	– 17 9¼	– 2 7

	15. Travelling Expenses of Prisoners from General Prison to their usual Place of Residence.	16. Clothing for Prisoners on Liberation.	17. Furniture, Fittings, and Utensils.	18. Ordinary Current Repairs.	19. General Contingent Charges.	TOTAL (1 to 19).
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Value of stock on hand at 31st December 1842	- - -	- - -	1 14 –	- - -	- - -	85 15 –
Outlay during 1843	138 18 4	12 13 7[6]	210 19 10[6]	247 18 2	673 15 4[6]	7,543 18 4[6]
	138 18 4	12 13 7[6]	212 13 10[6]	247 18 2	673 15 4[6]	7,629 13 4[6]
Value of stock on hand at 31st December 1843	- - -	- - -	35 4 1	- - -	9 18 3	339 15 11
Expenditure	138 18 4	12 13 7[6]	177 9 9[6]	247 18 2	663 17 1[6]	7,289 17 5[6]
Annual cost per head, the average daily number in custody being 326	– 8 6¼	– – 9¼	– 10 10½	– 15 2½	2 – 8½	22 7 3

In conclusion, I have to state that the number of officers has been considerably augmented during the year, which enabled me to extend the number of prisoners at the more useful trades, as before alluded to, and I am glad to say that the staff generally has undergone much improvement as regards discipline and efficiency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Stuart*, Governor.

The Secretary to the
General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland.

Appendix, No. IX.

TABLE of the whole ESTABLISHMENT of OFFICERS in the GENERAL PRISON, with their several Salaries, Wages, and Allowances.—31st December 1843.

Name of Prison.		NAME of OFFICER.	OFFICE.	Age	Whether Married or Single.		PREVIOUS OCCUPATION and PLACE OF RESIDENCE.		Commencement of Appointment.	Peculiar Circumstances under which Appointment of Officer employed is made where Age exceeds 40 Years.	Number of Hours per Week which he is required to give to his Prison Duties, if holding any other Office than that of Keeper, Matron, or Surgeon.	As to Keeper and Wardens, whether they Sleep within the Prison, or in House adjoining, or elsewhere.	Caution required.	SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.			Remarks.
					M.	S.	Occupation.	Residence.						Weekly Wages of subordinate Officers.	Other Allowances, including House-room, Fuel, Light, &c.	Total Amount of Officers' Salaries and Wages per Annum.	
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
													£.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
General Prison at Perth.	1	James Stuart	Governor	–	1	–	Superintendent of police, Edinburgh.	Edinburgh	8 Dec. 1842	–	–	House adjoining	1,000	– –	House, garden, and gas.	450 – –	*See below *.*
	2	Reverend James Allan.	Chaplain	–	1	–	–	Glasgow	5 Dec. 1843	–	–	–	none	– –	ditto	200 – –	
	3	William Malcom	Surgeon	–	1	–	Physician	Perth	14 Mar. –	–	–	Perth	–	– –	None	150 – –	
	4	John Wilson	Clerk	33	–	1	Lieutenant of police	Edinburgh	8 Dec. –	–	48	House adjoining	–	– –	House and gas	100 – –	
	5	Alex. Colquhoun	Head warder	31	–	1	Serjeant-major of police	ditto	10 Dec. –	–	72	–	–	1 5 –	House, gas, and uniform.	65 – –	
	6	John Emslie	Store warder	42	1	–	Serjeant, 92d Regiment	Dundee	8 July –	Superior qualifications.	–	–	–	– 18 –	ditto	46 16 –	
	7	Andrew Imrie	Trades warder	38	–	1	Bellhanger, &c.	Edinburgh	23 Mar. 1842	–	–	–	–	1 1 –	ditto	54 12 –	
	8	Peter Reid	ditto	30	1	–	Shoemaker	Perth	24 Dec. 1843	–	–	Perth	–	1 1 –	ditto	54 12 –	
	9	James Ross	ditto	31	1	–	Tailor	Bonhill	23 Mar. 1842	–	–	House adjoining	–	1 1 –	ditto	54 12 –	
	10	David Galletly	Assistant warder	28	1	–	ditto	Perth	8 Aug. 1843	–	–	Perth	–	– 16 –	Uniform	41 12 –	
	11	Alex. Ramsay	ditto	25	1	–	Shoemaker	Edinburgh	15 Dec. –	–	–	House adjoining	–	– 14 –	ditto	36 8 –	
	12	Peter Paterson	warder	38	1	–	Weaver	Perth	11 Nov. –	–	–	Perth	–	– 18 –	ditto	46 16 –	
	13	David Robertson	ditto	30	1	–	Gardener	Dundee	23 Mar. 1842	–	–	House adjoining	–	– 18 –	House, gas, and uniform.	46 16 –	
	14	James Jardine	ditto	40	1	–	Officer of police	Edinburgh	10 Dec. –	–	–	–	–	– 18 –	ditto	46 16 –	
	15	John Menzies	ditto	30	1	–	Carrier's clerk	Perth	14 Aug. 1843	–	–	Perth	–	– 16 –	Uniform	41 12 –	
	16	James Gorrie	ditto	37	–	1	Serjeant of police	Edinburgh	22 Sept. –	–	–	House adjoining	–	– 18 –	ditto	46 16 –	
	17	John Smith	ditto	31	1	–	Weaver	Perth	16 April –	–	–	–	–	– 16 –	House, light, and uniform.	41 12 –	
	18	Allan Macgregor	ditto	26	1	–	Plumber	ditto	28 Aug. –	–	–	–	–	– 16 –	ditto	41 12 –	
	19	John Young	Assistant or pass warder.	21	–	1	Shipman	ditto	5 Aug. –	–	–	Perth	–	– 10 –	Uniform	26 – –	
	20	John Dow	ditto	20	–	1	Weaver	ditto	28 Nov. –	–	–	House adjoining	–	– 10 –	ditto	26 – –	

21	Wm. Robertson -	- - Assistant or pass warder.	23	–	1	Cabinet-maker - -	Perth -	8 Aug. 1843	- - -	- - -	Perth - -	–	– 10 –	Uniform - - -	26 – –
22	Robert Miller -	Exercising warder -	48	1	–	- - Serjeant in Sappers and Miners.	ditto - -	23 Mar. 1842	- - Superior qualifications.	- - -	House adjoining	–	– 16 –	- - House, light, and uniform.	41 12 –
23	John Amos -	Cook-house warder	27	1	–	Officer of police - -	Edinburgh -	10 Dec. –	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	– 16 –	- - ditto - -	41 12 –
24	James Smith -	Furnace warder -	46	1	–	Fitter in a foundry -	ditto - -	15 Dec. 1843	- - Superior qualifications.	70	- - -	–	1 1 –	Uniform - - -	54 12 –
25	William Stewart	Out-door warder -	38	1	–	Mason - - -	Perth -	25 Nov. –	- - -	72	Perth - -	–	– 14 –	ditto - - -	36 8 –
26	Peter McLaren -	Water-house warder	26	1	–	Joiner - - -	Glasgow -	17 Aug. 1842	- - -	- - -	House adjoining	–	– 12 10	ditto - - -	33 7 4
27	Robert Mill -	Door warder -	28	1	–	Gasfitter - - -	Perth -	16 Apr. 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	– 16 –	- - House, light, and uniform.	41 12 –
28	James Anderson	Inner gatekeeper -	31	–	1	Shoemaker - - -	Edinburgh -	9 Aug. –	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	– 14 –	Uniform - - -	36 8 –
29	Ann Smith -	Outer gatekeeper -	27	1	–	Warder's wife - -	- - General Prison.	23 July –	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	– 3 6	None - - -	9 2 –
30	Arch. Stewart -	- - Outside night gatekeeper.	31	1	–	Bricklayer - - -	Arbroath -	23 Mar. 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	– 16 –	House and uniform -	41 12 –
31	James Lawrie -	- Inside night gatekeeper.	30	1	–	Officer of police - -	Edinburgh -	12 Dec. 1843	- - -	65	- - -	–	– 14 –	- - ditto - -	36 8 –
32	George A. Purvis	Teacher - -	28	–	1	Teacher - - -	- ditto -	16 Apr. 1842	- - -	47	- - -	–	- -	None - - -	70 – –
33	John McRae -	ditto - - -	39	–	1	ditto - - -	- - Milton, of Balgonie.	16 Jan. 1843	- - -	- - -	Perth - -	–	- -	None - - -	70 – –
34	Vacant - -	Assistant teacher -	–	–	–	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	- -	- - - - -	35 – –
35	Ditto - -	- - ditto - -	–	–	–	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	- -	- - - - -	35 – –
36	Mrs. C. P. Macmillan.	Matron - -	–	1	–	Matron - - -	- - Glasgow prison.	5 Feb. 1842	- - -	- - -	House adjoining	–	- -	- - Furnished house and light.	100 – –
37	Margaret Hall -	Assistant matron -	28	–	1	Matron's assistant -	- ditto -	23 Mar. –	- - -	88	- - -	–	– 16 –	- - House, light, and uniform.	41 12 –
38	Jessie Hardie -	Warder - -	29	–	1	Laundress - - -	Glasgow -	– –	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	– 10 –	- Lodgings, light, and uniform.	26 – –
39	Margaret Sharpe	ditto - - -	28	–	1	Housekeeper - -	- ditto -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	– 10 –	- - ditto - -	26 – –
40	Mary Morris -	ditto - - -	20	–	1	Dressmaker - -	Invermay -	18 Aug. 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	– 10 –	- - ditto - -	26 – –
41	Marjory McPherson.	ditto - - -	24	–	1	Straw-hat maker -	Perth -	1 Sept. –	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	– 10 –	- - ditto - -	26 – –
42	Gordon Findlater	Exercising warder -	21	–	1	Domestic servant -	ditto - -	26 Nov. 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	– 7 6	- - ditto - -	19 10 –
43	Catherine Young	Door warder - -	17	–	1	Dressmaker - -	Saltcoats -	9 July –	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	– 10 –	- - ditto - -	26 – –
44	Jessie Souter -	Laundry warder -	–	–	1	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	–	– 16 –	None - - -	41 12 –
45	Elizabeth Morton	Teacher - -	28	–	1	Teacher - - -	Gallow-Muir	9 Jan. 1843	- - -	46	- - -	–	– 16 –	None - - -	41 12 –
46	Catherine Brown	ditto - - -	29	–	1	ditto - - -	Crieff - -	13 Oct. –	- - -	46	Perth - -	–	– 16 –		
														TOTAL Salaries and Wages per Annum - - - £.	2,626 11 4

General Prison at Perth.

K

* *Governor.*—The Governor's salary is to be raised to 500 *l.* at the end of a year, if his conduct shall have been satisfactory; but it is not to exceed that sum, even if the size of the prison should be enlarged.
Chaplain.—The Chaplain is to have an addition to his salary of 10 *l.* yearly until his salary shall amount to 250

Appendix, No. X.

Appendix, No. X.

CERTIFICATE by the MEDICAL OFFICER of the Prison of , of the State of Health of , a Prisoner removed from that Prison to the Prison of , at the Date of Removal, to be transmitted with him to the latter Prison, and submitted, on his admission there, to the Surgeon of the said Prison for his assent or dissent, and to be afterwards deposited with and retained by the Keeper of that Prison.

DISEASES.	The Medical Officer of the Prison *from* which the Prisoner is removed is required to state, in this column, how far the Prisoner is free from, or affected by	The Medical Officer of the Prison *to* which the Prisoner is removed is required to state, in this column, how far he assents or dissents from the statements in the preceding column.
1. General debility - - -		
2. Local debility - - -		
3. Stiffness of limbs - - - [*N.B.*—Specify whether they are pliant, medium, or stiff.]		
4. Softness of muscles - - [*N.B.*—Specify whether they are firm, medium, or soft.]		
5. Contagious disease - - -		
6. Rheumatism - - - -		
7. Phthisical disease - - -		
8. Organic disease of the heart, or great blood-vessels - -		
The surgeon is also required to state whether the prisoner enjoys a fair average condition of health		
Whether he is free from mental imbecility, epilepsy, or insanity		
And the weight of the prisoner -		
Signature, .	Signature,	.
Date, .	Date,	.

Appendix, No. XI.

TABLE showing the Number of MEMBERS in each COUNTY PRISON BOARD, and the Name of their Chairman and Clerk, in 1843.

No.	COUNTIES.	Number of Members in each County Board.	CHAIRMEN.	CLERKS.
1	Aberdeen - -	22	Alexander Thomson, of Banchory -	Newell Burnett, Aberdeen.
2	Argyll - - -	12	R. M'Lachlan, of M'Lachlan - -	Donald M'Intyre, Inverary.
3	Ayr - - -	19	Sir Charles Dalrymple Ferguson, of Kilkerran, bart.	David Shaw, Ayr.
4	Banff - - -	7	T. A. Duff, of Haddo - - -	G. A. Y. Leslie, Banff.
5	Berwick - - -	9	George Buchan, of Kelloe - -	John Johnston, Dunse.
6	Bute - - -	6	The sheriff - - - - -	John Gillies, Rothesay.
7	Caithness - -	7	Robert Innes, of Thrumster - -	John Henderson, Wick.
8	Clackmannan - -	6	The sheriff - - - - -	Andrew Jameson, Alloa.
9	Dumbarton - -	8	- Ditto - - - - - -	P. Daniel, Dumbarton.
10	Dumfries - -	15	J. M'Alpine Leny, of Dalswinton -	Charles Baird, Dumfries.
11	Edinburgh - -	19	The sheriff - - - - -	D. Murray, 39, George-st. Edinburgh.
12	Elgin - - -	8	- Ditto - - - - - -	Patrick Duff, Elgin.
13	Fife - - -	28	Sir George Campbell, of Edinwood -	Christie & Pagan, Cupar, Fife.
14	Forfar - - -	22	Sir John Ogilvy, bart. - - -	Thomas Carnaby, Forfar.
15	Haddington - -	9	The Lord Elcho - - - -	H. M. Davidson, Haddington.
16	Inverness - -	15	The sheriff - - - - -	Alexander M'Tavish, Inverness.
17	Kincardine - -	6	The Viscount Arbuthnot - - -	James Tindal, Stonehaven.
18	Kinross - - -	6	Charles Stein, of Hattonburn - -	Robert Forbes, Kinross.
19	Kirkcudbright - -	8	J. Clerk Maxwell, of Middlebie -	W. H. M'Lellan, Kirkcudbright.
20	Lanark - - -	22	Robert Findlay, of Easterhill - -	William Davie, Glasgow.
21	Linlithgow - -	6	The sheriff - - - - -	John Hardie, Linlithgow.
22	Nairn - - -	7	J. C. Brodie, of Lethen - - -	Robert Malcolm, Nairn.
23	Orkney and Zetland	12	The sheriff - - - - -	B. M. Ranken, Kirkwall.
24	Peebles - - -	8	- Ditto - - - - - -	John Bathgate, Peebles.
25	Perth - - -	19	Robert Smythe, of Methven - -	David Clark, Perth.
26	Renfrew - - -	17	W. M. Fleming, of Barrochan - -	Robert Wilson, Paisley.
27	Ross and Cromarty -	15	Sir Colin M'Kenzie, bart. - -	H. J. Cameron, Dingwall.
28	Roxburgh - -	12	The sheriff - - - - -	John Elliot, Jedburgh.
29	Selkirk - - -	7	George Pott, of Sodrig - - -	Robert Paton, Selkirk.
30	Stirling - - -	12	C. A. Moir, of Leckie - - -	Robert Campbell, Stirling.
31	Sutherland - -	6	George Gunn, of Rhives - - -	Donald M. Smith, Dornoch.
32	Wigtown - - -	13	Sir William Maxwell, bart. - -	A. M. Caird, Stranraer.

Appendix, No. XII.

1.)—ABSTRACT of RETURNS by the Keepers of the several Prisons in *Scotland*, of Cells and Prisoners, for the Quarter from 1st July to 30th Sept. 1843, both Days inclusive.

CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prisons.	Cells or Rooms for Confinement.						Greatest Number at any one Time during the Quarter.			Least Number at any one Time during the Quarter.			Average Number during the Quarter to the nearest Unit.			Greatest Number respectively confined together in one Cell or Class-Room during Night.		Number of Prisoners at Close of Returns.					
			During Night, or Night and Day.			During Day only.														Untried.		Convicted.		Total.	
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
rdeen -	Aberdeen -	1	100	44	144	15	–	15	68	40	108	47	19	66	60	27	87	–	–	14	6	42	15	56	21
yle -	Inverary -	2	6	4	10	–	–	–	11	6	17	4	3	7	8	4	12	2	2	3	–	8	3	11	3
	Campbelltown	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	7	1	8	1	1	2	4	1	5	5	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
- -	Ayr - -	4	39	12	51	–	–	–	65	29	94	40	18	58	52	24	76	3	5	3	3	45	21	48	24
ff - -	Banff -	5	3	1	4	–	–	–	9	3	12	3	1	4	5	1	6	3	3	4	–	1	2	5	2
wick -	Greenlaw -	6	15	3	18	–	–	–	10	2	12	3	1	4	7	1	8	–	–	2	–	8	2	10	2
e - -	Rothesay -	7	9	2	11	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
hness -	Wick -	8	7	4	11	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
kmannan	Alloa -	–	*See* Stirling Prison, which is the common prison for this county.																						
nbarton -	Dumbarton	9	15	3	18	–	–	–	21	7	28	11	6	17	16	8	24	2	2	2	–	12	6	14	6
nfries -	Dumfries -	10	29	7	36	14	7	21	29	7	36	11	5	16	22	6	28	2	2	2	–	13	6	15	6
burgh -	Edinburgh -	11	145	129	274	–	63	63	233	241	474	185	201	386	213	214	427	35	40	56	33	138	164	194	197
	Canongate -	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
n - -	Elgin -	13	6	3	9	–	–	–	8	3	11	2	1	3	4	2	6	–	–	1	–	4	2	5	2
	Forres -	14	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
- -	Cupar -	15	5	2	7	8	3	11	24	3	27	7	6	13	15	5	20	4	3	3	1	12	3	15	4
	Kirkaldy -	16	6	4	10	–	–	–	30	5	35	16	2	18	22	4	26	8	5	–	–	16	2	16	2
	Dunfermline	17	2	2	4	–	–	–	14	7	21	6	5	11	11	5	16	8	4	–	–	13	3	13	3
ar -	Dundee -	18	78	26	104	–	–	–	107	57	164	91	36	127	97	48	145	2	4	29	17	72	34	101	51
	Arbroath -	19	5	2	7	–	–	–	9	5	14	5	1	6	6	2	8	2	3	7	1	1	–	8	1
	Montrose -	20	6	6	12	–	–	–	5	5	10	–	2	2	2	2	4	–	2	5	4	–	1	6	4
	Forfar -	21	3	1	4	–	–	–	10	3	13	2	–	2	6	1	7	4	3	6	2	2	–	8	2
	Brechin -	22	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	2	3	–	–	–	3	–
dington -	Haddington	23	7	1	8	–	–	–	21	2	23	10	2	12	14	2	16	6	6	5	–	9	3	14	3
erness -	Inverness -	24	7	1	8	4	1	5	27	5	32	10	4	14	16	4	20	14	6	6	–	12	4	18	4
rcudbright	Kirkcudbright	25	5	1	6	–	–	–	15	2	17	4	3	7	8	3	11	6	4	5	1	10	1	15	2
ross -	Kinross -	26	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
cardine -	Stonehaven	27	9	4	13	–	–	–	6	1	7	3	2	5	4	2	6	–	–	–	1	3	1	3	2
ark -	Glasgow -	28	336	132	468	10	16	26	324	221	545	275	161	436	299	194	493	2	30	47	19	228	142	275	161
	Lanark -	29	21	2	23	–	–	–	21	4	25	12	3	15	17	2	19	–	–	2	1	12	2	14	3
	Hamilton -	30	30	5	35	–	–	–	43	9	52	28	6	34	35	6	41	2	2	20	1	18	4	38	5
	Airdrie -	31	18	2	20	–	–	–	15	1	16	–	1	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	13	1	13	1
ithgow -	Linlithgow	32	4	1	5	–	–	–	10	3	13	4	–	4	8	1	9	4	3	1	–	9	1	10	1
n - -	Nairn -	33	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	–	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	–	–	1	1	1
ney and etland.	Kirkwall -	34	3	3	6	–	–	–	7	2	9	2	1	3	3	2	5	2	2	1	–	–	1	1	1
	Lerwick -	35	4	2	6	–	–	–	5	2	7	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	–	–	1	5	–	5	1
bles -	Peebles -	36	3	–	3	–	–	–	5	1	6	2	–	2	3	1	4	2	–	1	–	1	1	2	1
h - -	Perth -	37	24	10	34	3	–	3	72	26	98	59	20	79	62	25	87	5	5	17	4	47	24	64	28
	Dumblane -	38	6	3	9	–	–	–	9	2	11	3	–	3	6	1	7	3	–	1	–	3	–	4	–
frew -	Paisley -	39	55	19	74	–	–	–	86	38	124	53	27	80	68	32	100	13	13	10	2	72	29	82	31
	Greenock -	40	23	10	33	–	–	–	32	13	45	10	3	13	23	7	30	2	2	1	3	10	2	11	5
	Port Glasgow	41	4	2	6	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
	Renfrew -	42	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
s and Cro- arty.	Dingwall -	43	2	1	3	–	–	–	9	3	12	2	–	2	5	1	6	5	–	2	–	7	3	9	3
	Tain -	44	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
	Cromarty -	45	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
	Stornoway -	46	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
burgh -	Jedburgh -	47	27	9	36	–	–	–	25	6	31	10	2	12	17	4	21	2	2	11	–	10	2	21	2
rk -	Selkirk -	48	9	–	9	1	–	1	6	2	8	2	1	3	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	4	1	4	1
ing -	Stirling -	49	7	2	9	–	–	–	55	24	79	35	18	53	43	20	63	15	22	10	5	30	14	40	19
	Falkirk -	50	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	2	9	1	–	1	4	1	5	5	2	3	–	–	1	3	1
erland -	Dornoch -	51	6	–	6	2	–	2	8	–	8	2	–	2	4	–	4	2	–	–	–	6	–	6	–
town -	Wigtown -	52	4	1	5	–	–	–	9	3	12	3	1	4	4	1	5	4	3	–	–	4	1	4	1
	Stranraer -	53	2	2	4	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	1	1	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	4	1	5	2
d. -	General Prison	54	260	100	360	–	–	–	252	98	350	215	84	299	238	93	331	2	2	–	–	249	93	249	93
			1375	573	1948	57	90	147	1762	906	2668	1186	649	1835	1454	766	2220	186	190	286	107	1162	598	1449	704

continued on page 72.

(1.)—ABSTRACT of Returns by the Keepers of the several Prisons in *Scotland*, of Cells ar

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prisons.	CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT.																			
			Number of Insane Prisoners at close of Returns.			Number of Revenue Prisoners at close of Returns.			Number of Prisoners under Sentence of Transportation unfit for being Transported.			Number of Prisoners under Sentence of Imprisonment at close of Returns.						Number, in so far as known, of Prisoners received during the Quarter who previously had been imprisoned in the General Prison.			Number of Deaths duri the Quarter.	
												For 6 and under 12 Months.			For 12 Months and upwards.							
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	5	5	10	1	–	1	1	–
Argyle	Inverary	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Campbelltown	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr	Ayr	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	2	16	7	5	12	–	–	–	1	–
Banff	Banff	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Berwick	Greenlaw	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Bute	Rothesay	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Caithness	Wick	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clackmannan	Alloa	–	*See* Stirling.																			
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	4	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Dumfries	Dumfries	10	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	24	23	47	21	31	52	11	9	20	2	–
	Canongate	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin	Elgin	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Forres	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fife	Cupar	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–
	Kirkaldy	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
	Dunfermline	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forfar	Dundee	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	26	5	31	8	4	12	1	4	5	–	–
	Arbroath	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Montrose	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–
	Forfar	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Brechin	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Haddington	Haddington	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness	Inverness	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
Kinross	Kinross	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kincardine	Stonehaven	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lanark	Glasgow	28	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	11	12	46	23	69	46	26	72	2	–	2	–	1
	Lanark	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamilton	30	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	1	7	6	2	8	–	–	–	–	–
	Airdrie	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nairn	Nairn	33	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall	34	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lerwick	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peebles	Peebles	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perth	Perth	37	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	7	24	3	3	6	2	1	3	–	–
	Dumblane	38	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renfrew	Paisley	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	21	9	30	9	4	13	1	–	1	–	–
	Greenock	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Port Glasgow	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty.	Dingwall	43	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Tain	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cromarty	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stornoway	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	47	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Selkirk	Selkirk	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stirling	Stirling	49	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	15	6	5	11	–	–	–	–	–
	Falkirk	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sutherland	Dornoch	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigtown	Wigtown	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
	Stranraer	53	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Perth	General Prison	54	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	249	93	342	–	–	–	–	–
			10	3	13	6	–	6	8	19	27	212	100	312	386	181	567	25	15	40	4	2

Prisoners, for the Quarter from 1 July to 30 September 1843, both Days inclusive—*continued*.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Cells or Rooms for Confinement.						Greatest Number at any one Time during the Quarter.			Least Number at any one time during the Quarter.			Average Number during the Quarter to the nearest Unit.			Greatest Number respectively confined together in one Cell during the Night.		Number at close of Returns.			Confined in Prison for Debts; and Amount of Debts, for Non-payment of which those in Prison were Detained, at close of Returns.						Number Confined for other Causes at close of Returns.								
During Night, or Night and Day.			During Day only.																	Number.			Debts.			In med. Fug.			Ad fact. Præst.			Otherwise.		
M.	F.	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	T	£.	s.	d.	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
6	1	7	2	–	2	15	2	17	5	–	5	8	1	9	2	2	14	–	14	12	–	12	219	12	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	28	8	5½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	1	6	–	–	–	9	–	9	1	–	1	5	–	5	7	–	4	–	4	2	–	2	26	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	17	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	11	17	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	4	2	–	2	6	–	6	3	–	3	4	–	4	3	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	366	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	1	5	–	–	–	13	2	15	6	1	7	9	1	10	4	2	13	2	15	9	1	10	508	19	10¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5
1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	3	1	–	1	4	–	4	1	–	1	3	–	3	2	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	94	10	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	1	9	2	1	3	10	1	11	1	–	1	5	1	6	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	19	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	192	15	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	31	13	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	1	20	–	–	–	20	1	21	10	2	12	14	2	16	2	2	17	1	18	14	–	14	1,108	17	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	2
2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	1	6	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
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1	1	2	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	64	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	2	9	–	–	–	9	–	9	3	–	3	7	–	7	2	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	122	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	1	–	–	–	7	1	8	3	–	3	6	–	6	7	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	145	10	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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91	16	107	8	1	9	137	9	146	36	4	40	77	7	84	58	6	75	4	79	62	1	63	3,120	6	6	2	–	2	2	1	3	8	2	10

(2.)—ABSTRACT of Returns by the Keepers of the several Prisons in *Scotland*, of Cells and

CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prisons.	Cells or Rooms for Confinement.						Greatest Number at any one Time during the Quarter.			Least Number at any one Time during the Quarter.			Average Number during the Quarter to the nearest Unit.			Greatest Number respectively confined together in one Cell or Class-Room during the Night.		Number of Prisoners at close of Returns.					
			During Night, or Night and Day.			During Day only.														Untried.		Convicted.		Total.	
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aberdeen -	Aberdeen -	1	100	44	144	15	–	15	89	39	128	53	17	70	65	23	88	–	2	17	3	69	14	86	17
Argyle -	Inverary -	2	6	4	10	–	–	–	30	5	35	8	2	10	17	4	21	4	3	1	2	21	2	22	4
	Campbelltown	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	7	1	8	–	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	–	1	2	1	2	2
Ayr - -	Ayr - -	4	39	12	51	–	–	–	48	24	72	40	10	50	44	16	60	3	3	11	8	29	10	40	18
Banff - -	Banff -	5	3	1	4	–	–	–	9	4	13	2	–	2	5	1	6	4	4	4	1	3	–	7	1
Berwick -	Greenlaw -	6	15	3	18	–	–	–	14	3	17	8	–	8	9	5	14	2	1	4	–	6	–	10	–
Bute - -	Rothesay -	7	11	2	13	–	–	–	4	1	5	1	–	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Caithness -	Wick - -	8	7	4	11	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Clackmannan	Alloa -	–	*See* Stirling Prison, which is the common prison for this county.																						
Dumbarton -	Dumbarton	9	15	3	18	–	–	–	16	8	24	7	6	13	10	8	18	2	2	1	1	5	6	6	7
Dumfries -	Dumfries -	10	29	7	36	14	7	21	29	3	32	11	3	14	19	3	22	2	2	11	–	18	3	29	3
Edinburgh -	Edinburgh -	11	145	129	274	–	63	63	241	200	441	187	155	342	203	189	392	32	27	44	26	193	150	237	176
	Canongate -	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin - -	Elgin -	13	6	3	9	–	–	–	7	3	10	3	–	3	5	1	6	–	–	2	–	5	–	7	–
	Forres -	14	3	–	3	–	–	–	No prisoners during the quarter.																
Fife - -	Cupar -	15	7	2	9	8	3	11	28	5	33	13	3	16	19	4	23	5	2	7	2	11	3	18	5
	Kirkaldy -	16	6	4	10	–	–	–	17	2	19	6	2	8	10	2	12	4	2	–	–	7	2	7	2
	Dunfermline	17	2	2	4	–	–	–	14	3	17	6	1	7	10	2	12	8	4	2	–	10	3	12	3
Forfar - -	Dundee -	18	72	32	104	–	–	–	107	54	161	71	45	116	75	54	129	2	4	15	17	54	37	69	54
	Arbroath -	19	5	2	7	–	–	–	11	3	14	1	1	2	4	3	7	2	2	9	2	2	–	11	2
	Montrose -	20	6	6	12	–	–	–	4	10	14	3	5	8	4	7	11	–	2	2	5	2	5	4	10
	Forfar -	21	3	1	4	–	–	–	13	3	16	2	3	5	5	3	8	4	3	–	3	5	–	5	3
	Brechin -	22	3	–	3	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Haddington -	Haddington	23	7	1	8	–	–	–	16	6	22	10	3	13	14	2	16	6	6	1	2	12	1	13	3
Inverness -	Inverness -	24	7	1	8	4	1	5	23	7	30	11	4	15	15	5	20	12	8	8	3	15	4	23	7
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	25	13	3	16	–	–	–	15	4	19	7	4	11	12	3	15	6	2	5	–	10	4	15	4
	Maxwelltown	26	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Kinross -	Kinross -	27	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	1	1	4	–	5	1
Kincardine -	Stonehaven	28	9	4	13	–	–	–	7	4	11	4	2	6	5	2	7	–	–	4	3	3	1	7	4
Lanark -	Glasgow -	29	336	134	470	10	16	26	349	230	579	270	161	431	298	184	482	5	44	122	48	227	182	349	230
	Lanark -	30	21	2	23	–	–	–	17	5	22	12	3	15	14	3	17	–	–	2	1	11	2	13	3
	Hamilton -	31	30	5	35	–	–	–	41	6	47	19	5	24	32	5	37	2	2	3	–	16	5	19	5
	Airdrie -	32	18	2	20	–	–	–	20	5	25	3	–	3	7	3	10	2	2	–	–	9	5	9	5
Linlithgow -	Linlithgow -	33	4	1	5	–	–	–	13	2	15	4	–	4	5	2	7	4	2	5	1	5	1	10	2
Nairn - -	Nairn -	34	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall -	35	3	3	6	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lerwick -	36	4	2	6	–	–	–	5	3	8	4	2	6	5	1	6	3	–	–	–	3	2	3	2
Pebles -	Peebles -	37	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Perth - -	Perth -	38	24	10	34	3	–	3	97	42	139	38	16	54	52	24	76	10	6	17	7	39	18	56	25
	Dumblane -	39	6	3	9	–	–	–	10	–	10	4	–	4	8	–	8	2	–	1	–	5	–	6	–
Renfrew -	Paisley -	40	55	19	74	–	–	–	84	39	123	51	23	74	64	28	92	8	16	25	4	44	27	69	31
	Greenock -	41	23	10	33	–	–	–	16	15	31	6	4	10	11	8	19	–	2	7	2	9	4	16	6
	Port Glasgow	42	4	2	6	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew -	43	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty.	Dingwall -	44	2	1	3	–	–	–	15	1	16	2	1	3	6	1	7	8	2	4	–	4	3	8	3
	Tain - -	45	2	1	3	–	–	–	9	–	9	1	–	1	2	–	2	4	–	2	1	3	–	3	3
	Cromarty -	46	1	1	2	–	–	–	6	1	7	1	1	2	3	1	4	6	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Stornoway -	47	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
Roxburgh -	Jedburgh -	48	28	9	37	–	–	–	34	5	39	18	2	20	25	2	27	3	2	12	1	19	3	31	4
Selkirk -	Selkirk -	49	9	–	9	1	–	1	8	5	13	2	1	3	3	2	5	–	–	2	1	2	1	4	2
Stirling -	Stirling -	50	7	2	9	–	–	–	44	26	70	38	19	57	42	21	63	15	25	23	15	22	11	45	26
	Falkirk -	51	3	–	3	–	–	–	7	1	8	1	–	1	4	–	4	7	1	1	3	–	–	1	3
Sutherland -	Dornoch -	52	6	–	6	2	–	2	11	–	11	4	–	4	7	–	7	2	–	1	–	5	–	6	–
Wigtown -	Wigtown -	53	4	1	5	–	–	–	9	1	10	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	–	1	–	2	1	3	1
	Stranraer -	54	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	3	7	1	2	3	4	1	5	3	3	3	3	–	1	3	4
Perth - -	General Prison	55	260	100	360	–	–	–	257	99	356	240	87	327	253	91	347	2	2	–	–	251	95	251	95
			1385	584	1969	57	90	147	1839	887	2726	1175	594	1769	1413	720	2133	203	192	384	168	1166	607	1548	777

Prisoners, for the Quarter from 1st October to the 31st December 1843, both Days inclusive.

CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT.																			CIVIL DEPARTMENT.								
Number of Insane Prisoners at close of Returns.			Number of Revenue Prisoners at close of Returns.			Number of Prisoners under Sentence of Transportation unfit for being Transported.			Number of Prisoners under Sentence of Imprisonment at close of Returns.						Number, in so far as known, of Prisoners received during the Quarter who previously had been imprisoned in the General Prison.			Number of Deaths during the Quarter.			Cells or Rooms for Confinement.						Greatest Number at any one Time during the Quarter.		
									For 6 and under 12 Months.			For 12 Months and upwards.									During Night, or Night and Day.			During Day only.					
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	8	9	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	2	–	2	15	1	16
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	10	3	13	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	1	6	–	–	–	5	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	2	4	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	25	16	41	29	24	53	7	9	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	18	1	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	4	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	25	5	30	3	3	6	2	2	4	–	–	–	8	1	9	2	1	3	3	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
1	–	1	1	–	1	3	10	13	31	16	47	34	21	55	3	1	4	–	–	–	19	1	20	–	–	–	23	1	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	2	8	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	17	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	6	–	6
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	19	9	28	5	1	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	9	–	9
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	5	13	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	251	95	346	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	1	6	15	1	16	9	20	29	185	74	259	352	152	504	14	17	31	–	1	1	90	14	104	9	1	10	124	6	130

continued on page 76.

(2.)— ABSTRACT of Returns by the Keepers of the several Prisons in *Scotland*, &c. for the Quarter from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1843—*continued*.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prisons.	Least Number at any one Time during the Quarter.			Average Number during the Quarter to the nearest Unit.			Greatest Number respectively Confined together in one Cell during the Night.			Number at close of Returns.			Confined in Prison for Debts; and Amount of Debts, for Non-payment of which those in Prison were Detained, at close of Returns.						Number Confined for other Causes at close of Returns.								
															Number			Debts.			In med. Fug.			Ad fact. Præst.			Otherwise.		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	£.	s.	d.	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Aberdeen -	Aberdeen -	1	5	–	5	9	–	9	2	–	2	6	1	7	5	1	6	143	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Argyle -	Inverary -	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Campbelltown	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr - -	Ayr - -	4	2	–	2	3	–	3	3	–	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	16	–	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Banff - -	Banff -	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	10	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Berwick -	Greenlaw -	6	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bute - -	Rothesay -	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caithness -	Wick -	8	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	11	17	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clackmannan	Alloa -	–	*See* Stirling.			–																							
Dumbarton -	Dumbarton	9	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumfries -	Dumfries -	10	2	–	2	3	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	3	121	19	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh -	Edinburgh -	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Canongate -	12	6	1	7	9	1	10	6	–	6	8	1	9	6	–	6	213	19	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–
Elgin - -	Elgin -	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forres -	14	No prisoners during the quarter.																										
Fife - -	Cupar -	15	2	–	2	3	–	3	2	–	2	4	–	4	4	–	4	69	15	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kirkaldy -	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dunfermline	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forfar - -	Dundee -	18	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	188	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Arbroath -	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Montrose -	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forfar -	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	19	10	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Brechin -	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Haddington -	Haddington	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness -	Inverness -	24	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	34	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Maxwelltown	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kinross -	Kinross -	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kincardine -	Stonehaven	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lanark -	Glasgow -	29	17	–	17	20	1	21	2	–	2	17	–	17	14	–	14	737	16	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Lanark -	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamilton -	31	–	1	1	1	1	2	2	–	2	2	1	3	1	–	1	17	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Airdrie -	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linlithgow -	Linlithgow -	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nairn - -	Nairn -	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall -	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lerwick -	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peebles -	Peebles -	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth - -	Perth -	38	2	–	2	4	–	4	6	–	6	4	–	4	2	–	2	99	19	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
	Dumblane -	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renfrew - -	Paisley -	40	3	–	3	5	–	5	2	–	2	8	–	8	7	–	7	368	2	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Greenock -	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Port Glasgow	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew -	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty.	Dingwall -	44	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tain - -	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cromarty -	46	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	48	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stornoway -	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roxburgh -	Jedburgh -	48	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Selkirk -	Selkirk -	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stirling -	Stirling -	50	3	–	3	4	–	4	5	–	5	5	–	5	4	–	4	193	13	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Falkirk -	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sutherland -	Dornoch -	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigtown -	Wigtown -	53	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	3	–	3	110	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stranraer -	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth - -	General Prison	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			47	3	50	76	4	80	43	–	43	73	4	77	61	2	63	2,479	2	6	3	1	4	3	–	3	6	1	7

Appendix, No. XIII.

TABLE of DECLARATIONS and ORDERS made by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland*, during the Year 1843, in pursuance of the 22d section of the Prisons Act.

COUNTIES.	Names of Prisons discontinued or legalized.	Dates of Declarations.	Dates of Publication in Edinburgh Gazette.	Extent and Effect of Declaration.	Dates on and after which Declarations take effect.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. Aberdeen	- Kintore, Inverury, Huntly, Turriff, Strichen, Fraserburgh, and Old Meldrum, in the county of Aberdeen.	27 Dec. 1843	29 Dec. 1843	Discontinued as prisons - - - - -	10 Jan. 1844.
2. Ayr - -	- - Largs, Saltcoats, Stewarton, and Cumnock, in the county of Ayr.	9 Oct. 1843	13 Dec. 1843	- - That building recently erected and fitted up as a prison at Largs, Saltcoats, Stewarton, and Cumnock respectively, in the county of Ayr, declared to be legal prisons for the reception of prisoners, other than and except prisoners of the following descriptions, viz.: 1st, Prisoners for civil debts due to subjects; 2d, Prisoners for debts or taxes due to the Crown, not being fines or penalties inflicted on conviction of offences; 3d, Prisoners on *meditatione fugæ* warrants, granted at the instance of creditors for the performance of civil obligation; 4th, Prisoners *ad factum præstandum*; and 5th, Prisoners until they find caution to return to service; under the condition and declaration that convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding 10 days shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to the prison at Ayr, in the said county, and the former prisons at Largs, Saltcoats, Stewarton, and Cumnock discontinued as prisons.	23 Oct. 1843.
3. Berwick -	- - Dunse, Lauder, Earlstown, and Coldstream.	11 Jan. 1843	13 Jan. 1843	- - Those buildings recently erected at Dunse, Lauder, and Earlstown, in the county of Berwick, for the purpose of being used as prisons, and the building which has been in use as a lock-up house at Coldstream, in the said county, and which has been recently altered and repaired, declared to be legal prisons for the reception, for periods not exceeding 14 days, of prisoners other than and except prisoners of the five descriptions enumerated in the declaration relative to the prisons at Largs, &c., in the county of Ayr, and the former prison at Lauder, discontinued as a prison.	1 Feb. —
4. Berwick -	Aytoun - - -	25 Oct. 1843	27 Oct. 1843	- - Declared to be a legal prison for the reception, for periods not exceeding 14 days, of prisoners other than and except prisoners of the said five descriptions enumerated in the declaration relative to the prisons at Largs, &c., in the county of Ayr.	6 Nov. —
5. Dumbarton	Helensburgh - -	9 Oct. 1843	13 Oct. 1843	- - That building, recently erected and fitted up as a prison at Helensburgh, declared to be a legal prison for the reception of prisoners other than and except prisoners of the said five descriptions enumerated in the declaration relative to the prisons at Largs, &c., in the county of Ayr, under the condition and declaration that convicted prisoners, sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding 10 days, shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to the prison at Dumbarton, in the county of Dumbarton, and the former prison at Helensburgh discontinued.	23 Oct. —
6. Edinburgh	- - Canongate, in the city of Edinburgh.	20 May 1843	23 May 1843	- - Declared to be continued as a prison until 19 January 1845, for the following description of prisoners, viz.: 1st, Prisoners for civil debts due to subjects; 2d, Prisoners for debts or taxes due to the Crown, and for fines or penalties inflicted on conviction of offences; 3d, Prisoners on *meditatione fugæ* warrants, granted at the instance of creditors for performance of civil obligation; 4th, Prisoners *ad factum præstandum*; 5th, Prisoners until they find caution to return to service; 6th, Prisoners until they find caution under writs of lawburrows; and, with respect to such prisoners, to be deemed and taken to be part of the prison of Edinburgh, in the city and county of Edinburgh; but under the condition and provision, that on the 19th January 1845, the said prison should, if not sooner discontinued by the General Board, cease and be discontinued as a prison.	20 May —
7. Elgin -	Elgin - - - -	22 Apr. 1843	25 Apr. 1843	- - That building recently erected and fitted up as a prison at Elgin, with the unclosed court thereto belonging; declared a legal prison for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, and the former prison at Elgin discontinued.	1 May —
8. Fife - -	Dunfermline - -	11 Mar. 1843	14 Mar. 1843	- - That house or apartment, on the south of an open area betwixt the same and the present prison of Dunfermline, recently provided and fitted up as a temporary addition to the said present prison, declared, until a proper prison be provided, to be a legal prison for all descriptions of prisoners, and to be deemed and taken to be part of the present prison of Dunfermline, in the county of Fife.	1 Apl. —

(*continued*)

Table of Declarations and Orders made by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland*, during 1843—*continue* .

COUNTIES.	Names of Prisons discontinued or legalized.	Dates of Declarations.	Dates of Publication in Edinburgh Gazette.	Extent and Effect of Declaration.	Dates on and after which Declarations take effect.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
9. Forfar -	Arbroath - -	12 May 1843	16 May 1843	-- That building recently erected and fitted up as a prison, situated on the east side of the street called Gravesend, in the burgh of Arbroath, with the enclosed back court or yard thereto belonging, declared a legal prison for the reception of prisoners other than and except prisoners of the said five descriptions enumerated in the declaration relative to the prisons at Largs, &c. in the county of Ayr, under the condition and declaration that convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods of three months or upwards, should, as soon as convenient, be removed to the prison at Dundee, in the county of Forfar, and the former prison at Arbroath discontinued.	22 May 1843.
10. Inverness	- - Kingussie and Grantown.	11 Jan. 1843	13 Jan. 1843	Discontinued as prisons - - - - -	1 Feb. —
11. Kincardine	Stonehaven - -	22 Apr. 1843	25 Apr. 1843	- - The prison at Stonehaven, as recently altered and enlarged by the erection of additional buildings, with the inclosed airing and exercising yards thereto belonging, declared to be a legal prison for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners.	1 May —
12. Kirkcudbright.	- Castle Douglas and New Galloway.	22 Apr. 1843	25 Apr. 1843	Discontinued as prisons - - - - -	1 May —
13. Lanark -	Airdree - - -	29 July 1843	1 Aug. 1843	-- That building recently erected and fitted up as a prison at Airdree, declared to be a legal prison for the reception of prisoners other than and except prisoners of the following descriptions, viz.: 1st, Prisoners for civil debts due to subjects; 2d, Prisoners for debts or taxes due to the Crown, not being fines or penalties inflicted on conviction of offences; 3d, Prisoners on *meditatione fugæ* warrants, granted at the instance of creditors for the performance of civil obligation; and 4th, Prisoners *ad factum præstandum*, under the condition and declaration, that convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding 30 days, shall as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to such of the prisons of Hamilton or Glasgow, in the said county of Lanark, as the Prison Board for the said county may from time to time direct, and the former prison at Airdrie discontinued.	9 Aug. —
14. Perth -	Dunblane - -	27 Mar. 1843	31 Mar. 1843	-- That building recently erected and fitted up as a prison at Dunblane, with the courts and airing-yards thereto belonging, declared to be a legal prison for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, under the condition and declaration, that convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods of three months or upwards, shall as soon as convenient, be removed to the county prison at Perth, and the former prison at Dunblane discontinued.	10 May —
15. Perth -	- - Kincardine, Cupar-Angus, Dunkeld, and Comrie.	27 Dec. 1843	29 Dec. 1843	Discontinued as prisons - - - - -	10 Jan. 1844.
16. Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall - -	16 Oct. 1843	17 Oct. 1843	- - The court-room of the county of Ross and small apartment adjoining thereto, both on the first floor of the prison of Dingwall, declared to be a legal prison for the reception of all descriptions of prisoners, and to be deemed and taken to be part of the present prison at Dingwall, but under the condition and provision, that on the expiration of the period of six months from 19th October 1843, the said court-room and small apartment adjoining to it, shall (if not sooner discontinued by the General Board) cease and be discontinued as a prison.	19 Oct. 1843.
17. Stirling -	- - Kilsyth and Falkirk.	24 June 1843	27 June 1843	- - Prison at Kilsyth discontinued as a prison, and prison at Falkirk discontinued for the imprisonment, for a longer period than ten days at one time, of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, and prisoners confined in the said prison upon warrants of imprisonment for longer periods than 10 days, ordered to be removed to the county prison at Stirling.	7 July —
18. Stirling -	Alva - - -	27 Dec. 1343	29 Dec. 1843	Discontinued as a prison - - - - -	10 Jan. 1844.
19. Wigtown-	- - Whithorn, Newtonstewart, Glenluce, and Portpatrick.	11 Jan. 1843	13 Jan. 1843	Discontinued as prisons, - - - - -	1 Feb. 1843.

Appendix, No. XIV.

ABSTRACT of Returns by the Keepers and Surgeons of Prisons in *Scotland*, relative to the Diet for Prisoners in use in their Prisons, and the Results as regards the Health of Prisoners, brought down to 30th November 1843.

Note.—The Rates of Diet and relative Rules are those recommended by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, by the County Prison Boards, of which a Copy is annexed.

COUNTIES.	No. of Prisons.	PRISONS.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners, for the Year ended 30 June 1843.	Whether and how far the Rates of Diet and relative Rules have been Adopted.	When Adopted.	Results as regards Health.	New System of Dietary, as compared with the Old.	Where the Rates and Rules recommended have in Whole or in Part not been Adopted.		
								Reasons why not Adopted.	Actual Rates of Diet in use.	Results as regards Health.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1. Aberdeen -	1	Aberdeen -	95	Adopted - - - - -	1 Feb. 1842	- - Satisfactory. The health of prisoners has been maintained in fully a higher state.	- - The food more varied, and the allowances larger.	—	—	—
2. Argyle -	2	Inverary -	17	- - Adopted, except barley bannocks; and sago soup but seldom used.	4 May 1842	- - Good, and health much improved.	Improvement - - -	- - Barley meal not sold in the neighbourhood, and sago soup disliked by the prisoners generally.	—	—
	3	- Campbeltown.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	Tobermory -	1	Adopted - - - - -	- -	- - No diseases have appeared since July 1839, and no surgeon has been required to visit the prison.	—	—	—	—
3. Ayr - -	5	Ayr - -	66	- - Adopted, except the 1st rate, in so far as regards breakfast, the 2d being adopted.	Jan. 1842	Good - - - -	No perceptible difference -	- - 1st rate for breakfast thought too little.	- - Breakfast 2d rate, along with 1st rate for dinner and supper; 2d and 3d rates entire.	Good.
4. Banff - -	6	Banff -	11	- - Not adopted, there being no accommodation for cooking near the prison.	- -	- - - - - -	- - The diet has not undergone any change since the Prisons' Act came into operation.	- - Want of accommodation, and a saving of expense.	- - Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal for porridge, and 3 gills of milk; dinner, 4 oz. of barley, ½ lb. of nowt's head made into soup, with 4 oz. of bread; supper, 4 oz. of bread, and 2 gills of milk.	- - Good. The prisoners are frequently subject to constipation, which produces headache. The surgeon recommends a change of diet.
5. Berwick -	7	Greenlaw -	8	- - Adopted, but all the changes of the relative rules have not been gone into; those, however, judged best for the health of prisoners uniformly carried out.	1 Feb. 1842	Favourable - - -	Better.	—	—	—
6. Bute - -	8	Rothesay -	4	Adopted; 3d rate in use - -	Aug. 1842	Health good.	—	—	—	—
7. Caithness -	9	Wick -	2	Adopted - - - - -	7 Aug. 1843	Beneficial - - -	- - Under the old, there were occasional complaints of insufficiency of diet; under the new, however, no complaint has been made.	—	—	—

(*continued*)

COUNTIES.	No. of Prisons.	PRISONS.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners, for the Year ended 30 June 1843.	Whether and how far the Rates of Diet and relative Rules have been Adopted.	When Adopted.	Results as regards Health.	New System of Dietary, as compared with the Old.	Where the Rates and Rules recommended have in Whole or in Part not been Adopted.		
								Reasons why not Adopted.	Actual Rates of Diet in use.	Results as regards Health.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
8. Clackmannan.	*See* Stirling Prison, which is the common gaol for this county.									
9. Dumbarton	10	Dumbarton	22	Adopted - - - - - -	1 Apr. 1842	Favourable - - -	An improvement.	—	—	—
10. Dumfries -	11	Dumfries -	40	-- Adopted, with the exception of potatoes and milk for dinner, and potatoes for supper.	Jan. 1842	General excellent health -	No opinion given.	—	—	—
11. Edinburgh	12	Edinburgh -	481	-- 1st, 2d and 3d rates adopted, with the exception of dinner on Sunday; and Rules 1, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15 wholly, and 2, 6 and 11 partially adopted.	1 Mar. 1843	Health extremely good -	-- Health somewhat improved, but it is impossible to say that this result has been caused by the change of diet.	-- Bread and cheese given for dinner on Sunday, because requiring no cooking it creates less bustle, enables all the prisoners to attend Divine Service, and is besides a variety of diet. The arrangement also allows more of the officers to go to church.	-- 1st, 2d, and 3d rates for breakfast and supper seven days, and for dinner six days of the week. Sunday dinner: 1st rate, 8 oz. of bread and 4 oz. of cheese; 2d rate, 12 oz. of bread and 4 oz. of cheese; 3d rate, 12 oz. of bread and 4 oz. of cheese; one pint of treacle water to each.	-- Very satisfactory, as stated in preceding column.
12. Elgin -	13	Elgin -	9	-- Adopted. The 2d rate is the one in use.	Jan. 1842	-- Conducive to health; satisfactory to prisoners; no case of sickness can be traced to the dietary.	A decided improvement.	—	—	—
13. Fife - -	14	Cupar -	17	Adopted - - - - - -	1 Jan. 1842	Satisfactory - - -	A great improvement -	- - - - -	-- In one or two cases an addition of 4 oz. of bread for dinner and 2 oz. of oatmeal for supper, has been given when the prisoner has been found to get thinner.	—
	15	Kirkaldy -	21	-- Adopted, with the exception of minor details of no material consequence.	17 Ja. 1842	-- Satisfactory, with the exception of long-sentenced prisoners hard worked.	-- A certain improvement, but the present 3d rate is not equal to the 6th rate of the former system, and accordingly a higher rate should be added.	—	—	—
	16	Dunfermline	17	-- Adopted, with the exception of potato and sago soups, boiled barley with skimmed milk, and barley bannocks.	18 Ja. 1842	Very good - - -	-- An improvement. The surgeon thinks the broth would require 1 oz. more of bones for every two pints.	—	—	—
14. Forfar -	17	Dundee -	132	Adopted - - - - - -	14 Ja. 1842	Good - - - -	An improvement.	—	—	—
	18	Forfar -	7	-- Adopted in so far as the state of the prison would admit. The 2d rate of diet in use.	Feb. 1842	Good - - - -	An improvement - -	-- The small size and often crowded state of the prison did not admit of the whole rules being adopted.	—	—
	19	Arbroath -	9	-- Adopted the 2d rate, and relative rules.	Feb. 1842	Beneficial - - -	Greatly superior.	—	—	—

	20	Montrose -	12	-- Adopted, with the exception of sago soup, barley milk, broth, and barley bannocks.	17 Jan. 1842	Favourable - - -	Preferable - - -	-- It was considered that there was a sufficient change of diet, without those stated in a preceding column as not being adopted.	—	—
	21	Brechin -	1	-- Adopted 2d rate, with slight variations allowed by relative rules.	Jan. 1842	Favourable - - -	Greatly superior.	—	—	—
15. Haddington	22	Haddington	16	-- Adopted 2d rate in as far as regards quantity. Potato or other soups than broths have not been tried.	1 Feb. 1842	Beneficial - - -	An improvement - -	-- No changes of diet, partly from want of cooking apparatus, and partly because the broth made of the best materials seems more likely to be beneficial than any of the others; and the short periods of confinement do not call for variety; all prisoners sentenced to more than 60 days being removed to the prisons of another county.	—	—
16. Inverness -	23	Inverness -	20	-- Adopted, with the exception that the Rules 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 are only partially acted on. Fish, 10 oz. allowed instead of 6 oz. for every pint of barley broth.	25 Jan. 1842	Favourable - - -	No remarkable difference -	Want of accommodation.	—	—
17. Kinross -	24	Kinross -	1	Adopted - - - - -	1 Sept. 1843	Good - - - -	-- Much the same, only the quantity of bread and meal is somewhat less.	—	—	—
18. Kincardine	25	Stonehaven-	5	-- Adopted, except the rule as to the hours of meals.	7 Aug. 1843	Satisfactory - - -	Preferable - - -	-- The hours of meals being for breakfast half-past eight, a.m., dinner at two in the afternoon, and supper at seven in the evening, are not only more consonant with the habits of the prisoners, but more convenient for receiving the necessary supplies of milk, &c.	—	—
19. Kirkcudbright.	26	Kirkcudbright	12	-- Adopted, except sago soup and barley bannocks. Salt is given at dinner, and also when potatoes are given for supper.	June 1842	-- No injury to health has proceeded from the diet.	-- No complaint from the new, as was the case from the old.	—	—	—
20. Lanark -	27	Glasgow -	582	-- Adopted, except the rules as to sago soup, fish, barley bannocks, and oat cake.	June 1841	Very satisfactory - -	Preferable - - -	-- Sago soup, barley bannocks, and oat cake disliked by prisoners, and want of sufficient convenience for preparing fish for so large a number of prisoners.	-- An experimental diet was commenced on the 15th of July last in one of the corridors, which contains 21 prisoners under long sentences. Each prisoner is permitted to take in as much broth and porridge as he can eat; but no additional bread is allowed. To prevent waste, if a prisoner be unable to eat what he has taken in, he is allowed nothing at next meal, until he has consumed what he took in at the former.	-- The result of this experiment is, that, with few exceptions, the prisoners, after a short period, have returned to about the same quantity of food which they had been previously receiving; and that, in general, the measure of the appetite has been found to be a sufficient safeguard against the risk of repletion.
	28	Hamilton -	47	-- Adopted. It has been found that some prisoners under long sentences, and who are employed at hard labour, such as stone-breaking, required at times an additional allowance of bread to the 3d rate, and some of these have been allowed at times from 4 oz. to 10 oz. of bread in addition to 3d rate.	Dec. 1841	Remarkably good - -	Considered preferable.	—		

(continued)

Appendix, No. XIV.—Abstract of Returns by the Keepers and Surgeons of Prisons in *Scotland*, relative to the Diet for Prisoners in use in their Prisons, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	No. of Prisons.	PRISONS.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners, for the Year ended 30 June 1843.	Whether and how far the Rates of Diet and relative Rules have been Adopted.	When Adopted.	Results as regards Health.	New System of Dietary, as compared with the Old.	Where the Rates and Rules recommended have in Whole or in Part not been Adopted.		
								Reasons why not Adopted.	Actual Rates of Diet in use.	Results as regards Health.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
20. Lanark—*continued.*	29	Lanark -	20	Adopted - - - - -	Jan. 1842	Very good - - -	Vastly superior.	—	—	—
	30	Airdrie -	—	Adopted - - - - -	9 Aug. 1843	Highly beneficial - -	No experience.	—	—	—
21. Linlithgow	31	Linlithgow -	11	- - Adopted 2d rate, and the relative rules have been complied with.	Dec. 1841	Favourable.	—	—	—	—
22. Nairn -	32	Nairn -	1	Adopted - - - - -	27 Apr. 1842	- - Little or no ill-health after admission.	No perceptible difference.	—	—	—
23. Orkney and Zetland.	33	Kirkwall -	3	Adopted - - - - -	Jan. 1842	Beneficial - - -	- - New system agrees well with the prisoners.	—	—	—
	34	Lerwick -	3	- - Adopted; but modified by the circumstances of the Zetland Isles.	1 May 1842	Highly beneficial - -	Decided improvement.	—	—	—
24. Peebles -	35	Peebles -	7	- - Adopted, with the exception of the supper allowance, which has, on the recommendation of the surgeon, been increased from 4 oz. to 6 oz. of oatmeal when prisoners are at work.	May 1842	No remark - - -	- - No proper data for comparison.	—	—	—
25. Perth -	36	Perth -	80	Adopted - - - - -	Mar. 1842	- - Highly satisfactory; the health of the prisoners has become eminently good, equal, if not generally superior to the ordinary class of workpeople out of doors.	Marked improvement.	—	—	—
	37	Dunblane -	7	Adopted - - - - -	10 May 1843	Good - - - -	No experience.	—	—	—
26. Renfrew -	38	Paisley -	140	- - Adopted. The 9th introductory rule carried into full effect, but all the varieties of food specified in the relative rules have not been adopted.	1 Jan. 1842	Highly beneficial - -	Decided improvement.	—	—	—
	39	Greenock -	25	- - Adopted, with the exception that the allowance of fish has been reduced from 6 oz. to 4 oz., which quantity has been found quite ample.	1 Jan. 1842	Favourable - - -	An improvement.	—	—	—
27. Roxburgh -	40	Jedburgh -	32	Adopted - - - - -	16 July 1842	Highly satisfactory - -	An improvement.	—	—	—

38. Ross & Cromarty.	41	Dingwall -	5	- - Adopted, except the 4th relative rule.	1 June 1843	Good - - - -	An improvement - -	- - There is no convenience for baking in the present prison, but the 4th rule will be brought into operation when the new prison is opened.	—	—
	42	Tain - -	5	Not adopted - - - - -	- -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - Want of accommodation, &c. *Note.*—The keepers are allowed 6 *d.* per day for dieting each prisoner.	- - Oatmeal porridge and milk for breakfast and supper. When milk cannot be had, molasses or butter are substituted for milk. Broth or fresh fish, with potatoes and either oat or barley cakes for dinner: and on Sundays the prisoners have meat.	Quite satisfactory.
	43	Cromarty -	1	Not adopted - - - - -	- -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	Want of accommodation -	- - Porridge and milk for breakfast, bread and milk for dinner, with a few potatoes and milk at night.	Good.
	44	Stornoway -	—	Not adopted - - - - -	- -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - Food to the value of 4 ½ *d.* furnished to each prisoner daily.	- - Health of prisoners improves during confinement.
29. Selkirk -	45	Selkirk - -	4	- - Adopted, in so far as practicable in so small a prison, with the exception that 6 oz. instead of 4 oz. of meal is allowed male prisoners for supper.	Jan. 1842	Good - - - - -	None stated - - -	- - The small number in prison, and those being generally grown men and used to a country diet, the rates have in a slight degree been departed from, on recommendation of the surgeon.	—	—
30. Stirling -	46	Stirling -	65	Adopted - - - - - -	4 May 1842	Good - - - - -	- - Quite sufficient to maintain the prisoners in good and vigorous health.	—	—	—
31. Sutherland	47	Dornoch -	2	Not adopted - - - - -	- -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - Want of accommodation, &c.	- - The rates in use nearly approximate some of those recommended by the general Board.	- - The diet in use seems quite compatible with health, and no cases of sickness can be fairly attributed to the diet as their cause.
32. Wigtown -	48	Wigtown -	5	- - Adopted, except that oatmeal is used instead of barley meal, which cannot be procured.	5 Aug. 1843	Very good health - -	No perceptible difference.	—	—	—
	49	Stranraer -	5	- - Adopted, the 1st rate being that used, except as regards barley meal and sago flour.	Aug. 1843	General good health -	No perceptible difference.	—	—	—
33. Perth -	50	General Prison	328	Adopted - - - - - -	30 Mar. 1842	- - Upon the whole satisfactory, but it has been found necessary to give special diet to a large number.	No experience.	—	—	—

Appendix, No. XIV.

RATES of DIET for Prisoners in *Scotland.*

FIRST RATE.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.	Estimated Equivalent Total in Ounces of Wheaten Bread.
6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	1 ½ pints of barley broth, with 6 oz. of wheaten bread; or 3 lbs. of potatoes with ¾ pint of milk.	1 ½ lbs. of potatoes; or 4 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ½ pint of milk.	24

SECOND RATE.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.	Estimated Equivalent Total in Ounces of Wheaten Bread.
8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	2 pints of barley broth, with 8 oz. of wheaten bread; or 3 lbs. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of milk, and 4 oz. of wheaten bread.	1 ½ lbs. of potatoes; or 4 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ½ pint of milk.	30

THIRD RATE.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.	Estimated Equivalent Total in Ounces of Wheaten Bread.
8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	2 pints of barley broth, with 12 oz. of wheaten bread; or 3 lbs. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of milk, and 8 oz. of wheaten bread.	2 lbs. of potatoes; or 6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ½ pint of milk.	36

[*Note.*—In preparing the Rates of Diet, the object in view has been to give a sufficient quantity of plain wholesome food for maintaining good health, but to allow nothing for mere indulgence. In determining on which rate any prisoner should be placed, the age, sex, and constitution of the prisoner, the nature of the employment, and the degree of industry, should all be taken into account, as all these circumstances affect the natural demand for food. It is recommended that the power of fixing the various rates for different prisoners, and the articles of food permitted to be used, be left to the keeper of the prison, subject to the review of the medical officer, and the general control of the County Board.]

Relative Rules.

1. Two pints of barley-broth must contain: first, 4 oz. of barley, or 3 oz. of barley and 1 oz. of pease; second, 2 oz. of marrow-bones or ox-head, or 1 oz. of hough or neck, or 1 oz. of some other meat, or ½ oz. of dripping or suet; and third, a proper quantity of onions, leeks, carrots, turnips, cabbages, or other vegetables.

2. An equal quantity of potato-soup, or pease-soup, or sago-soup, or barley-milk, may (with the limitations hereafter specified) be substituted for the barley-broth. Two pints of potato-soup must contain 1 lb. of potatoes (instead of 4 oz. of barley), with the same ingredients in other respects as two pints of barley-broth. Two pints of pease-soup must contain 4 ½ oz. of pease; the other ingredients being the same as in the barley-broth and potato-soup, except that the quantity of vegetables may be smaller by about one-half. Two pints of sago-soup must contain 4 oz. of sago-flour, with ¾ oz. of treacle, and must be seasoned with onions. Two pints of barley-milk must contain 4 oz. of barley (boiled in water till it is soft, and the water partly boiled away), with ½ pint of good skimmed sweet milk and a little salt; the rest of the quantity being made up with water.

Note.—In the Glasgow prison, about one-half of the pease in the pease-soup is given in the form of brose-meal; and the soup made in this way is found to be better than when made entirely of pease, either whole or split.

3. Fish may be substituted for barley-broth, at the rate of 6 oz. of fish for one pint of broth.

4. Barley-bannocks may be substituted for wheaten bread on one day of each week, and oat cake on another day; the oat-cake to be of the same weight as the wheaten bread, but the barley bannock must contain a weight of meal equal to the weight of wheaten bread, making the bannock itself somewhat heavier. The wheaten bread may be made of second flour or overheads.

5. Potatoes, whether in their ordinary form or made into soup, must not be given for dinner more than twice each week; but they may be given for supper as often as may be convenient, provided that they be not given on the days on which the prisoners have potatoes or potato-soup for dinner.

6. Either fresh skimmed-milk or butter-milk may be used. Where milk is scarce, an equal quantity of treacle-water may be substituted, made at the rate of 1 ½ ounce of treacle to one pint of water.

Note.—Treacle-water is made by simply mixing treacle and water. It should be used on the day that it is made, to prevent it becoming sour. Treacle-water costs about the same as butter-milk.

7. Salt must be given with each meal.

8. Especial care must be taken to preserve the potatoes, so that they shall not vegetate or be injured in any way. No potatoes must be used unless they are quite sound; and it is recommended that, as a general rule, potatoes be not used from the end of April until the ensuing autumn.

9. A change of food being beneficial to health, it is directed that the dinner, on at least two days in the week, shall be different from the dinner on the other days.

10. In weighing or measuring the food, the imperial weights and measures must always be used.

11. Potatoes and other vegetables must be weighed after they are washed, but before they are cooked. Meat must also be weighed before being cooked.

12. The hours of meals throughout the year shall be as follows: breakfast at ½ past 7 in the morning, dinner at 1 in the afternoon, and supper at 7 in the evening.

13. In the evening, work shall cease a quarter of an hour before supper time; and no prisoner shall be required to work after supper unless he has neglected to perform his stated quantity in the ordinary working hours.

14. The eating and drinking vessels, in which the food is distributed, must not be collected till half an hour after the prisoners have received them, at breakfast and supper; and till 40 minutes after, at dinner.

15. The surgeon shall have power to make any variations, in particular cases, from the foregoing dietary, which he may deem necessary, always however recording the same in writing. If, too, the surgeon of any prison shall consider the foregoing dietary, or the regulations connected with it, hurtful to the health of the prisoners, he shall immediately report his opinion, and the grounds of it, to the Secretary of the General Board, and to the Clerk of the County Board.

16. The General Board, and the County Boards, subject to the approval of the General Board, shall have power to alter the ingredients of the broth and soup, provided that care be taken to preserve as nearly as practicable the same quantity of nutriment.

Appendix, No. XV. - - - - - - - -

ABSTRACT of Prisoners under Sentence of Transportation now confined in Prisons in *Scotland* in consequence of Physical Infirmities which
Letter by the General Board of

COUNTY.	PRISON.	Number.	NAME.	Sex. M	Sex. F	Age.	OFFENCE.	Date of Committal for Trial.	Date of Sentence.	Duration of Sentence.	Disease or Infirmity.
1. Dumbarton -	Dumbarton -	1	J. C. -	1	-	17	- Theft by housebreaking.	3 Dec. 1842	26 April 1842	7 years -	Epilepsy - -
		2	B. S. -	1	-	21	- ditto - -	10 Dec. -	26 April -	- ditto -	- - Diseased hip joint, with ulceration.
2. Edinburgh -	Edinburgh -	3	M. G. -	-	1	30	- - Theft and previous conviction.	19 June 1839	17 July 1839	- ditto -	Scurf on head -
		4	J. Y. *alias* H. D.	-	1	-	- - Theft, habit and repute, and previous conviction.	17 Sept. 1842	21 Nov. 1842	- ditto -	Epilepsy - -
		5	M. R. -	-	1	19	- - Theft and previous conviction.	17 Mar. -	16 May -	- ditto -	- - Scrofulous ulceration.
		6	M. M. -	-	1	21	Theft - -	19 Oct. -	26 Dec. -	- ditto -	- - Weak in limbs but able to walk.
		7	M. S. or M'E.	-	1	50	Robbery - -	24 Jan. 1843	14 Mar. 1843	10 years -	Blind of one eye
		8	A. Y. or H.	-	1	33	- - Wilful fire-raising.	7 April -	22 May -	- ditto -	Sore upon arm -
3. Forfar - -	Dundee -	9	I. T. -	-	1	19	- - Administering poison, and cont. Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 38.	12 Mar. 1842	15 Oct. 1842	14 years -	- Paralysis, caused by taking arsenic.
		10	S. C. -	-	1	27	- Theft by housebreaking, habit and repute, and previous conviction.	11 Oct -	2 May 1843	7 years -	- - Chronic diarrhœa, and dropsy of feet and ankles
4. Lanark - -	Glasgow -	11	R. H. -	-	1	21	Theft - -	9 July -	16 Sept. 1842	10 years -	- Inveterate scrofula, with ulceration.
		12	M. C. -	-	1	22	ditto - -	30 April -	16 Sept. -	7 years -	Incipient cataract
		13	S. M. or G.	-	1	42	- - Cont. Act 2 Will. 4, c. 34.	29 July -	17 Sept. -	- ditto -	- Prolapsus uteri and general debility.
		14	H. B. or B.	-	1	60	- ditto - -	15 Aug. -	22 Sept. -	14 years -	Advanced age -
		15	C. N. or D.	-	1	38	- ditto - -	20 Aug. -	23 Sept. -	life -	- Hysterical convulsions.
		16	A. C. or W.	-	1	54	Theft - -	28 Nov. -	29 Dec. -	7 years -	- Debilitated constitution.
		17	J. M'M. -	-	1	23	- - Theft, opening lockfast place.	24 Nov. -	31 Dec. -	14 years -	- - Scald head and scrofulous constitution.
		18	E. M. -	-	1	25	Theft - -	10 Dec. -	26 April 1843	7 years -	- Ulceration, with diseased bones.
		19	J. S. -	1	-	40	- - Fraud, breach of trust, and embezzlement.	5 Sept. -	27 April -	- ditto -	- - Cripple, and uses a crutch.
		20	H. or M. D.	-	1	16	Theft - -	16 Jan. 1843	1 May -	- ditto -	- - Cutaneous affection (Lepra).
		21	M. C. -	-	1	23	- - Assault and robbery.	26 Nov. 1842	1 May -	14 years -	- Ulceration, with diseased bones.
		22	M. K. or T.	-	1	29	Theft - -	18 July 1843	1 May -	7 years -	Epileptic - -
	Lanark -	23	H. F. -	1	-	15	- - Theft and previous conviction.	7 Mar. 1840	6 May 1840	- ditto -	Scald head -
		24	W. W. C.	1	-	19	- ditto - -	27 Aug. 1842	29 Dec. 1842	15 years -	Scrofula - -
		25	J. A. -	1	-	17	- ditto - -	27 Jan. 1843	27 April 1843	10 years -	Caries of spine -
	Hamilton -	26	M. G. C.	1	-	40	- Theft by housebreaking.	28 July 1842	13 Feb. -	- ditto -	Ulcered legs -
5. Renfrew -	Paisley - -	27	M. C. or G.	-	1	73	- Theft, and habit and repute.	21 Aug. 1840	5 Jan. 1841	7 years -	- - Old age and debility from confinement, with chronic cough during cold and damp weather.
6. Roxburgh -	Jedburgh -	28	N. B. -	-	1	73	- - -	23 Nov. 1838	16 April 1839	- ditto -	- - Old age and bodily infirmities.
				7	21						

Appendix, No. XV.

unfit them for being Transported in Terms of their Sentences, compiled from Returns by County Prison Boards, made in compliance with Circular Directors of Prisons, of 1st August 1843.

State of Health of Prisoner at Date of Commitment.	Probable Period when the Disease first Appeared.	Disease or Infirmity, and Date of First Appearance after Commitment.		REMARKS.
-- General health bad, severe epileptic fits three or four times weekly.	-- About 12 months before admission.	- -	- -	-- General health much improved, and has only had slight attacks for the last five months, the last about nine weeks ago.
-- General health bad, and scrofulous sore in right hip joint, occasionally discharging bones.	-- Upwards of five years before admission.	- -	- -	-- General health improved; scrofulous sore still discharging, but better, and since 3d August last no bones discharged.
- - - - -	- - - - - -	- -	- -	-- In prison only 28 days before sentence; remainder of sentence remitted by Her Majesty on 16th August last.
Epilepsy - - -	Infancy - - -	- -	- -	Has not had a fit for the last three months.
Scrofulous ulceration -	-- 2 ½ years ago - -	- -	- -	Returned from Millbank on 27th June last.
-- Weak in limbs, but able to walk.	- - About the time of admission.	—		
Blind of one eye - -	25 years ago - -	- -	- -	-- Returned from Millbank on 27th June last; her sight in other respects is good.
Good - - - -	- - - - - -	-- Sore upon arm.	-- June 1843.	-- In prison 52 days before trial. Returned from Millbank on 27th June last for being scrofulous, having a small abscess on her arm, which appeared subsequently to her leaving Edinburgh, but which was soon cured after her return.
Dangerously ill - -	-- One week before admission.	—		
Bad - - - -	-- One week before admission.	—		
- - Inveterate scrofula, with ulceration.	1st July 1841.	—		
- - Partial blindness of both eyes.	About six years ago.	—		
- - Had the complaint under which she at present labours.	About two years ago -	- -	- -	-- Has, in addition to complaint specified, a complication, with vomiting of blood.
- - - - -	- - - - - -	- -	- -	-- Is 60 years of age, of a hale constitution, but was not included in the Secretary of State's warrant for removal.
Hysterical convulsions -	About 22 years ago -	- -	- -	- When separately confined, convulsions come on two or three times a week; when with another only once a week, and sometimes once a fortnight.
Weakly - - -	-- A few weeks before admission.	- -	- -	-- Constitution considerably improved, and to be reported in next return to the Crown agent as in a fit condition to be sent abroad.
- Complaint under which she labours.	About six years ago.	—		
- Tumour, connected with diseased jawbone.	-- About one year before admission.	—		
- - Contracted leg, and used a crutch.	Childhood.	—		
- - Leprous; had been nine several times in Royal Infirmary without being cured.	Youth.	—		
-- Disease under which she labours.	About 2 ½ years ago.	—		
Epilepsy - - -	About eight years ago.	—		
Scald head - - -	Infancy.	—		
Scrofula - - -	-- Many years before committal.	—		
Caries of spine - -	-- Considerable time before committal.	—		
-- Ulcer on right leg, for which he was discharged from the army.	Nine years ago - -	- -	- -	-- At present the ulcer is much closed up, and his state of health upon the whole has been good.
Not ascertained - -	- - - - - -	- -	- -	-- The prisoner was committed to Greenock prison on 21st August 1840, where she remained until removed to the Circuit Court in Glasgow in January 1841; but there is no memorandum of the state of the prisoner's health in the books of the Greenock prison. She was transmitted from Glasgow Circuit and imprisoned in Paisley prison on 13th January 1841, at which time she was suffering from chronic bronchitis and debility, and the disease has since continued.
-- Infirmity consequent on old age.	- - - - - -	- -	- -	-- Prisoner pardoned by Her Majesty, and liberated on 10th August 1843.

Appendix, No. XVI.

MONTHLY RETURN by the KEEPER of the PRISON of , in the County of , respecting Exercise.

Note.—The Return for each Month must be made up and despatched by Post on the first lawful day of the following Month.

PRISON.	Average Daily Number in Prison.				Average Number Daily Exercised.				Time of Exercise per Diem.				Place where Exercise given.	Nature of Exercise.	Superintendence under which Exercise given.		Results.	Average Number not Daily Exercised.				Reasons why Exercise not given.	Average Number affected with Stiffness of Limbs.			
	Aged 21 Years and under.		Aged above 21 Years.		Aged 21 Years and under.		Aged above 21 Years.		To Prisoners aged 21 Years and under.		To Prisoners aged above 21 Years.							Aged 21 Years and under.		Aged above 21 Years.			Aged 21 Years and under.		Aged above 21 Years.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F

Appendix, No. XVII.

Appendix, No. XVII.

TO the CLERK of the PRISON BOARD of the County of ———.

Chambers of the General Board of Directors
of Prisons in Scotland, Edinburgh, 8 December 1843.

Sir,

THE General Board of Directors of Prisons have recently had occasion to give their most anxious consideration to a subject which they feel to be one of great importance, viz. the regulation of the access of ministers of religion to prisoners under sentence of death.

The attention of the Board has been directed to the subject by circumstances connected with the cases of two persons who suffered capitally during this year. It appears that there had been no rule acted upon before the institution of this Board; and the result seems to have been, that, in some places at least, unrestricted access to the convict had been allowed, not only to all ministers of religion who presented themselves at the gaol, but to laymen who wished to visit the convict. No rule being established, it was not easy to limit the numbers of such visits; and accordingly the number visiting has been so great as manifestly to prevent the good intended, many making one visit seemingly from curiosity, and others visiting more regularly, but without knowledge of each other's visits, and without communication. In one of the cases alluded to, six different clergymen had been engaged successively the whole period of six hours and one half, and the day before execution, no less than 10 clergymen and religious persons had been engaged with the convict during nine hours and one half; and during the period between his sentence and execution, the same system had been continued more or less every day. I am directed to mention these facts, because the Board are satisfied that the statement of them of itself proves the necessity of some regulation and understanding on the subject.

In order to the attainment of the important object which the General Board have in view, they are satisfied that the utmost amount of clerical aid that can reasonably be supposed calculated to prove useful and beneficial, ought to be afforded to every convict in the unhappy situation described. But they are equally satisfied, that to sanction the visits and ministrations of clergymen indiscrimately, or the visits and ministrations of any considerable number, still more of an unlimited number of clergymen, however eminent for piety, learning, and zeal, would be inexpedient in the extreme.

The Board are aware that the chaplain could not devote his whole time to a person under sentence of death, without interference with his other duties. But, at the same time, capital cases now very rarely occur. It is of great importance that one mind should conduct and direct the exhortations and views urged on the convict. The Board regard the matter as a most important part of the chaplain's duties; and one, the discharge of which may be eminently

eminently useful to himself. When the convict does not desire the attendance of a clergyman of a different persuasion, the Board wish it to be understood that the attendance on the convict is peculiarly and primarily to be performed by the chaplain, or by him with such other assistance as is afterwards alluded to.

I am, therefore, directed to communicate to you, for the information of the County Prison Board, the opinion of the General Board :—

1. That if the convict is a member of the Established Church, the duty of preparing his mind for the awful sentence of the law, should, as abovementioned, be undertaken and performed, sedulously and closely, by the chaplain of the prison, who must devote (during the short time which elapses,) a sufficient portion of his time to the duty.

2. It is by no means to be understood, however, that the religious aid to be allowed the prisoner, is necessarily to be limited to the ministrations of the chaplain; and it will be the duty of the County Board to consider in each case, whether it is expedient that additional clerical assistance should be afforded. If they shall be of opinion that it is, they are authorised and directed to take measures for an additional clergyman being supplied.

3. The governor is immediately to report the case to the County Board, and what is permitted is to be under the special authority of the Board in each particular case.

4. When the convict is not a member of the Established Church, but of a different persuasion, it is to be understood that access is not to be allowed to any clergyman of that persuasion who may wish it. The convict is to be first asked, whether he desires the attendance of a clergyman of the persuasion to which he belongs; and if so, what clergyman of that persuasion he would wish. If he knows none, then the County Board is to select the clergyman of that persuasion, and by a little inquiry it can always be known who are willing to undertake, and are suitable for the duty.

5. Should the convict, although of the Established Church, express a preference for any particular clergyman, and a wish that such clergyman should be permitted to attend him, the County Board will take care that, if practicable, this wish be immediately complied with: and if, from previous knowledge of the convict or his friends, or from other circumstances, the chaplain shall think more impression is likely to be produced by the visits of such clergyman than by himself, it will be matter of discretion on the part of the chaplain, in friendly understanding with such clergyman, how far he may not safely commit a considerable part of his charge to such clergyman.

6. The General Board are of opinion, that the visits, for religious purposes, of other persons than ministers of religion, should not be permitted.

7. The County Board will give instructions that, throughout the whole period between sentence and execution, regular entries shall be made in the register of the prison in which the convict is confined, of every visit which shall be paid to him; such entries to specify, with reference to each visit, the name and designation of the visitor, the authority under which he received admission, the hour at which the visit is made, and the duration of the visit; and in all cases of admission for the purposes now mentioned, the order, whether general or special, must proceed from the County Board. After the sentence has been carried into execution, the clerk of the County Board is to transmit to the General Board a transcript of the entries referred to.

I am directed farther to state, that the General Board hope that it will be very easy for the County Board, at all times to ascertain which ministers of the Established Church, or of other religious bodies, are ready to undertake the duty for convicts of their own persuasion; so that when a case occurs, an order may at once be granted for the clergyman's admission, when the convict does not request the aid of another clergyman. The ministers of the Established Church in the town, if more than one, generally, it is believed, arrange in rotation among themselves who shall assist in such cases; and, in the case of convicts of other persuasions, there can be no difficulty, even when the convict intimates no desire for any particular minister.

I am, &c.

Appendix, No. XVIII.

DIGEST of Returns made to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland*, by the Prison Boards of the several Counties, brought down

Note.—Such small Prisons as have been discontinued

1.	2.	3.			4.		5.			6.	
COUNTY.	PRISON.	Average Number of Criminal Prisoners during the Year ended 30 June 1843.			Clerks and District Clerks to County Boards and their Committees.		GOVERNOR OR KEEPER.			MATRON.	
					Clerks.	District Clerks.	Money.	Other Allowances.	Caution required.	Money.	Other Allowances.
		M.	F.	T.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	56	39	95	100 – –	– – –	300 – –	house, fire, light, soap, and part of vegetables from garden.	1,500	70 – –	house, fire, light and soap.
Argyle	Inveraray	12	5	17	25 – –	– – –	75 – –	house, fuel and gas	none	15 – –	house, fuel and ga
	Campbelltown	4	1	5	– – –	– – –	60 – –	none	ditto	– – –	– – –
	Tobermory	1	–	1	– – –	– – –	7 10 –	none	ditto	– – –	– – –
Ayr	Ayr	44	22	66	70 – –	– – –	100 – –	house-room, gas and coals.	300	20 – –	house, gas and coals.
	Irvine	–	–	–	– – –	– – –	1 10 –	per month.	none	– – –	– – –
	Kilmarnock	–	–	–	– – –	– – –	Superintendant of police and his officers, and no wages asked.				
Banff	Banff	9	2	11	25 – –	– – –	50 – –	none	500	5 – –	– – –
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	1	8	35 – –	– – –	70 – –	house-room, fuel and light.	100	10 – –	– – –
	Dunse	2	–	2	– – –	– – –	none	house-room	none	– – –	– – –
	Lauder	2	–	2	– – –	– – –	none	ditto	ditto	– – –	– – –
	Earlstown	–	–	–	– – –	– – –	none	ditto	ditto	– – –	– – –
	Coldstream	–	–	–	– – –	– – –	none	ditto	ditto	– – –	– – –
	Aytoun	–	–	–	– – –	– – –	none	ditto	ditto	– – –	– – –
Bute	Rothesay	3	1	4	10 – –	– – –	42 – –	house, coal and gas	50	10 10 –	house, coal and gas.
Caithness	Wick	1	1	2	25 – –	– – –	40 – –	house, fuel and light.	200	10 – –	house, fuel and light.
Clackmannan	Alloa	–	–	–	35 – –	– – –	10 – –	house, and use of gas.	none	– – –	– – –
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	18	4	22	25 – –	– – –	70 – –	house, and 10 *l.* for fuel and light.	150	20 – –	– – –
Dumfries	Dumfries	31	9	40	40 – –	– – –	80 – –	house, fuel and light.	200	20 – –	house, fuel, ligh and use of store.
	Annan	–	–	–	– – –	– – –	5 – –	none	none	– – –	– – –
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	239	242	481	235 – –	– – –	300 – –	house, fuel and light.	1,000	75 – –	house, fuel, light and washing.
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	8	7	15	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
	Canongate	–	–	–	– – –	– – –	100 – –	house, fuel and light.	500	– – –	– – –
	Leith Police-office	2	1	3	– – –	– – –	interim keeper	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
	Musselburgh	1	–	1	– – –	– – –	13 – 8	– – –	5	6 10 4	– – –
Elgin	Elgin	6	3	9	20 – –	– – –	40 – –	house, fuel and light.	50	10 – –	house, fuel and light.
	Forres	–	–	–	– – –	– – –	12 – –	house	25	3 – –	house

Appendix, No. XVIII.

o 31st October 1843, showing the Salaries of Officers appointed by the County Prison Boards, and the Compensations to Officers Suspended or Removed.

ince the Date of the Returns have been omitted.

7. CHAPLAIN.		8. TEACHERS.		9. SURGEON.		10. Sub-Governor, Assistant Keeper, or Head Warder.		11. Clerk in Prison.		12. Warders, Male and Female, Watchmen, Gatekeepers, Porters, Gardeners, Nurses, Servants and Cooks, some of whom have other Allowances besides the Salaries or Wages stated.	13. Total Amount of Officers' Salaries and Wages per Annum, exclusive of Salaries to Clerks of County Boards.	14. Total Amount of Annual Compensation.
No.	Total Salaries.	No.	Total Salaries.	No.	Total Salaries.	Money.	Other Allowances.	No.	Total Salaries.			
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2	125 – –	1	60 – –	2	42 – –	140 – –	– – house, fire, light and soap.	–	– – –	– – *Male Warders*: Two at 18 *s.* each, and one at 15 *s.* *Female Warders*: Two at 25 *l.* per annum each. *Other Officers*: One at 14 *s.*; three at 12 *s.* each; and one at 7 *s.* weekly.	1,042 8 –	25 – –
–	10 – –	–	– – –	–	10 – –	31 4 –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	141 4 –	20 – –
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	10 – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	70 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	7 10 –	
–	20 – –	2	25 – –	–	25 – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – *Male Warders*: One at 16 *s.*, and one at 14 *s.* weekly.	268 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	18 – –	
–	30 – –	– – included in chaplain's salary.		–	10 – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	95 – –	
–	gratuities	–	12 – –	–	10 – –	– – –	– – –	–	5 – –	– – – – –	107 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	none.	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	none.	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	none.	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	none.	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	none.	
–	10 – –	–	– – –	–	5 5 –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	67 15 –	30 – –
	– –	–	– – –	–	10 – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – one female assistant, at 5 *l.* 17 *s.* per annum.	65 17 –	
–	– –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	10 – –	
–	– –	–	– – –	–	17 10 –	21 9 –	– – diet valued at 4 *l.* 11 *s.*	–	– – –	– – – – –	133 10 –	
–	– –	–	12 – –	–	15 – –	36 10 –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	163 10 –	
–	– –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	5 – –	
2	200 – –	3	185 – –	–	120 – –	75 – –	– – –	2	100 – –	– – *Male Warders*: Two at 46 *l.* 18 *s.* 7 *d.* each; thirteen at 41 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* each; one at 40 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*; assistant matron at 45 *l.* *Female Warders*: Two at 31 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.* each: five at 26 *l.* 15 *s.* and one teacher of knitting at 35 *l.* *Other Officers*: Three at 41 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.* each; one at 5 *l.* 5 *l.*, and one at 3 *l.* 3 *s.*	2,191 8 10	473 – –
–	– –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– Warder at 41 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*, and cook at 15 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.*	57 7 1	
–	– –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– Warder at 41 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*, and wardswoman at 15 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.*	57 7 1	
–	– –	–	– – –	–	5 5 –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – Warder and wardswoman, at 44 *l.* 6 *s.* 5 *d.*	49 11 5	
–	– –	–	– – –	–	5 5 –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	24 16 –	
–	– –	–	10 – –	–	15 – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – one at 21 *l.*, and one at 4 *l.*	110 – –	
	– –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	15 – –	

(*continued*)

81. M 4

DIGEST of Returns made to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland*, by the Prison Boards of the several Counties, brought down to 31st

1.	2.	3.			4.		5.			6.	
COUNTY.	PRISON.	Average Number of Criminal Prisoners during the Year ended 30 June 1843.			Clerks and District Clerks to County Boards and their Committees.		GOVERNOR OR KEEPER.			MATRON.	
		M.	F.	T.	Clerks.	District Clerks.	Money.	Other Allowances.	Caution required.	Money.	Other Allowances.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
Fife	Cupar	13	4	17	110 – –	40 – –	70 – –	– house, coals and gas.	100	25 – –	– house, coals and gas.
	Dunfermaline	13	4	17	– –	– –	60 – –	– ditto –	100	15 – –	– ditto –
	Kirkaldy	17	4	21	– –	– –	70 – –	– ditto –	100	25 – –	– ditto –
	Newburgh	–	–	–	– –	– –	7 16 –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
	Inverkeithing	–	–	–	– –	– –	20 10 8	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
	Kinghorn	–	–	–	– –	– –	13 – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
	Burntisland	–	–	–	– –	– –	6 10 –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
Forfar	Dundee	95	37	132	60 – –	not fixed	220 – –	– house, fuel and light.	500	50 – –	house –
	Forfar	5	2	7	– –	– –	23 10 –	– additional from magistrates, 26 *l.* 10 *s.*	80	10 – –	– allowance for cooking.
	Arbroath	6	3	9	– –	– –	45 – –	– house, light and fuel.	60	17 10 –	– house, light & fuel.
	Montrose	8	4	12	– –	– –	40 – –	– ditto –	60	13 – –	– ditto –
	Brechin	1	–	1	– –	– –	31 10 –	– – –	50	4 4 –	– – –
Haddington	Haddington	13	3	16	25 – –	– –	70 – –	– – –	– 20, over and above performance	10 – –	– – –
	Dunbar	1	–	1	– –	– –	6 – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
	North Berwick	–	–	–	– –	– –	3 – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
Inverness	Inverness	15	5	20	75 – –	– –	120 – –	none –	100	30 – –	– house, fuel and light, and use of store.
Kincardine	Stonehaven	4	1	5	25 – –	– –	40 – –	– house and fuel, with 5 *l.* for cooking.	200	10 – –	none –
	Inverbervie	–	–	–	– –	– –	2 2 –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
	Laurencekirk	–	–	–	– –	– –	2 – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
Kinross	Kinross	1	–	1	15 – –	– –	25 – –	house-rent –	100	5 – –	– – –
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	7	5	12	30 – –	– –	75 – –	– house, fuel and candle.	100	15 – –	– house, fuel and candle.
	Maxwelltown	1	1	2	– –	– –	15 – –	house –	– –	– –	– – –
	Creetown	–	–	–	– –	– –	4 – –	house –	– –	– –	– – –
Lanark	Glasgow	356	226	582	300 – –	55 – –	525 – –	– house, fuel, light and washing, and 35 *l.* for travelling expenses in visiting other prisons in the county.	1,000	80 – –	– house, fuel, light, washing, & victuals.
	Anderson	–	–	–	– –	– –	none –	temporary keeper	– –	6 10 –	none –
	Broomielaw	–	–	–	– –	– –	none –	– ditto.			
	Gorbals	–	–	–	– –	– –	none –	– ditto –	– –	12 – –	none –
	Rutherglen	–	–	–	– –	– –	10 – –	– – –	– –	2 – –	none –
	Calton	–	–	–	– –	– –	18 5 –	– – –	– –	3 – –	none –
	Lanark	18	2	20	– –	– –	70 – –	– house, fuel and light.	20	30 – –	– 4 *l.* for tea, and the use of the store and house, fuel and light.
	Douglas	–	–	–	– –	– –	10 – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
	Hamilton	41	6	47	– –	– –	80 – –	– – –	– for all loss through neglect or fault.	20 – –	– – –
	Airdrie	–	–	–	– –	– –	50 – –	– house, fuel and light.	50	15 – –	– house, fuel and light.
Linlithg	Linlithgow	7	4	11	40 – –	– –	45 – –	7 *l.* for a house –	150	10 – –	– – –
	Bathgate	–	–	–	– –	– –	2 – –	none –	– –	– –	– – –
	Queensferry	–	–	–	– –	– –	2 – –	none –	– –	– –	– – –
Nairn	Nairn	2	–	2	15 – –	– –	45 – –	– house-rent of 5 *l.* 5 *s.*	75	included in keeper's salary	

October 1843, showing the Salaries of Officers appointed by the County Prison Boards, and the Compensations to Officers Suspended or Removed—*continued.*

7. CHAPLAIN.		8. TEACHERS.		9. SURGEON.		10. Sub-Governor, Assistant Keeper, or Head Warder.		11. Clerk in Prison.		12.	13.	14.
No.	Total Salaries.	No.	Total Salaries.	No.	Total Salaries.	Money.	Other Allowances.	No.	Total Salaries.	Warders, Male and Female, Watchmen, Gatekeepers, Porters, Gardeners, Nurses, Servants and Cooks, some of whom have other Allowances besides the Salaries or Wages stated.	Total Amount of Officers' Salaries and Wages per Annum, exclusive of Salaries to Clerks of County Boards.	Total Amount of Annual Compensation.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	15 – –	41 12 –	gas and coals –	–	– – –	– – – – –	151 12 –	10 – –
–	20 – –	–	10 – –	–	10 – –	31 4 –	bed and bedding	–	– – –	– – – – –	146 4 –	
–	– – –	–	24 – –	–	15 – –	41 12 –	– – house, coals and gas.	–	– – –	– – – – –	175 12 –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	7 16 –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	20 10 8	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	13 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	6 10 –	
–	50 – –	–	50 – –	–	40 – –	40 – –	– – house, fuel and light.	–	– – –	– – *Male Warders*: One at 40 *l.*; two at 36 *l.* 10 *s.* each. *Female Warders*: Two at 15 *l.* 12 *s.* each. *Other Officers*: One at 36 *l.* 10 *s.*, and one at 27 *l.* 6 *s.*	658 – –	
–	gratuitous	–	– – –	–	10 – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	Assistant, at 6 *l.* – –	49 10 –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	7 7 –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	Assistant, at 7 *l.* 16 *s.* –	77 13 –	
–	– – –	2	18 6 –	–	12 12 –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	85 18 –	
–	6 6 –	– – included in chaplain's salary.		–	5 5 –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	47 5 –	
–	20 – –	–	– – –	–	21 – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	warder and teacher, at 30 *l.*	151 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	6 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	3 – –	
–	20 – –	–	12 – –	–	25 – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	two warders, at 39 *l.* each –	285 – –	
–	10 10 –	–	10 – –	–	10 10 –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	86 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	2 2 –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	2 – –	
–	4 – –	–	– – –	–	2 – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – –	36 – –	
–	21 – –	–	– – –	–	15 – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	warder, at 36 *l.* 10 *s.* –	162 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	15 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	4 – –	
4	230 – –	5	200 – –	–	150 – –	100 – –	– – house, fuel and light.	3	166 12 –	– – *Male Warders*: ten at 46 *l.* 16 *s.* each; three at 41 *l.* 12 *s.* each; two at 31 *l.* 4 *s.*; three at 26 *l.* each. *Female Warders*: Four at 15 *l.* each; one at 28 *l.*, and one at 20 *l.* *Other Officers*: Three at 41 *l.* 12 *s.* each; one at 36 *l.* 8 *s.*; two at 31 *l.* 4 *s.* each; two at 20 *l.* each; two at 18 *l.* 4 *s.* each; two at 15 *l.* each; one at 2 *l.* 12 *s.*; and one at 1 *l.* 6 *s.*	2,653 14 –	158 10 –
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	18 5 –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	24 15 –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	18 5 –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	30 5 –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	12 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	21 5 –	
–	25 – –	–	– – –	–	10 – –	39 – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	174 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	10 – –	
–	25 – –	–	– – –	–	25 – –	44 4 –	– – –	–	– – –	– – one male warder at 44 *l.* 4 *s.*	238 8 –	30 – –
–	15 – –	–	– – –	–	12 – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	92 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	20 – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	82 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	2 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	2 – –	
–	5 – –	–	– – –	–	8 – –	– –	– – –	–	– – –	– – – – –	63 5 –	

DIGEST of Returns made to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland*, by the Prison Boards of the several Counties, brought down to 31st

1.	2.	3.			4.		5.			6.	
COUNTY.	PRISON.	Average Number of Criminal Prisoners during the Year ended 30 June 1843.			Clerks, and District Clerks to County Boards and their Committees.		GOVERNOR OR KEEPER.			MATRON.	
		M.	F.	T.	Clerks.	District Clerks.	Money.	Other Allowances.	Caution required.	Money.	Other Allowances.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.	
Orkney and Zetland.	Kirkwall	2	1	3	30 – –	– – –	40 – –	– – house rent of 5 *l.*	80	10 – –	– – –
	Lerwick	2	1	3	– –	10 – –	40 – –	and 10 *l.* – –	– –	10 – –	– – –
Peebles	Peebles	6	1	7	20 – –	– –	46 16 –	– – house, fuel and light.	50	included in keeper's salary	–
Perth	Perth	58	22	80	50 – –	10 – –	100 – –	– – house, fuel and light.	300	25 – –	– – house, fuel and light.
	Dunblane	6	1	7	– –	– –	30 – –	– – house, fuel and light.	50	10 – –	– – –
	Culross	–	–	–	– –	– –	2 – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
	Crieff	–	–	–	– –	– –	3 – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
	Blairgowrie	2	1	3	– –	– –	5 – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
Renfrew	Paisley	93	47	140	100 – –	– –	100 – –	– – house, fuel and light.	300	36 8 –	– – house, fuel and light.
	Renfrew	–	–	–	– –	– –	10 – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
	Greenock	16	9	25	– –	– –	70 – –	– – house, fuel and light.	– –	31 1 –	– – house, fuel and light.
	Port Glasgow	2	1	3	– –	– –	18 4 –	house – –	– –	7 16 –	– – –
Ross and Cromarty	Cromarty	1	–	1	not reported	10 – –	5 – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
	Stornoway	–	–	–	– –	– –	10 – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
	Tain	4	1	5	– –	– –	24 – –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
	Dingwall	4	1	5	– –	– –	60 – –	– – –	60	15 – –	– – –
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	22	10	32	40 – –	– –	100 – –	– – house, fuel and light.	200	35 – –	– – furnished apartments, fuel, light, and washing.
	Hawick	–	–	–	– –	– –	15 – –	coal and light –	50	– –	– – –
Selkirk	Selkirk	3	1	4	20 – –	– –	45 – –	none – –	– –	included in keeper's salary	–
Stirling	Stirling	49	16	65	50 – –	– –	100 – –	house and light –	200	35 – –	privilege of store –
	Falkirk	3	1	4	– –	– –	20 – –	3 *s.* 6 *d.* weekly –	– –	5 – –	none – – –
Sutherland	Dornock	2	–	2	21 – –	– –	35 – –	none – –	50	5 – –	none – – –
Wigtown	Stranraer	5	4	9	40 – –	13 6 8	75 – –	– – –	50	included in keeper's salary	–
	Stranraer Lock-up	–	–	–	– –	– –	6 10 –	– – –	– –	– –	– – –
	Wigtown	4	1	5	– –	– –	40 – –	house-room –	25	– –	– – –
Perth	General Prison	219	109	328	– –	– –	450 – –	– – house, garden and gas.	1,000	100 – –	– – furnished house and light.

October 1843, showing the Salaries of Officers appointed by the County Prison Boards, and the Compensations to Officers Suspended or Removed—*continued.*

7. CHAPLAIN.		8. TEACHERS.		9. SURGEON.		10. Sub-Governor, Assistant Keeper, or Head Warder.		11. Clerk in Prison.		12. Warders, Male and Female, Watchmen, Gatekeepers, Porters, Gardeners, Nurses, Servants and Cooks, some of whom have other Allowances besides the Salaries or Wages stated.	13. Total Amount of Officers' Salaries and Wages per Annum, exclusive of Salaries to Clerks of County Boards.	14. Total Amount of Annual Compensation.
No.	Total Salaries.	No.	Total Salaries.	No.	Total Salaries.	Money.	Other Allowances.	No.	Total Salaries.			
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
–	10 – –	–	– – –	–	15 – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	80 – –	
–	10 – –	–	– – –	–	10 – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	80 – –	
–	5 – –	–	– – –	–	6 – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	57 16 –	
–	70 – –	–	– – included in chaplain's salary.		30 – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – two male warders at 14 *s.* and 17 *s.* weekly; female warder at 10 *l.* per annum; and gatekeeper at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* weekly.	348 2 –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	5 – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	45 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	2 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	3 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	5 – –	
–	100 – –	–	– – included in chaplain's salary.		25 – –	– –	– – –	–	46 16 –	– – *Males*: Two at 41 *l.* 12 *s.* each. *Females*: One at 18 *l.* 5 *s.*	409 13 –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	10 – –	
–	45 – –	–	– – –	–	15 – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – two males at 41 *l.* 12 *s.* each, and one female at 16 *l.*	260 8 –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	26 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	10 – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	15 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	5 – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	15 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	21 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	75 – –	
–	45 – –	–	– – included in chaplain's salary.		20 – 0	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – two warders at 17 *s.* each, weekly.	288 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	15 – –	
–	5 – –	–	– – –	2	10 – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	60 – –	
–	65 – –	–	– – –	–	25 – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – two warders at 14 *s.* each, and one at 6 *s.* weekly.	313 8 –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	34 2 –	
–	5 5 –	–	5 5 –	–	12 12 –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	63 2 –	
–	15 – –	–	– – –	–	15 – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	Warder and cook at 21 *l.* –	126 – –	
–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	6 10 –	
–	10 10 –	–	– – –	–	8 8 –	– –	– – –	–	– –	– – – –	58 18 –	
1	200 – –	4	223 – –	–	150 – –	65 – –	– – house, light, and uniform.	–	100 – –	– – *Males*: Store-warder 46 *l.* 16 *s.*; three trades warders at 54 *l.* 12 *s.* each; assistant warder, 41 *l.* 12 *s.*; assistant warder, 36 *l.* 8 *s.*; five warders at 46 *s.* 16 *s.* each; seven at 41 *l.* 12 *s.* each; two at 36 *l.* 8 *s.*; one at 33 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*; one at 9 *l.* 2 *s.*; three pass-warders at 26 *l.* each. *Females*: Assistant-matron, 41 *l.* 12 *s.*; six warders at 26 *l.* each, and one at 19 *l.* 10 *s.*	2,512 7 4	

Appendix, No. XIX.

DIGEST of RETURNS from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the PRISONERS confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st Day of July 1842, immediately after Midnight of the preceding Day, and ending on the last Day of June 1843, at Midnight of that Day.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	In Prison at the commencement of the said Period.										Number received during the said Period.								
			CRIMINALS.							CIVIL.			CRIMINALS.						CIVIL.		
			Total.			Untried.		Convicted.					Including Cases of Re-commitment.			Not including Cases of Re-commitment.					
			M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	59	39	98	6	8	53	31	7	1	8	479	268	747	302	144	446	50	1	51
Argyle	Inverary	2	15	3	18	3	3	12	–	–	–	–	98	20	118	87	16	103	10	–	10
	Campbelltown	3	3	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	81	27	108	52	22	74	3	–	3
	Tobermory	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	1	18	17	1	18	–	–	–
Ayr	Ayr	5	38	23	61	9	4	29	19	8	–	8	338	124	462	291	83	374	34	–	34
Banff	Banff	6	8	2	10	5	–	3	2	3	–	3	96	28	124	75	18	93	11	1	12
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	6	1	7	1	–	5	1	1	–	1	77	11	88	68	9	77	1	–	1
	Dunse	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	7	26	16	3	19	–	–	–
	Lauder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	10	9	1	10	–	–	–
	Coldstream	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	12	6	3	9	–	–	–
Bute	Rothesay	11	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	26	5	31	25	4	29	6	1	7
Caithness	Wick	12	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	32	2	34	–	–	–	8	1	9
Clackmannan	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	14	10	6	16	5	1	5	5	1	–	1	100	29	129	89	21	110	13	1	14
Dumfries	Dumfries	15	37	15	52	7	6	30	9	–	–	–	243	67	310	214	60	274	49	2	51
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	16	268	219	487	58	28	210	191	–	–	–	2,690	2976	5,666	2,175	1672	3,847	–	–	–
	Edinburgh lock-up-house.	17	2	6	8	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	762	767	1,529	678	686	1,364	–	–	–
	Leith	18	4	–	4	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	682	368	1,050	568	266	834	–	–	–
	Musselburgh	19	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	50	27	77	42	17	59	–	–	–
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	2	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	5	92
Elgin	Elgin	21	4	2	6	1	1	3	1	–	–	–	56	10	66	37	8	45	4	–	4
	Forres	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	2	19	17	2	19	–	–	–
Fife	Cupar	23	15	5	20	7	1	8	4	–	–	–	164	35	199	156	35	191	18	–	18
	Dunfermline	24	13	2	15	1	–	12	2	1	–	1	214	65	279	150	45	195	10	–	10
	Kirkaldy	25	5	5	10	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	193	31	224	168	25	193	–	–	–
Forfar	Forfar	26	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	3	–	3	88	25	113	88	25	113	29	1	30
	Dundee	27	88	42	130	27	8	61	34	3	–	3	554	320	874	508	254	762	41	1	42
	Arbroath	28	7	–	7	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	84	37	121	73	27	100	–	–	–
	Montrose	29	7	4	11	4	3	3	1	–	–	–	61	27	88	56	23	79	–	–	–
	Brechin	30	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	6	30	22	6	28	–	–	–
Haddington	Haddington	31	15	3	18	1	1	14	2	1	–	1	216	52	268	158	41	199	10	–	10
	Dunbar	32	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	39	159	114	32	146	–	–	–
	North Berwick	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	10	9	1	10	–	–	–
Inverness	Inverness	34	12	7	19	1	1	11	6	1	–	1	113	20	133	107	19	126	26	–	26
	Portree	35	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	13	5	18	13	5	18	–	–	–
Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	3	3	6	–	1	3	2	–	–	–	48	9	57	44	9	53	4	–	4
Kinross	Kinross	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	4	24	16	3	19	8	–	8
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	5	7	12	–	1	5	6	2	–	2	68	11	79	56	–	56	11	1	12
	Maxwelltown	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	11	36	23	10	33	–	–	–
Lanark	Glasgow	40	334	224	558	84	86	250	138	17	–	17	2,243	1277	3,520	2,128	1165	3,293	190	6	196
	Lanark	41	18	3	21	2	–	16	3	–	–	–	96	16	112	95	15	110	12	–	12
	Hamilton	42	26	4	30	11	1	15	3	5	–	5	268	33	301	261	32	293	22	1	23
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	14	2	16	6	1	8	1	–	–	–	96	30	126	74	24	98	8	–	8
Nairn	Nairn	44	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	5	28	20	2	22	3	–	3
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	35	15	50	32	14	46	3	–	3
	Lerwick	46	6	2	8	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	15	13	28	15	13	28	2	–	2
Peebles	Peebles	47	7	1	8	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	47	12	59	47	12	59	3	–	3
Perth	Perth	48	51	17	68	18	3	33	14	2	–	2	576	212	788	454	185	639	28	–	28
	Dunblane	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	3	16	13	3	16	–	–	–
	Blairgowrie	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86	41	127	86	41	127	–	–	–
Renfrew	Paisley	51	106	47	153	34	8	72	39	9	1	10	565	238	803	418	147	565	48	1	49
	Greenock	52	16	3	19	5	2	11	1	–	–	–	278	187	465	177	81	258	–	–	–
	Port Glasgow	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	21	99	78	16	94	–	–	–
	Renfrew	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	5	30	25	5	30	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	3	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	45	8	53	45	8	53	1	–	1
	Tain	56	5	–	5	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	24	1	25	20	1	21	2	–	2
	Stornoway	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	2	15	13	1	14	2	–	2
	Cromarty	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	10	5	1	6	1	–	1
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	59	36	17	53	20	6	16	11	1	–	1	151	43	194	125	31	156	10	–	10
Selkirk	Selkirk	60	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	50	18	68	44	17	61	–	–	–
Stirling	Stirling	61	35	17	52	22	10	13	7	2	–	2	267	65	332	256	62	318	38	2	40
	Falkirk	62	3	5	8	1	2	2	3	–	–	–	171	39	210	166	39	205	–	–	–
Sutherland	Dornock	63	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	16	5	21	13	4	17	5	1	6
Wigtown	Wigtown	64	1	1	2	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	31	11	42	31	10	41	17	2	19
	Stranraer	65	3	1	4	1	1	2	–	3	–	3	46	16	62	36	13	49	26	–	26
Perth	General Prison	66	209	107	316	–	–	209	107	–	–	–	167	53	220	165	53	218	–	–	–
			1516	849	2365	366	196	1150	653	85	4	89	13,329	7811	21,140	11,371	5591	16,962	554	28	582

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	Total Number in Confinement during the said Period, including Cases of Re-commitment.						Number removed to other Prisons to undergo the last Portion of their Confinement.			Average Number in Confinement during the said Period, to the nearest Unit.					
			Criminals.			Civil.			Criminals.			Criminals.			Civil.		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
erdeen	Aberdeen	1	538	307	845	57	2	59	14	7	21	56	39	95	6	–	6
yle	Inverary	2	113	23	136	10	–	10	1	1	2	12	5	17	1	–	1
	Campbelltown	3	84	27	111	3	–	3	1	–	1	4	1	5	–	–	–
	Tobermory	4	17	1	18	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Ayr	5	376	147	523	42	–	42	10	7	17	44	22	66	5	–	5
ff	Banff	6	104	30	134	14	1	15	8	2	10	9	2	11	–	–	–
wick	Greenlaw	7	83	12	95	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	1	8	–	–	–
	Dunse	8	19	7	26	–	–	–	17	2	19	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Lauder	9	9	1	10	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Coldstream	10	9	3	12	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
e	Rothesay	11	28	5	33	6	1	7	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	1
thness	Wick	12	32	2	34	9	1	10	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1
ckmannan	– – –	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nbarton	Dumbarton	14	110	35	145	14	1	15	4	–	4	18	4	22	1	–	1
nfries	Dumfries	15	280	82	362	49	2	51	2	1	3	31	9	40	4	–	4
nburgh	Edinburgh	16	2,958	3,195	6,153	–	–	–	74	27	101	239	242	481	–	–	–
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	764	773	1,537	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	15	–	–	–
	Leith	18	686	368	1,054	–	–	–	68	71	139	2	1	3	–	–	–
	Musselburgh	19	50	28	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	98	7	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	14
n	Elgin	21	60	12	72	4	–	4	1	–	1	6	3	9	–	–	–
	Forres	22	17	2	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cupar	23	179	40	219	18	–	18	8	–	8	13	4	17	2	–	2
	Dunfermline	24	227	67	294	11	–	11	24	2	26	13	4	17	1	–	1
	Kirkaldy	25	198	36	234	–	–	–	2	–	2	17	4	21	–	–	–
far	Forfar	26	94	25	119	32	1	33	47	21	68	5	2	7	2	–	2
	Dundee	27	642	362	1,004	44	1	45	4	2	6	95	37	132	4	1	5
	Arbroath	28	91	37	128	–	–	–	21	8	29	6	3	9	–	–	–
	Montrose	29	68	31	99	–	–	–	28	16	44	8	4	12	–	–	–
	Brechin	30	26	6	32	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
dington	Haddington	31	231	55	286	11	–	11	12	3	15	13	3	16	1	–	1
	Dunbar	32	123	39	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	North Berwick	33	9	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
erness	Inverness	34	125	27	152	27	–	27	12	1	13	15	5	20	1	–	1
	Portree	35	15	5	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
eardine	Stonehaven	36	51	12	63	4	–	4	1	1	2	4	1	5	–	–	–
ross	Kinross	37	20	4	24	8	–	8	2	2	4	1	–	1	–	–	–
ceudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	73	18	91	13	1	14	1	–	1	7	5	12	2	–	2
	Maxwelltown	39	25	11	36	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–
ark	Glasgow	40	2,577	1,501	4,078	207	6	213	118	42	160	356	226	582	16	1	17
	Lanark	41	114	19	133	12	–	12	–	–	–	18	2	20	1	–	1
	Hamilton	42	294	37	331	27	1	28	30	1	31	41	6	47	6	–	6
ithgow	Linlithgow	43	110	32	142	8	–	8	17	3	20	7	4	11	–	–	–
rn	Nairn	44	23	5	28	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
ney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	36	15	51	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–
	Lerwick	46	21	15	36	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–
bles	Peebles	47	54	13	67	3	–	3	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–
h	Perth	48	627	229	856	30	–	30	63	11	74	58	22	80	3	–	3
	Dunblane	49	13	3	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–
	Blairgowrie	50	86	41	127	–	–	–	24	10	34	2	1	3	–	–	–
frew	Paisley	51	671	285	956	57	2	59	14	8	22	93	47	140	5	1	6
	Greenock	52	294	190	484	–	–	–	64	33	97	16	9	25	–	–	–
	Port Glasgow	53	78	21	99	–	–	–	8	1	9	2	1	3	–	–	–
	Renfrew	54	25	5	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
s and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	48	8	56	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–
	Tain	56	29	1	30	2	–	2	1	–	1	4	1	5	–	–	–
	Stornoway	57	13	2	15	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cromarty	58	9	1	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
burgh	Jedburgh	59	187	60	247	11	–	11	4	1	5	22	10	32	2	–	2
irk	Selkirk	60	50	18	68	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	4	–	–	–
ing	Stirling	61	302	82	384	40	2	42	9	2	11	49	16	65	4	–	4
	Falkirk	62	174	44	218	–	–	–	29	5	34	3	1	4	–	–	–
erland	Dornock	63	17	5	22	7	1	8	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1
town	Wigtown	64	32	12	44	18	2	20	–	1	1	4	1	5	1	–	1
	Stranraer	65	49	17	66	29	–	29	3	1	4	5	4	9	2	–	2
h	General Prison	66	376	160	536	–	–	–	1	–	1	219	109	328	–	–	–
			14,843	8,657	23,508	939	32	971	756	295	1,051	1,572	877	2,449	86	5	91

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	Average Number of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during each of the Four Quarters; viz. that ending												Number at the end of the said Period that is, at Midnight on 30th June 1843.							
			30th September 1842.			31st December 1842.			30th March 1843.			30th June 1843.			Criminals.							
															Total.			Untried.		Convicted.		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	M	F	M
Aberdeen - -	Aberdeen - -	1	52	42	94	49	41	90	65	37	102	58	37	95	49	44	93	10	3	39	41	5
Argyle - - -	Inverary - -	2	10	5	15	20	7	27	11	4	15	7	5	12	4	5	9	1	2	3	3	-
	Campbelltown -	3	2	1	3	3	1	4	6	1	7	4	1	5	4	1	5	-	-	4	1	-
	Tobermory - -	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayr - - -	Ayr - - -	5	42	24	66	45	20	65	40	19	59	46	26	72	40	18	58	9	3	31	15	1
Banff - - -	Banff - - -	6	6	1	7	9	1	10	10	4	14	9	2	11	4	2	6	1	-	3	2	-
Berwick - -	Greenlaw - -	7	22	2	24	24	6	30	30	3	33	7	1	8	5	1	6	4	1	1	-	-
	Dunse - - -	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Lauder - - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Coldstream - -	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bute - - -	Rothesay - -	11	4	1	5	1	-	1	5	1	6	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
Caithness - -	Wick - - -	12	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	3	-	3	1	-	2	-	-
Clackmannan -	- - - - -	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumbarton - -	Dumbarton - -	14	4	1	5	5	1	6	5	1	6	4	1	5	21	7	28	7	6	14	1	1
Dumfries - -	Dumfries - -	15	37	14	51	30	8	38	31	6	37	27	8	35	21	7	28	5	1	16	6	-
Edinburgh - -	Edinburgh - -	16	236	242	478	234	250	484	261	250	511	224	228	452	212	194	406	29	16	183	178	-
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	9	7	16	8	7	15	8	7	15	7	6	13	3	9	12	3	9	-	-	-
	Leith - - -	18	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	-
	Musselburgh -	19	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elgin - - -	Elgin - - -	21	4	1	5	7	3	10	6	3	9	5	2	7	4	2	6	2	-	2	2	-
	Forres - - -	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fife - - -	Cupar - - -	23	13	4	17	13	5	18	14	4	18	14	3	17	10	8	18	4	3	6	5	-
	Dunfermline -	24	14	2	16	14	5	19	13	4	17	12	4	16	9	8	17	-	-	9	8	-
	Kirkaldy - -	25	13	4	17	15	4	19	18	3	21	22	4	26	24	5	29	4	-	20	5	-
Forfar - - -	Forfar - - -	26	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	-	1	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
	Dundee - -	27	95	33	128	92	38	130	96	37	133	94	41	135	91	54	145	18	11	73	43	-
	Arbroath - -	28	5	1	6	5	2	7	8	4	12	8	5	13	3	5	8	1	5	2	-	-
	Montrose - -	29	11	3	14	6	3	9	8	7	15	4	4	8	2	2	4	-	1	2	1	-
	Brechin - -	30	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	-	-
Haddington - -	Haddington - -	31	16	3	19	12	2	14	14	3	17	10	3	13	12	4	16	3	-	9	4	-
	Dunbar - -	32	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	North Berwick -	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Inverness - -	Inverness - -	34	14	4	18	11	3	14	12	5	17	22	6	28	20	5	25	3	1	17	4	-
	Portree - - -	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kincardine - -	Stonehaven - -	36	3	3	6	4	1	5	4	-	4	6	-	6	6	1	7	-	1	6	-	-
Kinross - - -	Kinross - - -	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Kirkcudbright -	Kirkcudbright -	38	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	3	7	2	-	2	3	-
	Maxwelltown -	39	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lanark - - -	Glasgow - -	40	375	245	620	367	234	601	366	224	590	314	200	514	274	185	459	82	33	192	152	1
	Lanark - - -	41	19	3	22	17	3	20	17	1	18	18	1	19	22	2	24	2	-	20	2	-
	Hamilton - -	42	48	5	53	51	7	58	31	5	36	32	6	38	35	8	43	24	3	11	5	-
Linlithgow - -	Linlithgow - -	43	10	4	14	7	4	11	8	2	10	6	2	8	4	2	6	3	1	1	1	-
Nairn - - -	Nairn - - -	44	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall - -	45	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	-	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	-	-	3	-
	Lerwick - -	46	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Peebles - - -	Peebles - - -	47	5	-	5	8	-	8	8	1	9	2	-	2	3	-	3	2	-	1	-	-
Perth - - -	Perth - - -	48	45	23	68	48	26	74	65	19	84	74	22	96	63	23	86	15	5	48	18	-
	Dunblane - -	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	10	3	-	6	1	-
	Blairgowrie -	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renfrew - -	Paisley - - -	51	96	47	143	95	53	148	108	51	159	76	37	113	56	33	89	11	8	45	25	-
	Greenock - -	52	14	12	26	15	11	26	14	5	19	22	7	29	21	8	29	16	2	5	6	-
	Port Glasgow -	53	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
	Renfrew - -	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall - -	55	4	2	6	3	1	4	4	-	4	5	1	6	5	1	6	2	-	3	1	-
	Tain - - -	56	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
	Stornoway - -	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cromarty - -	58	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Roxburgh - -	Jedburgh - -	59	24	15	39	22	9	31	23	8	31	21	7	28	12	5	17	2	-	10	5	-
Selkirk - - -	Selkirk - - -	60	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-
Stirling - - -	Stirling - - -	61	44	13	57	51	15	66	48	16	64	54	19	73	50	17	67	17	3	33	14	-
	Falkirk - - -	62	38	12	50	42	15	57	30	10	40	40	8	48	2	3	5	1	1	1	2	-
Sutherland - -	Dornock - -	63	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	4	4	-	4	1	-	3	-	-
Wigtown - -	Wigtown - -	64	2	-	2	4	-	4	6	2	8	6	-	6	5	-	5	4	-	1	-	-
	Stranraer - -	65	4	2	6	5	4	9	7	5	12	4	3	7	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	-
Perth - - -	General Prison -	66	229	115	344	228	114	342	218	112	330	202	94	296	220	95	315	-	-	220	95	-
			1592	907	2499	1586	911	2497	1643	870	2513	1493	801	2294	1364	776	2140	309	121	1055	655	7

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	Number in Confinement under Sentence of Transportation						Greatest Number, including both Sexes, at any one Time.						Least Number, including both Sexes, at any one Time.					
			At Commencement of the said Period.			At the End of the said Period.			Criminals.			Civil.			Criminals.			Civil.		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
erdeen - -	Aberdeen - -	1	–	–	–	–	6	6	84	38	122	10	–	10	41	31	72	1	–	1
gyle - - -	Inverary - -	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	8	35	5	–	5	6	2	8	–	–	–
	Campbelltown -	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	11	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tobermory - -	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
r - - - -	Ayr - - -	5	–	–	–	–	2	2	50	35	85	10	–	10	32	18	50	1	–	1
nff - - -	Banff - - -	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	16	4	20	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–
rwick - -	Greenlaw - -	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	1	18	2	–	2	3	1	4	–	–	–
	Dunse - - -	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lauder - -	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Coldstream - -	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
te - - -	Rothesay - -	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–
ithness - -	Wick - - -	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
ckmannan - -	- - - - -	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
mbarton - -	Dumbarton - -	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	7	28	3	–	3	11	3	14	1	–	1
mfries - -	Dumfries - -	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	17	65	9	–	9	21	7	28	1	–	1
nburgh - -	Edinburgh - -	16	1	7	8	10	10	20	300	288	588	–	–	–	198	191	389	–	–	–
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	18	33	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Leith - - -	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Musselburgh -	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	4	21	–	–	–	6	1	7
gin - - -	Elgin - - -	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	4	17	2	–	2	1	2	3	–	–	–
	Forres - -	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
e - - -	Cupar - - -	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	7	31	4	–	4	6	2	8	1	–	1
	Dunfermline -	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	3	28	3	–	3	3	4	7	–	–	–
	Kirkaldy - -	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	7	32	–	–	–	7	3	10	–	–	–
rfar - - -	Forfar - - -	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	3	17	5	–	5	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Dundee - -	27	–	4	4	–	2	2	109	44	153	9	1	10	69	31	100	2	–	2
	Arbroath - -	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	8	20	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Montrose - -	29	–	–	–	–	1	1	15	11	26	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–
	Brechin - -	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ddington - -	Haddington - -	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	8	30	5	–	5	5	1	6	–	–	–
	Dunbar - -	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	North Berwick -	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
verness - -	Inverness - -	34	–	–	–	–	1	1	31	7	38	4	–	4	9	2	11	–	–	–
	Portree - -	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ncardine - -	Stonehaven - -	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
nross - - -	Kinross - -	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
rkcudbright -	Kirkcudbright -	38	–	2	2	–	–	–	16	4	20	5	–	5	2	2	4	–	–	–
	Maxwelltown -	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nark - - -	Glasgow - -	40	1	2	3	2	33	35	405	286	691	23	–	23	274	185	459	9	1	10
	Lanark - -	41	–	–	–	3	–	3	25	4	29	4	–	4	14	1	15	–	–	–
	Hamiltown - -	42	–	–	–	1	–	1	61	7	68	9	–	9	21	3	24	2	1	3
nlithgow - -	Linlithgow - -	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	1	20	2	–	2	2	3	5	–	–	–
irn - - -	Nairn - - -	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
kney and Zetland	Kirkwall - -	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lerwick - -	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
ebles - -	Peebles - -	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	17	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
rth - - -	Perth - - -	48	–	1	1	–	1	1	109	36	145	11	–	11	37	19	56	1	–	1
	Dunblane - -	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	10	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–
	Blairgowrie - -	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
enfrew - -	Paisley - -	51	–	4	4	2	6	8	128	59	187	9	1	10	56	33	89	1	1	2
	Greenock - -	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	10	44	–	–	–	8	2	10	–	–	–
	Port Glasgow -	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew - -	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
oss and Cromarty -	Dingwall - -	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tain - - -	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Stornoway - -	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cromarty - -	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
oxburgh - -	Jedburgh - -	59	–	1	1	–	–	–	38	19	57	4	–	4	12	5	17	1	–	1
lkirk - - -	Selkirk - -	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
irling - - -	Stirling - -	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	21	89	7	1	8	33	13	46	1	–	1
	Falkirk - -	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	12	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
itherland - -	Dornock - -	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
igtown - -	Wigtown - -	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Stranraer - -	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	5	18	5	–	5	3	1	4	–	–	–
ntl - - -	General Prison -	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	238	119	357	–	–	–	162	85	247	–	–	–
			2	21	23	18	63	81	2,215	1,125	3,340	198	9	207	1,057	656	1,713	29	4	33

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	Number who have Escaped during the said Period.						Number who Escaped, but who have been Retaken.						Estimated Average Number of Criminal Prisoners in Separate Confinement.			Estimated Average No. of Criminal Prisoners not in Separate Confinement, but under Immediate and Constant Superintendence.			Estimated Average No. of Criminal Prisoners neither in Separate Confinement nor under
			Criminals.			Civil.			Criminals.			Civil.										
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	38	92	–	–	–	2	1
Argyle	Inverary	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	10	3
	Campbelltown	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Unable to make a satisfactory retu							
	Tobermory	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr	Ayr	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	7	43	–	–	–	8	15
Banff	Banff	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	1	–	1	–	–
	Dunse	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Lauder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Coldstream	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Bute	Rothesay	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Caithness	Wick	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	all separate			–	–	–	–	–
Clackmannan		13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	14	2	2	4	–	–
Dumfries	Dumfries	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	34	87	186	208	394	–	–
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Leith	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Musselburgh	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin	Elgin	21	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–
	Forres	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fife	Cupar	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	none			–	–	–	–	–
	Dunfermline	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	13	–	4
	Kirkaldy	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	16	2
Forfar	Forfar	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2
	Dundee	27	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	15	88	–	–	–	22	22
	Arbroath	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	2	7	–	–
	Montrose	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	5	3
	Brechin	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Separated as much as possible.						
Haddington	Haddington	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Prisoners visited from 15 to 25 times da							
	Dunbar	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	North Berwick	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness	Inverness	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Portree	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	All separate			–	–	–	–	–
Kinross	Kinross	37	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Maxwelltown	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Lanark	Glasgow	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	276	114	390	43	73	116	37	39
	Lanark	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	2	20	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamilton	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	2	17	26	4	30	–	–
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	–	–
Nairn	Nairn	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Lerwick	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–
Peebles	Peebles	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth	Perth	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	–	–	–	53	17
	Dunblane	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Blairgowrie	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–
Renfrew	Paisley	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	12	38	10	16	26	57	19
	Greenock	52	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	15	–	15	–	–	–	1	1
	Port Glasgow	53	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	All separate			–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	–
	Tain	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Keeper unable to make a satisfactory re							
	Stornoway	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–								
	Cromarty	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	7	27	2	3	5	–	–
Selkirk	Selkirk	60	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Stirling	Stirling	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	16
	Falkirk	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sutherland	Dornock	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigtown	Wigtown	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	–
	Stranraer	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	–
Perth	General Prison	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	185	105	290	6	–	6	28	4
			8	1	9	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	828	365	1193	302	313	615	306	148

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	Age of Criminal Prisoners Received during the said Period, as recorded on admission.										Previous Imprisonm ents in the said Prison, of Criminal Prisoners Received during the said Period.							
			Under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		TOTAL.		Once before.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aberdeen - -	Aberdeen - -	1	101	34	78	38	261	166	26	24	466	262	76	40	42	33	24	14	11	10
Argyle - - -	Inverary - -	2	10	2	18	1	60	13	11	2	99	18	8	3	2	1	1	–	–	–
	Campbelltown -	3	17	6	10	1	43	29	8	2	78	29	52	22	11	3	3	2	1	–
	Tobermory - -	4	3	–	3	–	9	–	1	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr - - -	Ayr - - -	5	47	14	46	21	219	79	16	3	328	117	38	15	5	8	3	9	–	5
Banff - - -	Banff - - -	6	10	–	18	5	59	17	9	6	96	28	29	9	3	2	3	2	1	–
Berwick - -	Greenlaw - -	7	8	–	9	1	57	8	3	2	77	11	4	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Dunse - - -	8	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lauder - - -	9	1	–	1	–	3	1	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Coldstream - -	10	–	–	–	–	6	2	1	1	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bute - - -	Rothesay - -	11	4	–	4	1	16	2	4	–	28	3	7	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Caithness - -	Wick - - -	12	–	1	7	–	21	–	1	1	32	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Clackmannan - -	- - - - -	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton - -	Dumbarton - -	14	7	1	21	4	69	19	3	5	100	29	8	5	3	3	–	–	–	–
Dumfries - -	Dumfries - -	15	31	4	39	17	154	35	16	5	240	61	21	3	4	1	4	–	–	5
Edinburgh - -	Edinburgh - -	16	567	193	450	690	1,457	1,928	165	152	2,639	2,963	416	411	196	314	121	219	83	173
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	237	71	152	164	327	484	46	48	762	767	64	65	16	13	4	2	–	–
	Leith - - -	18	95	13	102	45	376	212	41	27	614	297	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Musselburgh - -	19	7	5	2	3	39	16	2	3	50	27	6	6	–	3	–	1	–	–
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin - - -	Elgin - - -	21	9	1	14	1	26	8	7	–	56	10	13	2	4	–	2	–	–	–
	Forres - - -	22	6	–	–	–	4	1	7	1	17	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fife - - -	Cupar - - -	23	25	3	27	2	96	26	8	4	156	35	14	1	1	–	–	2	–	1
	Dunfermline - -	24	40	4	38	13	111	32	1	14	190	63	19	5	20	3	7	4	4	2
	Kirkaldy - -	25	22	3	33	5	128	22	10	1	193	31	13	3	7	1	2	1	2	1
Forfar - - -	Forfar - - -	26	3	–	6	1	34	3	4	–	47	4	2	2	2	–	1	–	–	–
	Dundee - - -	27	90	15	138	73	295	200	27	30	550	318	79	53	35	39	19	21	6	12
	Arbroath - -	28	7	1	16	3	54	30	7	3	84	37	10	7	1	3	–	–	–	–
	Montrose - -	29	8	1	2	4	22	6	1	–	33	11	13	9	2	1	–	1	–	–
	Brechin - -	30	3	–	2	1	18	5	–	–	23	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Haddington - -	Haddington - -	31	23	5	43	15	136	24	15	7	217	51	32	5	12	2	5	1	2	1
	Dunbar - -	32	18	2	13	5	80	27	9	5	120	39	1	–	2	–	1	3	2	4
	North Berwick -	33	1	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness - -	Inverness - -	34	1	2	20	2	69	9	10	5	100	18	13	2	3	1	–	–	–	–
	Portree - -	35	3	–	1	–	9	5	–	–	13	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kincardine - -	Stonehaven - -	36	12	–	12	1	23	5	1	3	48	9	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Kinross - - -	Kinross - -	37	–	–	6	–	11	2	1	–	18	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkcudbright -	Kirkcudbright -	38	9	–	8	1	43	7	8	3	68	11	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Maxwelltown -	39	1	–	1	–	20	10	3	1	25	11	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lanark - - -	Glasgow - -	40	426	147	593	332	1,036	681	75	77	2,130	1,237	337	182	172	120	110	91	90	67
	Lanark - - -	41	9	–	16	2	67	12	4	2	96	16	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Hamilton - -	42	12	1	49	5	168	17	9	9	238	32	4	1	2	–	1	–	–	–
Linlithgow - -	Linlithgow - -	43	5	3	11	3	59	19	5	1	80	26	10	1	2	2	3	1	–	–
Nairn - - -	Nairn - - -	44	–	–	2	–	14	5	7	–	23	5	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall - -	45	4	3	2	1	27	8	2	3	35	15	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Lerwick - -	46	3	–	3	4	9	8	–	1	15	13	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Peebles - - -	Peebles - -	47	8	2	6	1	31	7	2	2	47	12	5	1	3	–	–	1	–	–
Perth - - -	Perth - - -	48	63	11	105	25	266	133	20	16	454	185	25	11	6	3	1	–	1	3
	Dunblane - -	49	–	–	1	1	10	2	2	–	13	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Blairgowrie - -	50	–	–	2	2	4	4	2	2	8	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renfrew - -	Paisley - -	51	64	29	138	51	333	139	16	11	551	230	80	31	36	15	15	10	10	12
	Greenock - -	52	48	24	45	44	106	89	10	2	209	159	46	34	23	21	13	15	8	13
	Port Glasgow -	53	20	1	4	5	51	12	3	3	78	21	11	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew - -	54	1	–	4	–	20	5	–	–	25	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty -	Dingwall - -	55	14	–	4	–	28	5	2	3	48	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Tain - - -	56	1	–	9	–	14	–	1	1	25	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stornoway - -	57	2	–	–	1	8	–	3	1	13	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cromarty - -	58	1	–	4	–	4	1	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roxburgh - -	Jedburgh - -	59	13	5	37	5	87	29	14	4	151	43	15	4	4	4	3	1	2	3
Selkirk - - -	Selkirk - -	60	4	–	6	–	36	12	4	6	50	18	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stirling - - -	Stirling - -	61	40	6	45	6	160	41	14	9	259	62	25	11	6	3	2	1	–	–
	Falkirk - -	62	24	1	23	4	88	29	8	2	143	36	11	1	14	2	4	2	3	1
Sutherland - -	Dornock - -	63	2	–	4	2	7	2	–	–	13	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigtown - -	Wigtown - -	64	1	1	4	–	23	8	3	1	31	10	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
	Stranraer - -	65	5	2	8	4	29	6	4	4	46	16	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Perth - - -	General Prison -	66	54	5	30	12	81	34	2	2	167	53	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			2250	622	2,495	1628	7,134	4,738	684	520	12,563	7,508	1546	988	659	605	355	405	227	313

(*continued*)

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	Previous Imprisonments in the said Prison, of Criminal Prisoners Received during the said Period—*continued*.												Previous Imprisonment in the General Prison at Perth, of Criminal Prisoners Received during the said Period, in so far as known.					
			5 Times.		6 Times and under 10.		10 Times and under 20.		20 Times and under 50.		50 Times and Upwards.		TOTAL.		Once.		More than Once.		Total.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	9	11	10	13	5	3	–	–	–	–	177	124	2	–	–	–	2	–
Argyle	Inverary	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Campbelltown	3	2	–	5	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	81	27	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tobermory	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr	Ayr	5	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	41	1	–	–	–	1	–
Banff	Banff	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dunse	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lauder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Coldstream	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bute	Rothesay	11	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caithness	Wick	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clackmannan	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumfries	Dumfries	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	16	54	124	74	352	11	246	–	72	–	28	955	1,969	2	7	–	1	2	8
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	81	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Leith	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	Musselburgh	19	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin	Elgin	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forres	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fife	Cupar	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dunfermline	24	4	2	7	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	63	19	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kirkaldy	25	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forfar	Forfar	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dundee	27	5	7	4	13	–	7	–	–	–	–	148	152	3	–	–	1	3	1
	Arbroath	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Montrose	29	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Brechin	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Haddington	Haddington	31	2	1	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	57	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dunbar	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	North Berwick	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness	Inverness	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Portree	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kinross	Kinross	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Maxwelltown	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lanark	Glasgow	40	67	52	82	100	14	48	–	25	–	1	872	686	2	–	2	–	4	–
	Lanark	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamilton	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nairn	Nairn	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lerwick	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peebles	Peebles	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth	Perth	48	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	19	–	2	–	–	–	2
	Dunblane	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Blairgowrie	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renfrew	Paisley	51	5	9	2	8	–	4	–	1	–	–	148	90	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Greenock	52	5	11	8	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	105	108	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Port Glasgow	53	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	18	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tain	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stornoway	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cromarty	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	59	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	26	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Selkirk	Selkirk	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stirling	Stirling	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	15	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Falkirk	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sutherland	Dornock	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigtown	Wigtown	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stranraer	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth	General Prison	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
			156	226	198	505	43	312	1	98	–	29	3,185	3,481	16	10	2	2	18	12

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	Sentences of Criminal Prisoners Convicted during the said Period.																Imprisonment for indefinite Periods, and not included in the preceding Classes of Imprisonment for Definite Periods.					
			Imprisonment for Definite Periods.																Until Caution be found to keep the Peace after Conviction on Criminal Charge.		Until or instead of Payment of Fine on Penalty on Conviction of Offence prosecuted for the Public Interest.		Total.	
			10 Days and under.		11 Days and not above 60 Days.		Above 60 Days, and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Yrs.		3 Years and upwards.		Total.							
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	49	39	142	95	63	40	11	4	3	5	–	–	–	–	268	183	28	6	105	48	133	54
Argyle	Inverary	2	12	3	30	4	17	8	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	67	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Campbelltown	3	20	17	15	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	23	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tobermory	4	11	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr	Ayr	5	50	22	157	61	19	7	15	5	7	6	1	3	–	–	249	104	–	–	–	–	–	–
Banff	Banff	6	21	8	16	4	9	2	3	3	3	–	2	–	–	–	54	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	16	3	35	7	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dunse	8	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lauder	9	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Coldstream	10	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bute	Rothesay	11	4	–	18	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caithness	Wick	12	9	1	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clackmannan	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	14	16	5	20	11	5	–	5	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	52	19	–	–	1	–	1	–
Dumfries	Dumfries	15	47	13	96	16	16	3	2	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	164	35	2	–	1	–	3	–
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	16	230	339	788	791	70	16	49	45	54	44	4	3	–	–	1195	1238	336	1388	586	82	922	1470
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Leith	18	146	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	146	111	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Musselburgh	19	13	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	2	1	8	1	10	2
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin	Elgin	21	18	3	22	3	1	1	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	44	9	–	–	2	–	2	–
	Forres	22	9	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fife	Cupar	23	18	–	48	16	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	17	2	–	23	1	25	1
	Dunfermline	24	81	32	81	21	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	162	55	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kirkaldy	25	53	9	56	6	12	3	9	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	140	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forfar	Forfar	26	–	–	19	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dundee	27	49	50	132	92	53	24	50	12	8	4	1	–	–	–	293	182	41	19	110	80	151	99
	Arbroath	28	26	12	10	5	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	39	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Montrose	29	3	1	15	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Brechin	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Haddington	Haddington	31	19	6	60	21	6	2	5	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	96	32	7	–	35	6	42	6
	Dunbar	32	9	8	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	9	3	2	11	7	14	9
	North Berwick	33	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness	Inverness	34	9	2	38	5	6	2	4	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	58	13	10	–	1	–	11	–
	Portree	35	7	4	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	14	–	11	4	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	31	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kinross	Kinross	37	1	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	2	–	3	–	5	–
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	10	–	9	3	5	2	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	29	7	1	–	26	–	27	–
	Maxwelltown	39	15	7	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	20	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lanark	Glasgow	40	272	158	1103	787	157	67	63	35	35	28	1	–	–	–	1631	1075	–	–	11	2	11	2
	Lanark	41	1	1	37	4	11	1	4	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	58	8	1	–	12	–	13	–
	Hamilton	42	7	2	64	6	31	7	10	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	114	16	11	–	7	–	18	–
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	13	4	27	15	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nairn	Nairn	44	4	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	5	3	10	4	–	2	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	20	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lerwick	46	3	2	4	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	3	–	1	2	4	2
Peebles	Peebles	47	11	4	18	4	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth	Perth	48	55	51	246	95	28	6	36	11	37	8	4	–	–	–	406	171	–	–	3	–	3	–
	Dunblane	49	1	–	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Blairgowrie	50	7	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renfrew	Paisley	51	56	27	130	90	35	26	33	12	5	5	–	–	–	–	259	160	–	–	135	25	135	25
	Greenock	52	95	81	52	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	139	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Port Glasgow	53	44	17	17	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	23	–	22	6	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tain	56	6	–	5	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stornoway	57	5	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	6	1	6	1
	Cromarty	58	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	59	37	15	48	7	31	6	8	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	125	30	1	–	–	–	1	–
Selkirk	Selkirk	60	19	9	9	2	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	12	7	–	9	6	16	6
Stirling	Stirling	61	26	5	105	31	36	15	11	7	4	3	–	–	–	–	182	61	–	–	5	–	5	–
	Falkirk	62	17	11	14	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	16	–	–	15	6	15	6
Sutherland	Dornock	63	1	–	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	2	–	2	–
Wigtown	Wigtown	64	2	3	16	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stranraer	65	7	–	10	7	1	2	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	22	12	2	–	–	–	2	–
Perth	General Prison	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	133	37	29	15	–	–	167	53	–	–	–	–	–	–
			1710	1115	3814	2319	666	249	355	760	332	149	43	22	–	–	6924	4010	459	1416	1124	267	1583	1683

(*continued*)

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	Sentences of Criminal Prisoners Convicted during the said Period—*continued.*																Insane Prisoners.			
			TRANSPORTATION.												DEATH.		TOTAL.		Committed as dangerous Lunatics.		Found by the Court to be unfit for Trial.	
			5 Years.		7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.									
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	–	–	4	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	7	–	–	406	246	1	1	–	–
Argyle	Inverary	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	18	–	–	–	–
	Campbelltown	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	23	1	–	–	–
	Tobermory	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr	Ayr	5	–	–	6	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	256	106	–	–	–	–
Banff	Banff	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	17	–	–	1	–
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	10	3	–	–	–
	Dunse	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–
	Lauder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
	Coldstream	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Bute	Rothesay	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	3	–	–	–	–
Caithness	Wick	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	2	–	–	–	–
Clackmannan	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	19	–	–	–	–
Dumfries	Dumfries	15	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	169	35	3	–	1	–
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	16	–	–	41	17	29	9	9	2	1	–	80	28	–	–	2197	2736	–	–	–	–
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Leith	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	146	111	–	–	–	–
	Musselburgh	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	12	–	–	–	–
	Canongate, Edinburgh.	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin	Elgin	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	9	–	–	–	–
	Forres	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	2	–	–	–	–
Fife	Cupar	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	18	2	1	–	–
	Dunfermline	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	162	55	–	–	–	–
	Kirkaldy	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140	20	–	–	1	–
Forfar	Forfar	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	2	–	–	–	–
	Dundee	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	444	281	–	–	–	–
	Arbroath	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	18	–	–	–	–
	Montrose	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	3	–	–	–	–
	Brechin	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Haddington	Haddington	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138	38	1	–	–	–
	Dunbar	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	18	2	–	–	–
	North Berwick	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness	Inverness	34	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	73	14	3	2	–	–
	Portree	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	5	–	–	–	–
Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	5	1	1	–	–
Kinross	Kinross	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	2	1	–	–	–
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	7	–	–	–	–
	Maxwelltown	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	8	–	–	–	–
Lanark	Glasgow	40	–	–	50	39	27	10	15	9	3	1	95	59	1	–	1738	1136	–	–	1	2
	Lanark	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	8	–	–	–	1
	Hamilton	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	16	–	–	–	–
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	20	1	–	–	–
Nairn	Nairn	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	1	–	–	–
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	9	1	–	–	–
	Lerwick	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	2	–	–	–
Peebles	Peebles	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	9	–	–	–	–
Perth	Perth	48	–	–	20	7	2	–	2	1	–	–	24	8	–	–	433	179	2	2	–	–
	Dunblane	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–
	Blairgowrie	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	–	–	–	–
Renfrew	Paisley	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	394	185	–	–	–	–
	Greenock	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	139	–	–	–	–
	Port Glasgow	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	20	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	8	–	3	–	–
	Tain	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	1	–	–	–
	Stornoway	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	2	–	–	–	–
	Cromarty	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	59	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	130	31	1	1	–	–
Selkirk	Selkirk	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	18	–	–	–	–
Stirling	Stirling	61	–	–	6	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	–	196	62	3	1	–	–
	Falkirk	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	22	–	–	–	–
Sutherland	Dornock	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	–	1	–	–
Wigtown	Wigtown	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	6	1	1	–	–
	Stranraer	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	12	–	–	–	–
Perth	General Prison	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	167	53	–	–	–	–
			–	4	130	72	64	21	29	12	4	1	230	107	1	–	5737	5800	32	14	4	3

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	INSANE PRISONERS—*continued.*																	
			On Trial, found to be Insane or Lunatic.		Became Insane after Conviction.		Other Descriptions.		Total.		Removed on account of Insanity to Lunatic Asylums.		Discharged.		In Prison at the end of the said Period.		Total.		Total Number in Confinement under Criminal Warrants in Lunatic Asylums, or elsewhere, excepting in Prison, as at the end of the said Period.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
erdeen	Aberdeen	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
gyle	Inverary	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Campbelltown	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Tobermory	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
r	Ayr	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nff	Banff	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
rwick	Greenlaw	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
	Dunse	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Lauder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Coldstream	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
te	Rothesay	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ithness	Wick	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ackmannan		13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
mbarton	Dumbarton	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
mfries	Dumfries	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
inburgh	Edinburgh	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Leith	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Musselburgh	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
gin	Elgin	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forres	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
e	Cupar	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
	Dunfermline	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kirkaldy	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
rfar	Forfar	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dundee	27	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Arbroath	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Montrose	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Brechin	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ddington	Haddington	31	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	1	–
	Dunbar	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	North Berwick	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
erness	Inverness	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	2	1	1	1	–	–	3	2	2	1
	Portree	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ncardine	Stonehaven	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
nross	Kinross	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
rkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Maxwelltown	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nark	Glasgow	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–
	Lanark	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamilton	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
lithgow	Linlithgow	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
irn	Nairn	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
kney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Lerwick	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
ebles	Peebles	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rth	Perth	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	2	2	1	2
	Dunblane	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Blairgowrie	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
nfrew	Paisley	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Greenock	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Port Glasgow	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ss and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
	Tain	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Stornoway	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cromarty	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
xburgh	Jedburgh	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
kirk	Selkirk	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rling	Stirling	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	1
	Falkirk	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
heerland	Dornock	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
gtown	Wigtown	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
	Stranraer	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rth	General Prison	66	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			–	–	2	1	4	1	42	19	29	11	8	3	3	–	40	14	10	5

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	Revenue Prisoners included in the foregoing Tables.						General Conduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during the said Period.							
			Imprisoned until Payment of Fine or Penalty.		Otherwise Imprisoned.		In Prison at the end of the said Period.		Good.		Tolerable.		Bad.		Total.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	2	3	–	–	2	2	468	274	56	25	14	8	538	307
Argyle	Inverary	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	11	9	1	1	2	88	14
	Campbelltown	3	–	1	9	–	–	–	82	25	1	–	1	2	84	27
	Tobermory	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	16	–
Ayr	Ayr	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	298	131	53	7	25	9	376	147
Banff	Banff	6	–	1	9	–	–	–	79	18	1	1	16	9	96	28
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	9	–	–	26	3	83	12
	Dunse	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	7	–	–	–	–	19	7
	Lauder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	3	1	9	1
	Coldstream	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	–	–	1	–	9	3
Bute	Rothesay	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	5	–	–	–	–	28	5
Caithness	Wick	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	4	–	–	2	–	32	4
Clackmannan	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	106	32	4	2	–	1	110	35
Dumfries	Dumfries	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	No account kept.							
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,460	2,737	200	220	30	19	2,690	2,976
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	507	611	205	142	50	14	762	767
	Leith	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	No record kept.							
	Musselburgh	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	28	–	–	–	–	50	28
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin	Elgin	21	1	–	–	–	–	–	17	2	27	6	5	1	49	9
	Forres	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	2	–	–	–	–	17	2
Fife	Cupar	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	30	27	2	5	3	164	35
	Dunfermline	24	1	–	–	–	–	–	208	63	4	2	2	–	214	65
	Kirkaldy	25	–	–	1	–	1	–	127	24	51	3	15	4	193	31
Forfar	Forfar	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	24	13	–	8	1	94	25
	Dundee	27	4	–	–	–	–	–	559	336	61	23	22	3	642	362
	Arbroath	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	37	–	–	–	–	91	37
	Montrose	29	1	–	–	–	–	–	58	27	–	–	3	–	61	27
	Brechin	30	1	–	–	–	–	–	25	5	–	1	1	–	26	6
Haddington	Haddington	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	158	40	6	–	34	13	198	53
	Dunbar	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	No record kept.							
	North Berwick	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	9	1
Inverness	Inverness	34	1	–	3	–	3	–	100	10	8	3	5	7	113	20
	Portree	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	5	–	–	–	–	13	5
Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	9	5	3	2	–	51	12
Kinross	Kinross	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	2	9	2	–	–	20	4
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	7	1	1	–	2	55	10
	Maxwelltown	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	11	–	–	–	–	25	11
Lanark	Glasgow	40	11	2	5	–	4	–	1,850	1,171	370	180	357	150	2,577	1,501
	Lanark	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	14	23	1	27	2	92	17
	Hamilton	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	180	17	44	3	35	9	259	29
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	32	17	–	–	–	110	32
Nairn	Nairn	44	1	–	–	–	–	–	23	5	–	–	–	–	23	5
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	11	1	1	3	1	23	13
	Lerwick	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	4	–	1	3	11	9
Peebles	Peebles	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	9	–	–	1	–	34	9
Perth	Perth	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	416	153	150	51	10	8	576	212
	Dunblane	49	1	–	–	–	–	–	13	3	–	–	–	–	13	3
	Blairgowrie	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	–	–	–	–	7	8
Renfrew	Paisley	51	21	–	1	–	–	–	602	252	23	10	4	1	629	263
	Greenock	52	–	–	20	–	–	–	253	170	30	15	12	4	295	189
	Port Glasgow	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	No record.							
	Renfrew	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3	–	–	9	2	25	5
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	6	1	–	–	3	–	47	8	1	–	–	–	48	8
	Tain	56	3	–	–	–	–	–	17	1	4	–	2	–	23	1
	Stornoway	57	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	2	–	–	13	2
	Cromarty	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	5	1
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	30	65	10	22	10	187	50
Selkirk	Selkirk	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	18	–	–	–	–	50	18
Stirling	Stirling	61	5	–	–	–	–	–	225	54	35	18	42	10	302	82
	Falkirk	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	116	33	47	9	11	2	174	44
Sutherland	Dornock	63	1	–	–	–	1	–	17	5	–	–	–	–	17	5
Wigtown	Wigtown	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	10	4	–	6	2	32	12
	Stranraer	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	10	9	6	4	1	49	17
Perth	General Prison	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	324	153	29	2	23	5	376	160
			70	9	48	–	14	2	10,525	6,707	1,610	752	840	312	12,975	7,771

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	Punishment, for Misconduct in Prison, of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during the said Period.																					
			Ages of Prisoners who have incurred Punishment.										Cases and Description of Punishment.											
			Under 17 Years.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years & above.		Total.		No. deprived for a time of Work.		Number Punished by change in Quantity or Quality of Food.		Number confined in Cells for the Refractory.				Number on whom were put Irons.		Number otherwise Punished.		Total.	
																	Light Cells.		Dark Cells.							
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	42	19	21	8	28	21	1	–	92	48	4	1	143	96	–	–	5	2	9	5	1	13	162	117
Argyle	Inverary	2	1	1	4	3	5	4	2	–	12	8	1	–	17	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	15
	Campbelltown	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tobermory	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr	Ayr	5	13	2	18	5	44	9	3	–	78	16	12	5	78	16	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	95	21
Banff	Banff	6	–	–	1	1	5	8	–	–	6	9	–	–	6	9	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	6	12
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	6	1	6	–	14	2	–	–	26	3	3	–	44	4	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	50	4
	Dunse	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lauder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Coldstream	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bute	Rothesay	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caithness	Wick	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clackmannan	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	14	5	–	2	–	9	1	–	–	16	1	2	–	32	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	36	1
Dumfries	Dumfries	15	–	–	22	3	31	8	4	–	57	11	–	–	53	7	–	–	1	4	3	–	–	–	57	11
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	16	180	79	80	140	76	170	–	–	336	389	9	8	537	102	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	74	584	484
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	28	4	10	3	6	4	1	1	45	12	–	–	50	10	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	55	12
	Leith	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Musselburgh	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin	Elgin	21	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2
	Forres	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fife	Cupar	23	8	2	7	1	9	1	–	1	24	5	2	2	20	5	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	24	9
	Dunfermline	24	26	–	32	1	46	1	2	–	106	2	–	–	110	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	113	3
	Kirkaldy	25	3	1	7	–	14	1	–	–	24	2	–	–	30	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	32	3
Forfar	Forfar	26	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
	Dundee	27	26	3	32	6	24	16	1	1	83	26	6	–	154	33	15	10	–	–	2	–	–	–	177	43
	Arbroath	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Montrose	29	10	–	4	5	4	3	–	–	18	8	–	1	27	10	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	29	12
	Brechin	30	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Haddington	Haddington	31	3	–	13	–	8	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	24	–
	Dunbar	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	North Berwick	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness	Inverness	34	2	1	6	2	8	6	1	–	17	9	–	–	15	5	–	–	1	–	8	6	–	–	24	11
	Portree	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	1	–	3	–	2	1	–	–	6	1	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1
Kinross	Kinross	37	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	2	2
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	3	–	2	1	2	–	–	1	7	2	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	8	–
	Maxwelltown	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lanark	Glasgow	40	325	35	264	79	210	41	9	2	808	157	–	–	1596	214	21	–	278	20	322	23	27	6	2244	263
	Lanark	41	11	–	7	1	21	–	2	–	41	1	2	–	113	1	–	–	2	–	12	–	–	–	129	1
	Hamilton	42	1	–	11	1	28	2	–	–	40	3	3	–	37	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	46	3
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	6	–	1	–	3	1	–	–	10	1	3	–	10	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	16	1
Nairn	Nairn	44	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	4	3	–	–	3	2	–	–	7	5	–	–	10	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	18
	Lerwick	46	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	4	2	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	2
Peebles	Peebles	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth	Perth	48	21	5	21	5	50	13	2	2	94	25	–	–	159	31	5	–	9	4	4	–	4	1	181	36
	Dunblane	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Blairgowrie	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renfrew	Paisley	51	42	16	59	27	71	42	3	4	175	89	–	–	683	224	1	–	1	1	13	–	24	6	722	231
	Greenock	52	25	7	24	5	28	14	2	–	79	26	1	–	156	65	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	172	65
	Port Glasgow	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Tain	56	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
	Stornoway	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cromarty	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	59	2	2	10	4	9	4	1	–	22	10	–	–	16	9	1	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	22	10
Selkirk	Selkirk	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stirling	Stirling	61	20	1	17	6	22	11	1	3	60	21	–	1	86	46	–	–	–	–	24	1	–	1	110	49
	Falkirk	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sutherland	Dornock	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigtown	Wigtown	64	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
	Stranraer	65	–	2	2	1	7	–	2	–	11	3	–	–	37	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	38	3
Perth	General Prison	66	48	3	28	5	25	6	–	1	101	15	32	–	91	2	1	–	110	25	28	9	43	1	305	37
			869	187	719	315	823	395	37	16	2448	913	81	18	4363	1238	50	13	410	63	473	49	146	102	5523	1483

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	State as to Instruction of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during the said Period. On Admission during the said Period. READING. Could not Read.		Read with Difficulty.		Read well.		Total.		WRITING. Could not Write.		Could sign Name merely.		Write with Difficulty.		Write well.		Total.		Had learned more than mere Reading and Writing	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	53	35	261	180	134	48	448	263	151	184	21	10	219	58	57	11	448	263	10	–
Argyle	Inverary	2	12	7	51	8	27	3	90	18	26	16	14	–	35	1	15	1	90	18	8	1
	Campbelltown	3	8	3	10	3	15	5	33	11	4	6	2	–	16	–	4	–	26	6	–	–
	Tobermory	4	4	–	3	–	9	–	16	–	5	–	2	–	3	–	6	–	16	–	–	–
Ayr	Ayr	5	49	28	177	111	150	8	376	147	226	139	11	2	130	4	9	2	376	147	2	–
Banff	Banff	6	4	2	54	24	38	2	96	28	16	4	12	9	52	15	16	–	96	28	60	6
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	16	8	16	2	43	1	75	11	27	11	4	–	8	–	36	–	75	11	2	–
	Dunse	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lauder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Colustream	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bute	Rothesay	11	1	–	8	1	20	3	29	4	8	2	5	–	7	2	9	–	29	4	–	–
Caithness	Wick	12	5	3	14	–	13	1	32	4	10	4	10	–	7	–	5	–	32	4	–	–
Clackmannan	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	14	17	12	53	9	30	8	100	29	38	27	22	–	37	2	3	–	100	29	10	–
Dumfries	Dumfries	15	3	1	104	7	81	5	188	13	54	22	42	2	46	2	30	–	172	26	–	–
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	16	534	357	1587	815	218	1613	2339	2785	949	2011	104	294	1106	443	180	37	2339	2785	2	–
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Leith	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Musselburgh	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin	Elgin	21	7	2	34	7	19	3	60	12	13	8	7	1	33	3	7	–	60	12	6	1
	Forres	22	1	–	13	1	3	1	17	2	3	1	2	–	2	1	10	–	17	2	4	–
Fife	Cupar	23	29	2	27	10	108	23	164	35	25	3	7	–	21	2	111	30	164	35	8	4
	Dunfermline	24	44	14	93	35	77	16	214	65	87	50	31	6	79	6	12	3	212	65	2	–
	Kirkaldy	25	24	7	98	15	71	9	193	31	65	18	39	4	74	9	15	–	193	31	7	–
Forfar	Forfar	26	3	1	34	2	10	1	47	4	10	3	4	–	23	1	10	–	47	4	–	–
	Dundee	27	120	73	131	120	299	125	550	318	233	247	15	2	155	51	147	18	550	318	6	–
	Arbroath	28	6	2	68	28	18	6	92	36	30	18	29	8	26	9	7	1	92	36	–	–
	Montrose	29	8	2	6	1	19	8	33	11	11	5	4	1	10	4	8	1	33	11	–	–
	Brechin	30	3	–	10	3	10	3	23	6	7	4	–	–	11	2	5	–	23	6	1	–
Haddington	Haddington	31	39	14	149	36	23	1	211	51	92	41	58	6	49	3	11	–	210	50	1	–
	Dunbar	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	North Berwick	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness	Inverness	34	26	7	48	9	26	2	100	18	31	17	24	–	31	–	14	1	100	18	11	1
	Portree	35	7	3	–	–	6	2	13	5	12	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	13	5	–	–
Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	8	3	23	3	17	3	48	9	16	6	3	–	26	3	3	–	48	9	5	–
Kinross	Kinross	37	1	1	4	1	13	–	18	2	2	2	1	–	8	–	7	–	18	2	1	–
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	12	2	23	6	34	2	69	10	17	7	1	–	41	1	12	–	71	8	3	–
	Maxwelltown	39	–	–	4	–	19	10	23	10	4	5	4	1	10	2	5	2	23	10	2	1
Lanark	Glasgow	40	434	413	1282	689	414	135	2130	1237	951	1027	321	73	683	116	175	21	2130	1237	40	–
	Lanark	41	16	6	8	5	72	5	96	16	30	13	11	2	41	–	14	1	96	16	4	1
	Hamilton	42	45	5	171	22	13	1	229	28	92	10	36	1	98	17	3	–	229	28	4	–
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	9	2	30	18	40	7	79	27	29	16	32	8	8	2	10	1	79	27	26	11
Nairn	Nairn	44	3	2	9	3	11	–	23	5	13	5	4	–	4	–	2	–	23	5	–	–
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	3	–	9	10	14	3	26	13	7	7	–	1	12	3	7	2	26	13	3	–
	Lerwick	46	–	1	10	9	5	3	15	13	1	4	4	2	8	7	2	–	5	13	–	–
Peebles	Peebles	47	3	4	18	4	26	2	47	10	12	12	7	–	15	–	12	–	46	12	3	–
Perth	Perth	48	70	59	210	83	174	43	154	185	126	137	162	26	126	20	40	2	454	185	8	–
	Dunblane	49	–	1	7	1	6	1	13	3	1	1	8	2	1	–	3	–	13	3	–	–
	Blairgowrie	50	–	–	–	–	7	8	7	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renfrew	Paisley	51	136	57	228	73	192	95	556	225	274	189	118	16	129	16	33	6	554	227	6	–
	Greenock	52	47	42	90	64	93	48	230	154	112	137	20	3	92	14	6	–	230	154	3	–
	Port Glasgow	53	17	9	31	12	10	–	58	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	24	4	12	1	12	3	48	8	29	6	3	2	10	–	6	–	48	8	1	–
	Tain	56	3	1	11	–	9	–	23	1	6	1	4	–	4	–	9	–	23	1	–	–
	Stornoway	57	5	2	8	–	–	–	13	2	10	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	13	2	–	–
	Cromarty	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	59	28	15	118	28	5	–	151	43	52	33	–	–	97	10	2	–	151	43	19	–
Selkirk	Selkirk	60	4	4	40	10	6	4	50	18	10	8	26	4	6	6	8	–	50	18	–	–
Stirling	Stirling	61	68	11	89	31	101	21	258	63	113	38	30	12	73	12	42	1	258	63	–	–
	Falkirk	62	63	15	74	21	8	3	145	39	88	27	6	–	46	12	5	–	145	39	–	–
Sutherland	Dornock	63	1	2	11	2	3	–	15	4	1	3	4	–	8	1	2	–	15	4	–	–
Wigtown	Wigtown	64	8	2	15	6	9	4	32	12	13	6	5	1	12	5	2	–	32	12	2	–
	Stranraer	65	3	2	11	4	35	11	49	17	13	7	4	–	11	7	21	3	49	17	–	–
Perth	General Prison	66	26	5	94	24	47	24	167	53	62	31	24	2	65	16	16	4	167	53	17	4
			2060	1253	5689	2557	2862	2333	10611	6143	4117	4586	1311	501	3816	888	1175	148	10519	6123	291	30

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	State as to Instruction of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during said Period—*contd.*						Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during the said Period, as appearing from the Register of Sickness.									
			Improvement during the said Period.						Ages of Prisoners who have Experienced Sickness.									
			Have Improved in Reading or Writing, or both, in Prison.		Have Improved in Arithmetic, or other Branch of Instruction.		Have learned a Trade in Prison.		Under 17 Years.		17 Years, and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		TOTAL.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	31	37	15	6	12	43	9	3	17	9	53	22	5	3	84	37
Argyle	Inverary	2	13	6	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	4	4	–	–	6	4
	Campbelltown	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	6	2	2	–	10	2
	Tobermory	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr	Ayr	5	130	23	15	–	40	16	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	3	1
Banff	Banff	6	80	25	90	20	3	–	2	–	3	1	9	3	–	1	14	5
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	4	–	1	–	–	–	Return incomplete				–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dunse	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lauder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Coldstream	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bute	Rothesay	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caithness	Wick	12	3	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	5	1	–	–	6	2
Clackmannan	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	14	18	5	6	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	14	4	1	–	19	5
Dumfries	Dumfries	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	no Record kept				–	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	16	154	95	37	36	8	–	–	–	76	64	72	84	12	1	160	149
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	–	4	1
	Leith	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Musselburgh	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin	Elgin	21	9	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	12	–	4	–	20	–
	Forres	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fife	Cupar	23	22	12	10	–	2	–	10	–	1	2	19	4	1	2	31	8
	Dunfermline	24	106	2	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	4
	Kirkaldy	25	26	6	4	1	12	2	–	–	5	2	25	2	2	–	32	4
Forfar	Forfar	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	–	7	6	–	–	12	8
	Dundee	27	40	18	6	1	48	25	20	–	51	17	101	54	8	6	180	77
	Arbroath	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	7	–	1	9	9
	Montrose	29	12	8	7	1	–	–	1	–	–	7	10	7	–	–	11	14
	Brechin	30	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	2
Haddington	Haddington	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	10	1	2	–	16	3
	Dunbar	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	North Berwick	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness	Inverness	34	40	7	20	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	7	2	1	2	9	4
	Portree	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	6	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Kinross	Kinross	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	5	1
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	4	1	–	–	4	1	4	–	7	2	17	17	6	6	34	25
	Maxwelltown	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lanark	Glasgow	40	710	570	120	40	86	46	20	22	20	79	48	109	2	7	90	217
	Lanark	41	11	2	23	3	7	2	3	2	1	–	10	–	–	1	14	3
	Hamilton	42	12	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	7	1	17	6	1	1	25	8
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	26	11	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	6	7	–	–	10	8
Nairn	Nairn	44	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	–	–	4	–	9	2
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	4	5	3	–	10	8	2	–	–	–	4	2	–	1	6	3
	Lerwick	46	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	3	–	–	5	4
Peebles	Peebles	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	10	1	1	–	14	2
Perth	Perth	48	266	134	8	–	13	27	6	1	10	4	31	11	2	2	49	18
	Dunblane	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Blairgowrie	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renfrew	Paisley	51	27	19	5	–	6	–	10	–	29	10	53	31	1	1	93	42
	Greenock	52	13	22	3	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	7	5	–	–	12	6
	Port Glasgow	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	4	3
	Tain	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stornoway	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Cromarty	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	59	113	12	21	–	7	–	2	–	8	2	19	10	–	–	29	12
Selkirk	Selkirk	60	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Stirling	Stirling	61	21	23	2	2	3	–	8	–	6	6	26	20	3	–	43	26
	Falkirk	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	4	2	1	–	6	4
Sutherland	Dornock	63	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	1	–	–	6	2
Wigtown	Wigtown	64	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	1	–	6	1
	Stranraer	65	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	4	2	8	1	1	1	14	5
Perth	General Prison	66	140	44	31	41	102	31	16	–	10	7	34	8	3	2	63	17
			2,077	1,102	467	151	368	204	135	36	282	228	684	448	65	40	1,166	752

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during the said Period, as appearing from the Register of Sickness—*continued.*																	
			Character of Disease and Time of Appearance.								Number of Sick Prisoners who have been off Work.									
			Cases of Dangerous Illness.		Cases of Slight Disorders.		Appeared before Imprisonment.		Appeared after Imprisonment.		One Day.		Two Days.		Three Days.		Four Days.		Five and under Ten Days.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	8	–	76	37	49	27	35	10	2	–	1	3	1	2	1	–	21	1
Argyle	Inverary	2	–	–	6	4	2	1	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
	Campbelltown	3	–	–	10	2	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tobermory	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr	Ayr	5	–	–	3	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Banff	Banff	6	–	–	14	5	7	3	7	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Dunse	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lauder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Coldstream	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bute	Rothesay	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caithness	Wick	12	–	–	6	2	3	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clackmannan	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	14	2	–	17	5	10	3	9	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	4	–
Dumfries	Dumfries	15	No Record kept.																	
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	16	16	22	144	127	88	77	72	72	–	–	59	34	30	41	24	19	28	33
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	–	–	4	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Leith	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Musselburgh	19	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin	Elgin	21	3	–	17	–	2	–	18	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	4	–
	Forres	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fife	Cupar	23	5	1	26	7	12	5	19	3	1	–	7	2	–	–	–	1	6	1
	Dunfermline	24	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Kirkaldy	25	2	–	30	4	8	–	24	4	1	–	9	–	4	–	3	–	8	1
Forfar	Forfar	26	1	–	10	9	6	2	5	7	1	3	2	–	1	1	–	2	3	1
	Dundee	27	43	37	137	40	108	40	72	37	3	–	5	3	4	7	12	6	9	7
	Arbroath	28	–	1	9	8	5	6	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Montrose	29	–	–	11	14	8	5	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Brechin	30	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Haddington	Haddington	31	6	1	10	2	6	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	1
	Dunbar	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	North Berwick	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness	Inverness	34	–	2	9	2	–	3	9	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	2	–
	Portree	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Kinross	Kinross	37	1	–	4	1	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	6	3	28	22	15	7	19	18	2	2	–	1	5	1	2	1	8	4
	Maxwelltown	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lanark	Glasgow	40	61	103	29	114	53	110	37	107	2	3	6	34	6	31	7	28	29	56
	Lanark	41	6	–	8	3	9	1	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	1
	Hamilton	42	–	–	25	8	15	5	10	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	–	1	10	7	6	2	4	6	–	3	2	2	–	2	–	–	8	–
Nairn	Nairn	44	2	1	7	1	6	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	–	–	6	3	3	2	3	1	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
	Lerwick	46	–	–	5	4	3	4	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Peebles	Peebles	47	–	–	14	2	5	–	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth	Perth	48	8	4	41	14	34	7	15	11	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	15	4
	Dunblane	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Blairgowrie	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renfrew	Paisley	51	16	13	77	29	65	30	28	12	–	–	1	–	1	–	7	6	6	11
	Greenock	52	–	1	12	5	7	4	5	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Port Glasgow	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	–	–	4	3	–	–	4	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tain	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stornoway	57	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cromarty	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	59	1	1	28	11	18	7	11	5	1	1	–	2	1	1	–	2	4	2
Selkirk	Selkirk	60	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Stirling	Stirling	61	2	1	41	25	27	5	16	21	6	1	2	1	–	3	–	2	2	3
	Falkirk	62	–	–	6	4	–	–	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sutherland	Dornoch	63	–	–	6	2	3	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigtown	Wigtown	64	–	1	6	–	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
	Stranraer	65	–	1	14	4	1	1	13	4	4	–	4	2	3	–	–	2	1	–
Perth	General Prison	66	7	3	56	14	34	11	29	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	–
			196	198	969	555	638	382	526	372	28	13	110	87	69	92	71	71	184	134

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners in confinement, &c.—*continued.*															
			Number of Sick Prisoners who have been off Work—*continued.*						Time which Prisoners have been off Work from Illness, including Time which Prisoners, not required to work, would have been withdrawn had they been at work.				Number of Prisoners Removed on account of Sickness.		Number Liberated on account of Sickness.		Number of Deaths.	
			10 and under 20 Days.		Above 20 Days.		TOTAL.		Total Number of Days.		Average Number of Days per Prisoner, calculated on the Average Number of Prisoners.							
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	5	2	–	–	31	8	210	44	4	1	2	–	3	–	–	–
Argyle	Inverary	2	–	1	–	–	2	2	10	15	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Campbelltown	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Tobermory	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr	Ayr	5	2	1	–	–	2	1	24	8	– ½	– ¼	–	–	1	–	–	–
Banff	Banff	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	– ¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	–	–	1	–	3	–	36	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dunse	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lauder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Coldstream	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bute	Rothesay	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caithness	Wick	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clackmannan		13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	14	4	–	2	1	12	3	154	31	9	8	–	–	1	–	–	–
Dumfries	Dumfries	15	No Record kept.															
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	16	15	18	4	4	160	149	1,047	872	4	3 ½	–	–	1	–	4	3
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Leith	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Musselburgh	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Canongate, Edinburgh	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin	Elgin	21	2	–	2	–	15	–	106	–	14	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Forres	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fife	Cupar	23	8	1	9	3	31	8	350	137	27	34	4	–	2	–	–	–
	Dunfermline	24	–	2	–	1	–	4	–	49	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kirkaldy	25	5	2	2	1	32	4	214	52	12	13	–	–	–	–	1	–
Forfar	Forfar	26	2	1	3	–	12	8	124	56	25	28	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Dundee	27	7	12	14	13	54	48	911	939	10	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Arbroath	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
	Montrose	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Brechin	30	–	1	–	–	1	1	4	14	4	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Haddington	Haddington	31	2	1	3	–	9	2	106	26	8	9	2	–	2	1	–	–
	Dunbar	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	North Berwick	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness	Inverness	34	1	1	–	1	8	2	41	54	3	11	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Portree	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kinross	Kinross	37	–	–	1	–	5	1	46	8	46	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	2	2	1	–	20	11	139	60	20	12	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Maxwelltown	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lanark	Glasgow	40	15	38	25	27	90	217	931	2,245	3	10	3	–	12	3	5	3
	Lanark	41	3	1	1	–	10	2	240	20	13	10	–	–	1	–	1	–
	Hamilton	42	1	–	2	–	8	1	109	3	3	– ½	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	–	–	–	1	10	8	53	58	8	14	–	1	–	–	–	–
Nairn	Nairn	44	4	–	2	–	9	–	47	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	–	–	2	–	6	3	106	15	53	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lerwick	46	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	16	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peebles	Peebles	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth	Perth	48	16	4	7	5	41	14	634	280	11	13	1	–	1	–	1	–
	Dunblane	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Blairgowrie	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renfrew	Paisley	51	5	5	5	2	25	24	612	356	7	8	2	1	–	–	1	–
	Greenock	52	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	7	– ⅛	– ¾	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Port Glasgow	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Renfrew	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	–	–	–	3	1	3	2	86	– ½	86	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Tain	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stornoway	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cromarty	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	59	4	2	1	1	11	11	176	61	8	6	–	–	1	–	–	–
Selkirk	Selkirk	60	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	
Stirling	Stirling	61	–	4	3	6	13	20	149	345	3	23	–	–	1	1	–	–
	Falkirk	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Sutherland	Dornock	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigtown	Wigtown	64	–	–	–	–	5	–	18	3	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stranraer	65	2	–	–	1	14	5	50	36	10	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth	General Prison	66	8	4	42	12	63	17	2,837	951	13	9	–	–	18	4	8	3
			113	104	132	82	707	583	9,497	6,857	377 ½	415	14	5	49	10	23	9

DIGEST of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number of Prison.	CIVIL PRISONERS.																											
			AMOUNT OF DEBTS.														Med. Fug.		Ad Fact. Præ-staud		Other Causes.		TOTAL.		WORK.			
			Fines or forfeitures of £8. 6. 8. and under.		Above £8. 6. 8. and under £20.		£20. and under £50.		£50. and under £100.		£100. and under £500.		£500. and under £100		£1000. and upwards.										Number who have consented to work.		Number who have not consented to work.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	2	–	23	1	17	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	57	2	8	2	49			
Argyle	Inverary	2	–	–	2	–	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	–	9			
	Campbelltown	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3			
	Tobermory	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Ayr	Ayr	5	3	–	13	–	12	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	34	–	3	–	31			
Banff	Banff	6	1	–	8	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	14	1	–	–	14			
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	2			
	Dunse	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Lauder	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Coldstream	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Bute	Rothesay	11	–	–	5	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	1	–	5			
Caithness	Wick	12	–	–	1	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	9	1	–	1	9			
Clackmannan		13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	14	–	–	3	–	9	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	1	1	14			
Dumfries	Dumfries	15	2	–	17	1	6	–	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	1	–	–	35			
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Leith	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Musselburgh	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Canongate Edinburgh.	20	2	–	33	1	30	2	9	–	10	1	1	–	1	–	6	–	2	–	4	3	98	7	1	1	97			
Elgin	Elgin	21	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4			
	Forres	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Fife	Cupar	23	1	–	5	–	3	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	19	–	1	–	18			
	Dunfermline	24	1	–	6	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	1	–	10			
	Kirkaldy	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Forfar	Forfar	26	3	–	10	–	10	–	5	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	1	–	–	32			
	Dundee	27	4	–	16	–	9	–	4	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	41	1	–	–	41			
	Arbroath	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Montrose	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Brechin	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Haddington	Haddington	31	3	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	1	–	10			
	Dunbar	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	North Berwick	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Inverness	Inverness	34	–	–	10	–	8	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	26	–	3	–	23			
	Portree	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	3			
Kinross	Kinross	37	3	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	2	–	6			
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	3	–	2	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	5	1	6			
	Maxwelltown	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Lanark	Glasgow	40	9	1	67	4	62	–	25	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	4	–	–	–	190	6	13	1	177			
	Lanark	41	1	–	2	–	5	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	1	–	11			
	Hamilton	42	2	–	4	1	9	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	22	1	–	–	22			
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	43	–	–	2	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	8			
Nairn	Nairn	44	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3			
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	45	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	2			
	Lerwick	46	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2			
Peebles	Peebles	47	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3			
Perth	Perth	48	–	–	5	–	7	–	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	28	–	–	–	28			
	Dunblane	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Blairgowrie	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Renfrew	Paisley	51	–	–	13	1	14	1	2	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	12	–	57	2	4	1	53			
	Greenock	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Port Glasgow	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
	Renfrew	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1			
	Tain	56	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2			
	Stornoway	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2			
	Cromarty	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1			
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	59	3	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	3	–	8			
Selkirk	Selkirk	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Stirling	Stirling	61	1	–	11	–	16	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	1	–	–	40	2	–	2	40			
	Falkirk	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Sutherland	Dornock	63	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	7	1	1	–	6			
Wigtown	Wigtown	64	–	–	6	1	10	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	2	1	–	17			
	Stranraer	65	1	–	8	–	11	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	26			
Perth	General Prison	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
			48	1	283	10	282	6	90	2	91	2	3	–	6	1	32	1	20	3	31	5	886	32	53	11	833	2		

Appendix, No. XX.

TABLE of ORDERS for REMOVAL of PRISONERS granted by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland*, in pursuance of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, s. 31.

—	Counties from which the Removals were made.	Prisons from which Removed.	Prisons to which Removed.	Number of Prisoners authorized to be Removed.		Dates of Orders for Removal.
				M.	F.	
1	Lanark	Glasgow	Lanark	8	-	9 Jan. 1843
2	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Glasgow	2	-	18 — —
3	Fife	Dunfermline	Kirkaldy	3	-	21 — —
4	Forfar	Montrose	Dundee	3	3	8 Feb. —
5	Haddington	Haddington	Glasgow	2	-	13 — —
6	Renfrew	Greenock	Paisley	1	-	17 — —
7	Fife	Cupar	Kirkaldy	1	-	18 — —
8	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Glasgow	1	1	18 — —
9	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Glasgow	3	-	4 Mar. —
10	Kinross	Kinross	Kirkaldy	1	2	4 — —
11	Haddington	Haddington	Glasgow	1	-	8 — —
12	Fife	Dunfermline	Kirkaldy	3	-	23 — —
13	Renfrew	Greenock	Paisley	1	-	23 — —
14	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Glasgow	1	-	3 Apr. —
15	Renfrew	Greenock	Paisley	3	1	6 — —
16	Wigtown	Stranraer	Glasgow	2	1	10 — —
17	Haddington	Haddington	Glasgow	2	2	14 — —
18	Haddington	Haddington	Glasgow	- -	1	18 — —
19	Stirling	Stirling	Edinburgh	9	1	20 — —
20	Stirling	Stirling	Edinburgh	1	-	1 May —
21	Fife	Dunfermline	Kirkaldy	7	1	8 — —
22	Forfar	Forfar	Dundee	3	2	12 — —
23	Stirling	Stirling	Edinburgh	- -	1	12 — —
24	Lanark	Glasgow	Lanark	- -	2	15 — —
25	Banff	Banff	Aberdeen	2	-	15 — —
26	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Glasgow	3	-	16 — —
27	Forfar	Montrose	Dundee	1	2	20 — —
28	Forfar	Arbroath	Dundee	5	-	10 June —
29	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Edinburgh	- -	1	15 — —
30	Lanark	Glasgow	Lanark	3	-	17 — —
31	Lanark	Glasgow	Hamilton	1	-	17 — —
32	Kinross	Kinross	Edinburgh	1	-	8 July —
33	Renfrew	Greenock	Paisley	1	-	8 — —
34	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Edinburgh	2	1	21 — —
35	Argyle	Campbelltown	Inverary	1	-	29 — —
36	Renfrew	Greenock	Paisley	3	-	1 Aug. —
37	Peebles	Peebles	Jedburgh	1	-	17 — —
38	Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	Fort Charlotte	3	-	13 Sept. —
39	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Edinburgh	1	-	13 — —
40	Haddington	Haddington	Edinburgh	2	-	13 — —
41	Peebles	Peebles	Edinburgh	- -	1	28 — —
42	Wigtown	Wigtown	Glasgow	1	1	11 Oct. —
43	Forfar	Forfar	Dundee	9	-	16 — —
44	Forfar	Arbroath	Dundee	1	-	25 — —
45	Banff	Banff	Aberdeen	3	-	3 Nov. —
46	Peebles	Peebles	Edinburgh	2	-	11 — —
47	Lanark	Glasgow	Hamilton	- -	1	16 — —
48	Fife	Cupar	Kirkaldy	2	-	25 — —
49	Haddington	Haddington	Edinburgh	3	-	29 — —
50	Lanark	Glasgow	Airdrie	8	1	2 Dec. —
51	Haddington	Haddington	Edinburgh	1	-	21 — —
				118	26	

Appendix, No. XXI.

I.—ABSTRACT of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, Chargeable on the General Fund for current Annual Expenses, for the Year ended 30 June 1843.

	COUNTIES.	NAMES of PRISONS.	EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1843. For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners Boarded out.	For Prisoners from this County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1,832 12 10	- - -	- - -	111 17 5	35 - -	- - -	1,979 10 3
2	Argyle	Inverary	323 12 8						
		Campbelltown	119 - 10	- -	30 19 5	36 10 6	20 - -	- - -	546 17 9
		Tobermory	16 14 4						
3	Ayr	Ayr	896 7 3						
		Irvine	36 4 5	6 11 4	- 18 -	77 14 3	25 - -	- - -	1,055 19 1
		Kilmarnock	13 3 10						
4	Banff	Banff	242 14 6	16 4 6	83 17 8	11 7 -	- - -	5 1 6	359 5 2
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	285 8 11¼						
		Dunse	28 10 3¾						
		Lauder	21 5 5½						
		Earlston	19 6 1	- -	- - -	82 13 2	- - -	- - -	474 11 4
		Aytoun	17 14 11¾						
		Coldstream	19 12 4¾						
6	Bute	Rothesay	117 18 1	- - -	- - -	11 12 7½	26 16 9	5 18 4	162 5 9
7	Caithness	Wick	110 4 3¾	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	140 4 3
8	Clackmannan	Stirling	151 3 -						
		Alloa	28 9 -	- -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	1 18 10	216 10 10
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	402 1 2						
		Kirkintilloch	1 1 -	- -	2 8 -	1 16 8	- - -	15 13 4[6]	423 - 2
10	Dumfries	Annan	5 15 -						
		Dumfries	605 2 3	- -	- 4 -	6 12 -	- - -	- - -	617 13 3
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	5,518 9 6[6]						
		Canongate	236 6 2[6]						
		Lock-up-house, Edinburgh.	129 18 8	21 2 7	- - -	304 8 4[6]	493 15 -	79 8 11[1]	6,930 8 9
		Leith Police Office	103 - 6[6]						
		Musselburgh	43 18 11						
12	Elgin	Elgin	218 14 2						
		Forres	17 15 11	- -	- - -	22 17 1½	- - -	2 3 8	261 10 10
13	Fife	Cupar	419 19 10						
		Newburgh	7 16 8						
		St. Andrews	21 18 9						
		Pittenweem	2 18 8						
		Kirkaldy	363 15 9½	- -	7 13 4	279 12 11	10 - -	88 17 3	1,579 14 6
		Kinghorn	13 13 6½						
		Burntisland	6 17 6						
		Pathhead	5 - 7½						
		Dunfermline and Inverkeithing.	351 9 7¼						
14	Forfar	Arbroath	177 12 8						
		Brechin	56 1 3½						
		Dundee	1,654 14 3	- -	20 16 -	172 17 6	- - -	- - -	2,452 1 9
		Forfar	119 18 7						
		Montrose	250 1 5½						
15	Haddington	Haddington	363 1 -						
		Dunbar	18 9 6	- -	217 15 7	42 18 1	- - -	5 3 10	649 1 9
		North Berwick	1 13 9						
16	Inverness	Inverness	616 13 6						
		Portree	38 9 2						
		Kingussie	8 15 -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	14 14 5	687 7 1
		Grantown	8 15 -						
17	Kinross	Kinross	64 1 2	- - -	9 9 -	15 11 5	- - -	- - -	89 1 7
18	Kincardine	Stonehaven	193 7 3						
		Laurencekirk	14 - 10	17 4 -	2 5 -	28 5 11	10 - -	- - -	274 17 6
		Bervie	9 14 6						

I.—Abstract of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties in *Scotland*, Chargeable on the General Fund, &c.—*continued.*

	COUNTIES.	NAMES of PRISONS.	EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1843. For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners Boarded out.	For Prisoners from this County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
9	Kirkcudbright -	Kirkcudbright -	310 7 1⁶						
		Maxwelltown -	19 4 7⁶						
		New Galloway -	4 11 –	- -	– 1 –	32 9 10	- - -	- - -	375 4 7
		Castle Douglas -	5 11 –						
		Creetown - -	3 – –						
0	Lanark - -	Anderston - -	32 4 3						
		Airdrie - -	66 13 9						
		Calton - - -	55 18 11						
		Glasgow - -	9,786 9 1						
		Douglas - -	13 15 –						
		Broomielaw - -	13 19 3	20 10 10	32 15 –	377 3 2½	188 13 –	146 8 11	12,106 3 2½
		Glasgow Police -	2 12 6						
		Gorbals - -	75 7 4						
		Lanark - -	458 16 4						
		Hamilton - -	816 14 4						
		Rutherglen - -	18 1 6						
1	Linlithgow - -	Linlithgow - -	326 19 3						
		Bathgate - -	2 4 6	- -	115 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	446 6 5
		Queensferry - -	2 – –						
2	Nairn - - -	Nairn - - -	109 1 1	9 2 1	- - -	– 11 10	- - -	– 11 11	119 6 11
3	Orkney and Zetland	District of Orkney -	133 5 9½	- - -	- - -	33 16 11	5 – –	- - -	172 2 8½
		District of Zetland	153 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	153 4 9
4	Peebles - -	Peebles - -	117 12 4¾	- - -	1 2 4	22 1 2	- - -	5 13 4	146 9 2¾
5	Perth - - -	Perth - - -	975 17 1						
		Dunblane - -	111 8 5⁶						
		Blairgowrie - -	9 14 3						
		Cupar Angus -	2 16 7	- -	- - -	103 7 4	15 – –	- - -	1,228 10 11⁶
		Crieff - - -	6 6 9						
		Culross - -	2 – 3						
		Kincardine - -	2 – 3						
6	Renfrew - -	Paisley - -	1,553 9 6³						
		Greenock - -	462 4 3⁶						
		Port Glasgow -	67 13 1	- -	35 14 –	133 13 6⁶	- - -	62 – –	2,331 5 3³
		Renfrew - -	12 18 –						
		Pollockshaws -	3 12 10						
7	Roxburgh - -	Jedburgh - -	629 8 –³						
		Kelso - - -	3 13 6	- -	2 1 1	51 14 11	15 – –	20 – –	721 17 6³
8	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall - -	141 1 –						
		Tain - - -	94 16 6½						
		Cromarty - -	32 13 6½	- -	11 – 11	4 6 –	- - -	- - -	311 1 10½
		Stornoway - -	27 3 10½						
9	Selkirk - -	Selkirk - -	189 11 1⁶	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	189 11 1⁶
0	Stirling - -	Stirling - -	795 14 2⁶						
		Falkirk - -	56 14 5	22 17 2	51 9 8	72 17 11	- - -	- - -	999 13 4⁶
1	Sutherland - -	Dornock - -	106 14 7⁶	- - -	73 10 9	25 11 –	- - -	4 12 8	210 9 –⁶
2	Wigtown - -	Stranraer - -	192 7 5⁶						
		Wigtown - -	122 17 1¾						
		Stranraer Police -	4 10 7	- -	74 4 9	44 15 4	- - -	- - -	444 1 5³
		Whithorn - -	5 6 2						
		£.	34,491 13 11³	113 12 6	773 8 2	2,174 3 11	841 4 9	458 6 11¹	38,855 10 2⁴
	Perth - - -	General Prison, for the year ended 31 December 1843 -	7,289 17 5⁶	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,289 17 5⁶
		£.	41,781 11 4⁹	113 12 6	773 8 2	2,174 3 11	841 4 9	458 6 11¹	46,145 7 7¹⁰

II.—CLASSIFICATION of the EXPENDITURE under the Prison Boards for the several Counties in *Scotland*, chargeable on the General Fund for current Annual Expenses (exclusive of Expenditure on Labour Account) in each Prison, for the Year ended 30 June 1843.

NAME of COUNTY.	NAME of PRISON.	SALARIES and WAGES.	FURNITURE, FITTINGS, and UTENSILS.	PRISON DIET.	CONTINGENT ALIMENTARY CHARGES.	CLOTHING.	BEDDING.	LIGHTING.	FUEL.	General Contingent Charges, including ordinary current Repairs not charged against the Building Fund.	TOTAL.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1,018 5 –	13 13 –	379 2 –^{6}	8 14 6	51 5 3^{5}	4 7 10^{6}	75 9 8^{6}	117 12 11	164 2 6	1,832 12 10
Argyle	Inverary	141 4 –	2 13 7^{6}	80 2 4	5 13 7	20 11 –	7 12 –	8 17 9	17 13 6	39 4 10^{6}	323 12 8
	Campbelltown	70 – –	– 3 3	22 14 8^{6}	- - -	2 1 4	– 10 –	– 12 6^{6}	6 2 4	16 16 8	119 – 10
	Tobermory	7 10 –	- - -	7 4 8	– 10 4	- - -	– 4 4	– 5 –	1 – –	- - -	16 14 4
Ayr	Ayr	264 12 8	90 13 6	282 4 10	No separate account kept.	87 6 8	52 7 5	43 18 7	18 10 6	56 13 1	896 7 3
	Irvine	18 – –	- - -	15 19 10		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 4 7	36 4 5
	Kilmarnock	2 10 –	- - -	8 10 –		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 3 10	13 3 10
Banff	Banff	120 – –	1 16 4	100 18 –	2 7 –	1 – –	- - -	48 – –	7 13 4	4 11 10	242 14 6
Berwick	Greenlaw	96 – –	12 2 –	69 6 5	- - -	27 5 –	7 16 3	104 – –	26 2 8	36 12 7^{3}	285 8 11^{3}
	Dunse	- - -	3 18 8^{9}	3 2 7	- - -	7 18 6	8 2 –	- - -	1 15 –	3 13 6	28 10 3^{9}
	Lauder	- - -	2 5 7	– 10 3	- - -	7 15 7^{6}	7 4 –	- - -	– 9 3	3 – 9	21 5 5^{6}
	Earlstown	- - -	2 14 8^{9}	- - -	- - -	7 14 7^{6}	5 4 7	- - -	– 19 5	2 12 9	19 6 1
	Aytoun	- - -	2 14 8^{9}	– 17 11	- - -	7 12 9^{6}	4 9 6^{6}	- - -	- - -	2 – –	17 14 11^{9}
	Coldstream	- - -	2 14 8^{9}	- - -	- - -	7 16 7^{6}	6 4 3^{6}	- - -	- - -	2 16 9	19 12 4^{9}
Bute	Rothesay	62 14 1	1 17 4	18 13 3^{6}	- - -	6 3 8	1 16 –	6 2 4	7 8 3	13 3 1^{6}	117 18 1
Caithness	Wick	80 – –	1 13 7	7 13 2^{9}	– 12 10^{6}	1 7 2	4 2 2^{6}	2 3 11	10 10 3	2 1 1	110 4 3^{9}
Clackmannan	*See* Stirling.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	164 18 9	13 10 –	107 9 9^{6}	5 10 –	29 8 11^{3}	13 2 4^{3}	8 17 –	11 19 2	47 5 2	402 1 2
	Kirkintilloch	- - -	1 1 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 –
Dumfries	Annan	5 – –	- - -	– 5 –	- - -	- - -	– 10 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 –
	Dumfries	245 15 4	17 12 6	167 3 10^{6}	12 7 11	58 15 4^{6}	13 – 1	13 13 5	29 12 –	47 1 9	605 2 3
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	2,034 9 7	192 7 8	1,639 18 10	154 15 6^{6}	572 13 9^{6}	It has been found impracticable to distinguish the expenditure for Bedding from that of Clothing, with any approach to accuracy.	173 18 11	171 12 10^{6}	578 12 4	5,518 9 6^{6}
	Canongate	157 7 1^{6}	5 1 1	- - -	8 9 11	2 8 11		15 9 10	6 16 7^{6}	40 12 8^{6}	236 6 2^{6}
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	50 1 6^{6}	2 11 11	43 3 4	– 14 4	– 3 6		4 5 4	11 1 3	17 17 5^{6}	129 18 8
	Leith Police-office	49 11 5	1 3 –	11 15 3^{6}	– – 9	- - -		1 10 –	– 19 3	38 – 10	103 – 6^{6}
	Musselburgh	19 13 2	11 19 6	4 1 2	– 1 10	2 8 3		– 2 8	2 13 9	2 18 7	43 18 11
Elgin	Elgin	94 – –	16 13 3^{6}	37 15 2	10 16 –	6 7 9	8 19 3	4 11 –	19 17 4	19 14 4^{6}	218 14 2
	Forres	15 – –	– 1 1^{6}	1 16 –	– 5 –	- - -	- - -	– 1 2	– 8 6	– 4 1^{6}	17 15 11

Fife	Cupar	197 4 8	34 2 3[5]	88 11 5	19 10 8	22 18 2	1 15 8	20 6 4	20 3 3	15 7 4[6]	419 19 10
	Newburgh	7 4 9	- - -	- 11 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 16 8
	St. Andrews	18 15 -	- - -	2 10 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- 7 9	- 2 3	21 18 9
	Pittenweem	2 9 1	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - 5	- - 1	- 6 1	- 2 8	2 18 8
	Kirkaldy	200 18 -	6 1 1	88 4 4	11 16 2	8 15 2	- 8 -	11 6 2	11 8 3	24 18 7[6]	363 15 9[6]
	Kinghorn	13 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 12 1[6]	- 1 5	13 13 6[6]
	Burntisland	6 10 -	- - -	- 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 4 2	6 17 6
	Pathhead	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 7[5]	- - -	5 - 7[6]
	Dunfermline and Inverkeithing.	176 15 6[6]	22 - 8[6]	81 3 8[3]	3 7 6[6]	4 2 5	4 14 1[6]	9 9 3	7 7 8	42 8 8	351 9 7[3]
Forfar	Arbroath	85 19 -	3 4 1	45 11 6	- 6 3	3 7 4[6]	- - -	4 7 11	13 16 2	21 - 4[6]	177 12 8
	Brechin	50 11 -	- 2 -	3 18 7[6]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 6 6	- 18 5	- 4 9	56 1 3[6]
	Dundee	690 4 -	10 15 10	511 17 10	17 6 2	189 16 3	20 14 9	43 11 10	45 15 -	124 12 7	1,654 14 3
	Forfar	49 10 -	2 4 11	46 11 8	- - -	2 15 10	- - -	4 5 2	4 11 -	10 - -	119 18 7
	Montrose	85 8 8[6]	14 13 -	94 16 -[6]	- - -	9 12 6[6]	3 19 5	6 - 1	5 1 10	30 9 10	250 1 5[6]
Haddington	Haddington	169 2 -	- - -	65 - -	2 6 6	26 11 5	46 14 4	14 8 9	16 3 6	22 14 6	363 1 -
	Dunbar	6 - -	- - -	11 14 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 -	- 6 8	18 9 6
	North Berwick	1 10 -	- - -	- 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 13 9
Inverness	Inverness	368 11 8	14 8 8[6]	118 12 2	5 4 8	23 12 11	14 17 9[6]	10 4 10	19 13 6	41 7 3	616 13 6
	Portree	23 - -	- - 4	5 13 -	4 9 8	- - -	- - -	- 5 2	1 10 -	3 11 -	38 9 2
	Kingussie	8 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 -
	Grantown	8 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 -
Kinross	Kinross	38 - -	- 16 6	12 18 6	1 12 4	3 13 3	1 - -	- 13 9	2 14 3	2 12 7	64 1 2
Kincardine	Stonehaven	91 10 1	16 14 4	27 11 6	1 13 4	21 5 11	2 7 6	3 16 5	13 12 3	14 15 11	193 7 3
	Laurencekirk	2 - -	6 11 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - 10	3 8 7	14 - 10
	Bervie	2 2 -	5 6 11	- - -	- - -	- 9 9	- - -	- - -	1 7 4	- 8 6	9 14 6
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	170 15 -	3 4 8[6]	51 11 5	1 3 3[6]	23 10 2[6]	- 10 -	8 2 3[6]	21 - 3	30 9 11[6]	310 7 1[6]
	Maxwelltown	14 19 -[6]	- 15 -	1 4 4	- - -	- - -	- 2 7	- - -	- - -	2 3 8	19 4 7[6]
	New Galloway	4 - -	- - -	- 7 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 2	4 11 -
	Castle Douglas	5 - -	- - -	- 7 6	- 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 11 -
	Creetown	3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -
Lanark	Anderson	27 5 -	- - -	2 3 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 15 4	32 4 3
	Airdrie	34 7 -	- - -	2 10 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 4 1	1 16 -	25 16 4	66 13 9
	Calton	22 10 -	- - -	9 14 6	- - -	- - 7	- - 9	3 - -	6 14 6	13 18 7	55 18 11
	Glasgow	2,731 18 9	319 11 6	2,706 1 6	223 14 8	983 4 1	211 16 6	229 10 6	277 14 8	2,102 16 11	9,786 9 1
	Douglas	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 -	13 15 -
	Broomielaw	- 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 6 9	13 19 3
	Glasgow Police	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 6	2 12 6
	Gorbals	31 5 -	- - -	6 8 6	- - -	9 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 19 4	75 7 4
	Lanark	200 10 -	21 12 2	106 18 3	2 - 1	21 1 5	5 - 3	12 2 -	23 2 7	66 9 7	458 16 4
	Hamilton	269 17 8	9 17 -	254 4 1	2 3 9	44 16 7[6]	23 10 10	41 14 3	29 14 6	140 15 7[6]	816 14 4
	Rutherglen	12 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 9 6	18 1 6
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	146 - -	14 12 2	70 9 6	1 9 6[6]	19 11 7	4 14 6	14 18 7	11 5 8	43 17 8[6]	326 19 3
	Bathgate	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 4 6	2 4 6
	Queen's Ferry	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -
Nairn	Nairn	78 7 6	1 3 2	10 11 7	- 1 7	3 18 10[6]	- 16 11[6]	1 19 8	3 6 8	8 15 1	109 1 1
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	96 6 8	- 11 11	9 10 -	- - -	7 16 3[6]	1 18 9	- 15 9	- 18 -	15 8 5	133 5 9[6]
	Lerwick, Fort Charlotte.	85 - -	5 14 7	14 14 1	- - -	6 1 10	3 10 -	2 15 -	10 7 4	12 5 1	140 7 11

(*continued*)

II.—Classification of the Expenditure, under the Prison Boards for the several Counties in *Scotland*, chargeable on the General Fund for current Annual Expenses (exclusive of Expenditure on Labour Account), &c.—*continued*.

NAME of COUNTY. 1.	NAME of PRISON. 2.	SALARIES and WAGES. 3.	FURNITURE, FITTINGS, and UTENSILS. 4.	PRISON DIET. 5.	CONTINGENT ALIMENTARY CHARGES. 6.	CLOTHING. 7.	BEDDING. 8.	LIGHTING. 9.	FUEL. 10.	General Contingent Charges, including ordinary current Repairs, not charged against the Building Fund. 11.	TOTAL. 12.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Peebles	Peebles	58 – –	4 17 3	30 1 7^{9}	– 2 6	3 18 2^{6}	3 8 –	3 – –	10 11 4	3 13 5^{6}	117 12 4^{9}
Perth	Perth	385 13 6	24 19 9^{6}	342 16 6	– – –	76 18 11	22 18 7	43 2 9	44 6 1	35 – 11^{6}	975 17 1
	Dunblane	16 – –	27 9 11	17 14 5^{6}	– – –	13 7 2	10 12 –	– – –	6 18 –	19 6 11	111 8 5^{6}
	Blairgowrie	5 – –	– 2 –	4 12 3	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	9 14 3
	Cupar Angus	2 – –	– – –	– 16 7	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 16 7
	Crieff	3 – –	– – –	– 9 9	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 17 –	6 6 9
	Culross	2 – 3	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 – 3
	Kincardine	2 – 3	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 – 3
Renfrew	Paisley	416 3 –	92 3 11^{9}	548 – 11	6 14 $-^{3}$	166 11 4	47 5 6^{6}	49 8 3	65 3 2	161 19 3^{9}	1,553 9 6^{3}
	Greenock	249 4 –	4 16 5	112 2 4	– 1 2^{6}	16 – 3	2 – 8	18 19 –	14 19 10	44 – 7	462 4 3^{6}
	Port Glasgow	24 2 6	2 6 9	15 15 1	2 13 10	– – –	6 5 3	– 6 8^{6}	– 11 6	15 11 5^{6}	67 13 1
	Renfrew	10 – –	– 1 6	– 14 10	– – –	– – –	– 1 –	– – –	– 12 6	1 8 2	12 18 –
	Pollockshaws	– – –	– – –	2 19 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– 13 10	3 12 10
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	270 2 7	28 7 9	178 8 4^{6}	7 6 7	18 3 –	– – –	46 11 10	78 15 6	33 11 9^{8}	661 7 5
	Kelso	– – –	– – –	3 13 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3 13 6
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	85 13 5	1 5 4^{6}	24 3 –	– 10 2	2 1 3^{6}	– – –	– 18 9	3 1 4	23 7 8	141 1 –
	Tain	41 11 –	1 15 9^{6}	32 14 9^{6}	– 7 6	– 7 3	1 17 –	1 11 4	2 7 9	12 4 1^{6}	94 16 6^{6}
	Cromarty	20 – –	– 3 8	12 3 3^{6}	– – –	– – –	– – 6	– – –	– – –	– 6 1	32 13 6^{6}
	Stornoway	15 – –	– – –	11 – 1^{6}	– – –	– – –	– – 6	– 4 –	– – –	– 19 3	27 3 10^{6}
Selkirk	Selkirk	83 8 10	8 15 4	31 5 11^{9}	– – –	16 13 3^{6}	– 6 –	2 – 7^{6}	20 11 $-^{6}$	26 10 $-^{3}$	189 11 1^{6}
Stirling	Stirling	255 13 2	61 8 10^{3}	276 14 6^{6}	3 1 2	20 9 7	16 4 10^{9}	16 9 8	38 1 8^{3}	107 10 7^{9}	795 14 2^{6}
	Falkirk	24 10 6	– 1 –	25 7 4	– 3 9	– – –	3 2 –	1 10 4	– 5 3	1 14 3	56 14 5
Sutherland	Dornock	63 2 –	– 7 6	21 11 6	4 14 10	10 8 6^{6}	1 4 –	1 – –	4 8 5	11 1 10	117 18 7
Wigtown	Stranraer	125 7 3^{6}	2 7 –	37 15 $-^{6}$	– 13 5	4 15 3	2 6 2^{6}	2 3 9	11 5 –	5 14 6	192 7 5^{6}
	Wigtown	72 4 8	– 19 3^{6}	24 16 1^{9}	– – –	– 10 2	1 1 10^{6}	4 10 5	5 14 6	13 – 1	122 17 1^{9}
	Stranraer Police	3 5 –	– – 8	1 3 3	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– 1 8	– – –	4 10 7
	Whithorn	5 6 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5 6 2
		13,212 2 11	1,177 16 4^{6}	9,220 3 11^{9}	535 18 3^{3}	2,695 6 $-^{9}$	612 18 11	1,012 16 3^{6}	1,332 4 8^{9}	4,543 1 4^{10}	34,342 8 4^{8}
Perth	General Prison	2,434 18 $-^{6}$	177 9 9^{6}	1,416 6 5	203 8 7^{6}	422 8 1	43 1 7	401 15 10	289 14 7	1,900 13 6	7,289 17 5^{6}
	£.	15,647 – 11^{6}	1,355 6 2	10,636 10 4^{9}	739 6 10^{9}	3,117 14 1^{9}	656 – 6	1,414 12 1^{6}	1,621 19 3^{9}	6,443 14 10^{6}	41,632 5 10^{2}

III.—STATEMENT of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in several Prisons in *Scotland*, in the Year ended 30 June 1843, with their Average Annual Cost per Head, and of their Average Annual Earnings, contrasted with the like Averages for the last Three Years, including the Year now ended, in which Prisons the Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody is Five or upwards.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1843.

NAME of COUNTY.	NAME of PRISON.	Average Daily Number in Custody, entered to the nearest Unit.	AVERAGE YEARLY COST PER HEAD. Salaries and Wages.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	Gross Cost per Head, including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head, available for the Prison.	Net Cost per Head, after deducting Earnings.	Earnings (including Earnings for Overwork) of Prisoners who have been in Confinement for Periods of Six Months or upwards (under Sentence). Average Number of such Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	95	10 14 4	3 19 9	– 10 10	– – 11^{6}	– 15 11	1 4 9	20 16 9	3 14 5	17 2 4	12	41 19 1	3 10 –
Argyle	Inverary	17	8 4 $-^{3}$	4 13 1^{6}	1 3 10^{6}	– 8 10	– 10 3^{9}	1 – 6^{6}	18 16 1^{6}	3 1 1	15 15 $-^{6}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	8 7 $-^{6}$	2 7 8^{6}
Ayr	Ayr	66	4 – $2\frac{3}{4}$	4 5 6^{3}	1 6 5^{6}	– 15 10^{6}	– 13 3^{9}	– 5 7^{6}	13 11 7	2 18 7	10 13 –	15	63 13 –	4 4 10
Ayr	Banff	11	10 18 2	9 3 5	– 1 9^{9}	. . .	– 8 –	– 13 11	21 5 3^{9}	– 13 4	20 11 11^{9}	–	—	—
Banff	Greenlaw	8	12 – –	8 13 4	3 8 1	– 19 6	1 5 6	3 5 4	35 13 7	– 14 8	34 18 11	–	—	—
Berwick	Dumbarton	22	7 $9\frac{1}{2}$ 10	4 17 8^{9}	1 6 9^{3}	– 12 –	– 8 1	– 10 9^{6}	18 5 6	1 8 6^{9}	16 16 11^{3}	5	21 5 10	4 5 2
Dumbarton	Dumfries	40	6 4 9^{1}	4 3 7^{1}	1 9 4^{7}	– 6 6	– 6 10	– 14 9^{7}	15 5 11^{5}	– 7 1^{1}	14 18 10^{4}	–	—	—
Dumfries	Edinburgh	481	4 6 7	3 9 9^{6}	1 4 4^{6}	. . .	– 7 5	– 7 3^{9}	11 14 10	1 9 7^{3}	10 5 2^{9}	105	290 2 11^{6}	2 15 3
Edinburgh	Edinburgh Lock-up-house	15	4 3 5^{6}	3 11 11^{6}	– – 3^{6}	. . .	– 7 1^{3}	– 18 5^{3}	10 16 6^{9}	. . .	10 16 6^{9}	–	—	—
Elgin	Elgin	9	10 8 10^{6}	4 3 10^{9}	– 14 2	– 19 11	– 10 1^{3}	2 4 1^{9}	29 1 2^{6}	– 11 10^{6}	28 9 4	3	5 17 4	1 19 1
Fife	Cupar	17	10 19 1^{3}	4 18 5^{6}	1 6 –	– 1 11^{9}	1 2 6^{9}	1 2 4^{9}	23 6 7^{9}	3 – 10	20 5 8^{3}	–	—	—
	Kirkaldy	21	8 12 11^{3}	4 1 1^{9}	– 8 4	– – 4^{6}	– 10 9^{3}	– 10 10^{3}	16 7 1	4 11 7^{9}	11 15 9^{9}	$11\frac{1}{4}$	69 – –	6 – –
	Dunfermline	17	10 16 10^{6}	4 19 5	– 5 $-^{6}$	– 5 9^{6}	– 11 7^{6}	– 9 $-^{9}$	21 11 3	– 10 10^{6}	21 – 4^{6}	2	5 19 6	2 19 9
Forfar	Arbroath	9	9 11 –	5 1 3	– 7 6	. . .	– 9 9	1 10 8	19 14 9	– 2 7	19 12 1	–	—	—
	Dundee	132	5 4 7	3 17 6^{6}	1 8 9	– 3 2	– 6 7^{3}	– 6 11	12 10 8^{6}	4 – 9^{3}	8 9 11^{3}	35	202 4 –	5 15 6^{6}
	Forfar	7	7 1 –	6 10 –	– 7 8	. . .	– 12 2	– 13 –	15 3 10	– 12 9^{6}	14 11 $-^{6}$	–	—	—
	Montrose	12	7 6 5^{3}	8 2 6^{3}	– 16 6	– 6 9	– 10 3^{6}	– 8 8^{6}	29 5 10	– 6 9^{3}	19 19 1^{3}	–	—	—
Haddington	Haddington	16	10 11 4^{6}	4 1 3	1 13 2^{6}	2 18 4^{9}	– 18 $-^{6}$	1 – 2^{6}	22 13 9^{9}	2 6 5	20 7 4^{9}	–	—	—
Inverness	Inverness	20	17 2 11	5 10 4	1 2 –	– 13 10	– 9 6	– 18 3	28 13 9	2 11 9	26 2 –	–	—	—
Kincardine	Stonehaven	5	18 6 $-^{3}$	5 10 3^{6}	4 5 2^{3}	– 9 6	– 15 3^{6}	2 14 5^{4}	32 – 8^{9}	3 8 9^{6}	28 11 11^{3}	–	—	—
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	12	12 17 6	3 17 9	1 15 5	– – 1	– 12 2^{6}	1 11 8	23 8 $-^{6}$	2 13 5	20 14 7^{6}	132	905 – 11	6 17 1
Lanark	Glasgow	582	4 13 10^{6}	4 12 11^{9}	1 13 9^{3}	– 7 3^{3}	– 7 10^{6}	– 9 6^{6}	16 16 3	2 – 1^{6}	14 16 1^{6}	10	55 9 –	5 10 10
	Hamilton	47	5 10 2	5 3 9	– 18 3^{6}	– 9 7	– 17 –	– 12 1^{6}	16 13 4	2 7 9	14 5 7	11	34 13 9	3 3 –
	Lanark	20	10 – 6	5 6 11	1 1 1	– 5 –	– 12 –	1 3 1	22 18 10	2 3 7	20 15 3			
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	11	13 5 5^{6}	6 8 1^{6}	1 15 7	– 8 7	1 7 2	1 – 6	29 14 5^{9}	1 1 2	28 13 3^{3}	–	—	—
Peebles	Peebles	7	9 15 –	5 – 3^{3}	– 13 $-^{3}$	– 11 4	– 10 –	1 15 2^{6}	19 12 $-^{9}$	1 19 3	17 12 9^{9}	–	—	—
Perth	Perth	80	4 16 5	4 5 8^{5}	– 19 2^{10}	– 5 8^{9}	– 10 9^{4}	– 11 $-^{10}$	12 3 11^{6}	3 2 7	9 1 4^{6}	21	116 – 6	5 10 6
Renfrew	Paisley	140	2 19 $-^{4}$	3 17 8^{10}	1 3 7^{6}	– 6 8^{6}	– 7 $-^{1}$	– 9 2^{11}	10 15 8^{1}	1 2 6^{2}	9 13 1^{11}	–	—	—
	Greenock	25	9 13 $-^{11}$	4 6 2^{10}	– 12 3^{8}	– 1 6^{5}	– 14 6^{11}	– 11 6	17 15 6^{7}	1 19 2^{6}	15 16 4^{1}	–	—	—
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	32	8 8 9^{9}	5 8 9^{3}	– 11 4	. . .	1 9 1^{3}	– 11 8^{6}	18 7 3	4 3 2	14 4 1	5	43 2 6	8 12 6
Stirling	Stirling	65	3 18 7^{9}	4 5 1^{9}	– 6 3^{6}	– 4 11^{9}	– 5 $-^{9}$	– 1 $-^{6}$	14 10 1^{6}	1 10 8^{3}	12 19 5^{3}	12	29 16 6	2 6 6
	Falkirk	5	4 18 1^{3}	5 1 5^{6}	. . .	– 12 4^{9}	– 6 $-^{9}$	– 1 $-^{6}$	11 6 10^{6}	. . .	11 6 10^{6}	–	—	—
	Stranraer	9	13 18 7	4 3 10^{9}	– 10 7	– 5 1^{6}	– 4 10^{3}	1 5 –	21 7 6	1 10 6^{6}	19 16 11^{6}	1	2 12 –	2 12 –
Wigtown	Wigtown	5	14 8 11^{3}	4 19 2^{9}	– 2 $-^{6}$	– 4 4^{6}	– 18 1	1 2 11	24 11 5	2 9 7^{6}	22 1 9^{6}	–	—	—
Perth	General Prison, for year ended 31 Dec. 1843.	326	7 9 4^{3}	4 6 10^{6}	1 10 5^{9}	– 2 7^{6}	1 4 7^{6}	– 17 9^{3}	22 7 3	2 8 1^{6}	19 19 1^{6}	326	901 16 9	2 15 3^{9}
IN SCOTLAND		2,449	6 7 8	4 6 10	1 5 5	– 5 4	– 11 6	– 13 2	20 10 3	2 1 9	18 8 6	—	—	—

(*continued*)

III.—Statement of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in several Prisons in *Scotland*, in the Year ended 30 June 1843, with their Average Annual Cost per Head, and of their Average Annual Earnings, contrasted with the like Averages for the last Three Years, including the Year now ended, in which Prisons the Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody is Five or upwards—*continued*.

NAME of COUNTY.	NAME of PRISON.	AVERAGE OF THE LAST THREE YEARS, INCLUDING THE YEAR NOW ENDED.									
		Average Daily Number in Custody, entered to the nearest Unit.	AVERAGE YEARLY COST PER HEAD FOR						Gross Cost per Head, including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head, available for the Prison.	Net Cost per Head, after deducting Earnings.
			Salaries and Wages.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.			
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	108	9 5 2	4 3 11	– 18 3	– 13 –	– 17 8	1 2 5	20 10 –	3 19 2	16 10 10
Argyle	Inverary	12	9 8 6^{9}	5 1 6	1 1 6^{6}	– 7 1	– 11 3^{3}	– 19 11^{6}	20 10 4	1 19 2^{3}	18 11 1^{9}
Ayr	Ayr	49	5 3 2	5 1 6	1 11 10	– 11 8	– 10 10	– 7 2	15 6 –	3 1 5	12 14 7
Banff	Banff	10	14 16 6	9 7 1	1 1 8	– 11 2	– 7 10^{3}	– 12 8	26 17 –	1 2 2^{3}	25 14 9^{9}
Berwick	Greenlaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	17	18 11 4^{3}	4 16 5	1 7 3^{6}	– 12 4^{3}	– 10 9^{9}	– 11 8^{3}	17 16 10^{3}	1 8 4	16 8 6^{6}
Dumfries	Dumfries	37	6 9 10^{3}	4 10 3^{2}	1 6 11^{7}	– 3 10^{10}	– 7 5^{7}	– 16 $-^{3}$	15 5 7^{9}	1 1 4^{1}	14 4 3^{8}
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	469	3 19 2	3 18 8	1 6 7^{6}	– – –	– 7 8^{6}	– 7 10^{6}	12 5 10^{6}	1 9 8	10 16 2^{6}
	Edinburgh Lock up-house	13	3 15 6^{9}	4 1 –	– – 5^{3}	– – –	– 7 5^{3}	– 17 8	11 17 –	– – –	11 17 –
Elgin	Elgin	6	14 9 7^{6}	6 4 3^{3}	1 2 5^{3}	– 9 2	– 6 8^{9}	1 9 11	38 14 $-^{9}$	1 7 10	37 6 2^{9}
Fife	Cupar	18	10 3 1^{6}	6 1 11^{3}	1 17 6^{9}	– 18 10^{3}	– 14 3^{9}	– 19 2	15 14 4^{6}	3 1 8^{6}	12 12 8^{3}
	Kirkaldy	19	8 12 6	4 18 1^{3}	1 3 6^{9}	– 16 $-^{6}$	– 10 11^{3}	– 8 8	20 – 6	5 – 8^{6}	14 2 4^{6}
	Dunfermline	15	9 7 10^{9}	4 17 6^{6}	1 8 6^{6}	– 14 5	– 7 5^{3}	– 7 8^{9}	21 1 3^{3}	1 4 2^{6}	19 17 1
Forfar	Arbroath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dundee	132	4 10 4	3 18 6	1 6 2	– 5 –	– 5 7	– 6 3^{6}	11 14 9^{6}	4 7 4	7 7 4^{6}
	Forfar	7	7 15 –	5 15 5^{3}	2 1 5^{3}	– 6 –	– 10 5^{9}	– 6 7^{6}	16 14 –	—	—
	Montrose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haddington	Haddington	16	6 11 $-^{6}$	5 3 11^{6}	1 4 1^{9}	1 – 10	– 12 5^{6}	– 13 3	18 – 5^{6}	1 12 5^{9}	16 7 11^{9}
Inverness	Inverness	25	14 8 5	5 4 –	– 16 10	– 13 –	– 9 –	– 10 11	25 2 3	1 18 –	25 4 3
Kincardine	Stonehaven	4	17 13 11	6 14 3^{9}	2 13 6	– 10 3^{9}	– 14 8	1 15 6	30 2 2^{6}	2 2 11^{6}	27 19 3
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	13	10 12 8^{6}	4 11 6^{3}	1 12 8^{3}	1 12 11^{6}	– 9 $-^{6}$	1 9 5^{6}	22 8 7	1 16 3^{3}	20 12 3^{3}
Lanark	Glasgow	531	4 16 6^{6}	4 9 10^{9}	1 9 10^{3}	– 11 5	– 11 3	– 8 10	15 17 4	2 10 7	13 6 9
	Hamilton	35	7 2 1	5 15 9	2 1 –	– 5 10^{6}	– 14 4	– 11 6	19 7 3^{3}	2 8 7	16 18 8^{3}
	Lanark	16	11 18 7	5 13 2	1 18 9	1 4 –	– 13 3	– 19 4	27 18 9^{3}	1 9 3	26 9 6^{3}
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	13	10 11 5^{6}	6 12 2	1 9 $-^{9}$	– 8 6	– 17 4	– 14 10^{6}	27 – 3^{6}	– 17 11	26 2 4
Peebles	Peebles	6	8 18 7^{9}	5 18 6^{6}	– 18 5^{3}	– 11 –	– 7 6^{3}	1 14 1	20 16 1^{3}	1 12 $-^{3}$	19 4 1
Perth	Perth	72	4 11 2^{4}	4 6 6^{7}	1 1 4^{6}	– 8 3	– 9 2^{6}	– 11 3^{8}	12 11 $-^{7}$	2 5 1^{8}	10 5 10^{11}
Renfrew	Paisley	131	3 – 10^{2}	3 18 6^{8}	– 16 5^{9}	– 6 1^{4}	– 6 4	– 8 10^{2}	10 4 4^{4}	1 15 7^{8}	8 8 8^{8}
	Greenock	25	9 7 5^{4}	5 2 1^{7}	1 2 8^{5}	– 4 6^{3}	– 10 11	– 13 4	18 19 4^{5}	1 10 1	17 9 3^{4}
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	31	7 6 7^{4}	5 11 11^{10}	– 17 $-^{10}$	– 10 8^{4}	– 13 7^{3}	1 17 7^{2}	16 17 9^{9}	– – –	16 17 9^{9}
Stirling	Stirling	59	2 18 6^{9}	5 3 1^{6}	– 17 8	– 5 3	– 3 10^{3}	– 10 10^{6}	12 1 7^{3}	1 13 9^{9}	10 7 9^{6}
	Falkirk	5	3 19 3	5 10 6^{3}	– – –	– 12 11^{3}	– 4 –	– 2 9^{9}	11 15 $-^{3}$	– – –	11 15 $-^{3}$
Wigtown	Stranraer	8	14 19 9^{6}	4 11 7^{6}	1 10 $-^{3}$	– 14 10^{3}	– 4 11^{9}	1 4 4^{3}	25 1 7^{6}	2 1 7^{3}	23 – $-^{3}$
	Wigtown	Average of former years, less than five.									
Perth	General Prison, for year ended 31 Dec. 1843.	None.									

IV.—VIEW of the PROFITS from PRISONERS' LABOUR in the several Prisons in *Scotland*, in the Year ended 30 June 1843.

NAME OF COUNTY.	NAME OF PRISON.	Gross Profits of Labour in Prison.	Payments therefrom to Prisoners.			Available Net Profits, carried to Credit of General Fund for Current Expenses.
			Convicted.	Untried.	Civil.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	420 – 11	25 11 10	30 10 1	10 9 7	353 9 5
Argyle	Inverary	60 17 5⁶	1 6 2	3 7 9⁶	3 12 4	52 11 2
Ayr	Ayr	200 – 11	– – –	21 13 5	– – –	178 7 6
Banff	Banff	15 7 7	– 19 7	7 1 –	– – –	7 7 –
Berwick	Greenlaw	9 8 9⁶	– – 2⁶	1 – 2³	2 11 –	5 17 4³
Bute	Rothesay	14 18 4	– 10 6	1 6 6	– – –	13 1 4
Caithness	Wick	3 1 11⁶	– – 7	– 4 6	– – –	2 16 10⁶
Clackmannan	Alloa	No labour.	—	—	—	—
Dumfries	Dumfries	18 8 9	2 18 4	1 4 2	– – –	14 6 3
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	40 19 7	2 5 4	6 9 2	– 16 8	31 8 5
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	730 12 –³	21 1 2⁶	13 17 2	– – –	695 13 7⁹
Elgin	Elgin	6 17 3⁶	– – –	1 10 3	– – –	5 7 –⁶
Fife	Cupar	70 6 10	10 10 –	– – –	– – –	59 16 10
	Dunfermline	59 16 7⁶	9 2 –⁶	5 18 6	– – –	44 16 1
	Kirkaldy	110 7 6	11 8 4	2 14 5	– – –	96 4 9
Forfar	Arbroath	1 3 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	1 3 6
	Brechin	– 7 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– 7 –
	Dundee	613 4 –	15 10 6	64 12 –	– – –	533 1 6
	Forfar	8 19 1	– – –	4 5 –	– – –	4 14 1
	Montrose	29 3 6⁶	2 11 7	23 2 6	– – –	3 9 5⁶
Haddington	Haddington	39 13 –	– – –	– 12 6	1 17 10	37 2 8
Inverness	Inverness	65 18 11	2 15 6	7 5 9	– 4 –	55 13 8
Kinross	Kinross	4 12 –⁶	– – –	– 11 6	2 5 –	1 15 6⁶
Kincardine	Stonehaven	17 13 7	– 1 8	– 4 10	– 3 1	17 4 –
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	42 16 2	– 2 1	6 13 2	– 12 4	35 8 7
Lanark	Glasgow	1,350 17 11	117 10 2	65 6 2	– – –	1,168 1 7
	Hamilton	133 15 11⁶	5 – 1⁶	11 12 5⁶	– 1 9	117 1 7⁶
	Calton	– 12 5	– – –	– – –	– – –	– 12 5
	Lanark	57 18 3	11 2 8	3 3 6	– – –	43 12 1
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	29 15 8	5 9 10	12 12 6	– – –	11 13 2
Nairn	Nairn	1 13 11⁶	– – –	– – –	– – –	1 13 11⁶
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	15 5 5³	– – –	8 15 6	– – –	6 9 11³
	Lerwick	– 5 11	– 1 6	– 18 –	—	—
Peebles	Peebles	13 – –⁶	– 5 –	– 18 6	– 1 –	11 15 6⁶
Perth	Perth	261 14 –	8 16 10⁶	14 18 9⁶	– – –	237 18 4
Renfrew	Paisley	188 3 3	15 2 7	12 3 1	2 3 6	158 14 1
	Greenock	72 12 10³	18 16 1³	2 17 4⁶	– – –	50 19 4⁶
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	168 12 4⁶	7 18 5	18 10 9⁶	9 1 10⁶	133 1 3⁶
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	3 9 1⁶	– – –	– – –	– – –	3 9 1⁶
	Tain	– 15 1	– – –	– – –	– – –	– 15 1
Selkirk	Selkirk	– 12 6	– – –	– 1 10	– – –	– 10 8
Stirling	Stirling	141 12 5	15 16 1	25 16 2⁹	– 5 –	99 15 1³
Sutherland	Dornock	11 1 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	11 1 6
Wigtown	Wigtown	12 8 8	– – –	– – –	– – 6	12 8 2
	Stranraer	13 14 11	– – –	– – –	– – –	13 14 11
		5,062 17 7⁹	312 14 9⁹	381 19 1⁶	34 5 5⁶	4,334 11 7⁶
Perth	General Prison	901 16 9	117 6 11	– – –	– – –	784 9 10
	£.	5,964 14 4⁶	430 1 8⁹	381 19 1⁶	34 5 5⁶	5,119 1 5⁶

Appendix, No. XXI.

— V. —

ABSTRACT of RETURNS of EXPENDITURE under the PRISON BOARDS of the several Counties in *Scotland*, Chargeable on the Special Fund for Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons, in the Year ended 30 June 1843.

NAME OF COUNTY.	NAME OF PRISON.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30 June 1843.			
		On Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	TOTAL.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	21 4 6			
	Peterhead	109 19 6	26 19 4 6	- - -	191 14 10 6
	Huntly, Jarland, and Fraserburgh	33 11 6			
Argyle	Inverary	30 17 6			
	Tobermory	13 7 2	- - -	- - -	44 4 8
Ayr	Ayr	824 7 10			
	Cumnock	260 - -			
	Largs	247 3 2	- - -	- - -	1,611 11 -
	Saltcoats	180 - -			
	Stewarton	100 - -			
Banff	Banff	19 14 10			
	Keith	31 - - ½	- - -	- - -	68 7 5
	Aberchirder	17 12 4 ½			
Berwick	Greenlaw	22 3 10			
	Dunse	193 11 3			
	Lauder	151 15 7	- - -	- - -	529 15 3
	Earlston	134 - 5			
	Coldstream	28 4 2			
Bute	Rothesay	90 6 6	- - -	- - -	90 6 6
Caithness	—	—	—	—	—
Clackmannan	Alloa	1,216 1 6	6 1 -	- - -	1,222 2 6
Dumfries	Annan	15 19 4			
	Dumfries	9 4 6	- - -	- - -	25 3 10
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	4 15 -			
	Kirkintilloch	486 1 9	38 8 1 6	- - -	1,036 18 10 6
	Helensburgh	507 14 -			
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	6,471 17 11			
	Musselburgh	287 3 4	- - -	- 9 3	6,763 14 6
	Cells below Courts of Law	4 4 -			
Elgin	Elgin	805 - -	5 - 2	- 3 -	810 3 2
Fife	Cupar	2,560 2 -			
	St. Andrews	3 12 1	- - -	- 7 6	2,589 17 6
	Dunfermline	25 15 11			
Forfar	Arbroath	720 16 3			
	Brechin	160 - -			
	Dundee	144 17 9	- - -	- - -	1,245 14 -
	Forfar	120 - -			
	Montrose	100 - -			
Haddington	—	—	—	—	—
Inverness	—	—	—	—	—
Kinross	—	—	—	—	—
Kincardine	Stonehaven	1,061 3 -	54 7 8	- - -	1,132 3 11
	Bervie	16 13 3			
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	12 11 6	7 4 6	- - -	19 16 3
Lanark	Glasgow, N. Prison	3,441 - 4			
	Glasgow, S. Prison	1,124 1 3			
	Broomielaw	38 5 -			
	Calton	26 8 10			
	Lanark	60 - 1	91 9 2 5	- - -	6,515 13 8 2
	Hamilton	89 19 3 6			
	Airdrie	1,639 14 8			
	Gorbals	4 15 -			
Linlithgow	Bathgate	7 14 2	- - -	- - -	7 14 2
Nairn	Nairn	207 - -	- - -	- - -	207 - -
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	23 18 9	- - -	- - -	23 18 9
Peebles	Peebles	10 - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -
Perth	Perth	60 1 3			
	Dunblane	1,049 - 4			
	Crieff	58 6 1	- 2 6	- - -	1,168 8 5
	Blairgowrie	- 18 3			
Renfrew	Paisley	85 18 2			
	Greenock	10 15 1 6			
	Port Glasgow	- 3 6	- - -	- - -	98 15 2
	Renfrew	- 7 6			
	Pollockshaws	1 10 10 6			
Roxburgh	Hawick	559 12 11	8 18 -	- 3 6	936 17 2
	Kelso	368 2 9			
Ross and Cromarty	—	—	—	—	—
Selkirk	—	—	—	—	—
Stirling	—	—	—	—	—
Sutherland	Dornoch	1,582 13 5	12 2 11	- - -	1,594 16 4
Wigtown	Wigtown	1 7 2			
	Stranraer	1 6 7 ½	- - -	- 5 6	13 4 9 ½
	Port Patrick	10 5 6			
	£.	27,706 - 4	250 13 5 6	1 8 9	27,958 2 6 6

Appendix, No. XXII.

ABSTRACT of the EXPENDITURE of the GENERAL PRISON at *Perth* chargeable on the Fund for current Annual Expenses (exclusive of Expenditure on Labour Account), for the Year ended 31 December 1843.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries and wages, including uniform	2,434	18	$-^{6}$
Furniture, fittings, and utensils	177	9	9^{6}
Prison diet	1,416	6	5
Contingent alimentary charges	203	8	7^{6}
Clothing	422	8	1
Bedding	43	1	7
Lighting prison and outhouses	401	15	10
Fuel	289	14	7
General contingent charges, including ordinary current repairs not charged against the building fund	1,900	13	6
£.	7,289	17	5^{6}

VIEW of the Outlay connected with the Prisoners' Labour, and of the Returns therefrom, in the General Prison at *Perth*, in the Year ended 31 December 1843.

	General Prison at Perth.					
Dr.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. To Value of undisposed of Goods and Materials, and Implements of Labour, on hand at 31st December 1843, brought from last year's account	639	2	5			
II. To Outlay this Year for Materials, Implements, Carriage of Goods, &c.	1,161	18	11			
Sum of the Debit				1,801	1	4
Cr.						
I. By Returns this Year:						
1. Sales and deliveries of work to purchasers and employers	755	4	7			
2. Value of furniture and goods issued for the use of the prisons, other than implements of labour	266	16	1			
3. Earnings rated to prisoners employed in washing, sewing, and other prison services	575	7	3			
4. Other Returns	29	19	7			
Sum of these	1,627	7	6			
II. By Value of undisposed of Goods and Materials, and Implements of Labour, on hand at 31st December 1843, carried to next year's account	1,075	10	7			
Sum of the Credit				2,702	18	1
Balance, being Gross Profits this Year				901	16	9
Payments therefrom to convicted prisoners				117	6	11
Balance, being available Net Profits this Year, carried to Credit of General Fund £.				784	9	10

STATEMENT of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in the General Prison at *Perth*, in the Year ended 31st December 1843, with their Average Annual Cost per Head, and of their Average Annual Earnings.

Prisons.	In the Year ending 31 December 1843.												
	Average daily Number in Custody, entered to the nearest Unit.	Average yearly Cost per Head for: Salaries and Wages, including Uniform.	Prison Diet.	Clothing	Bedding.	Lighting Prison and Outhouses.	Fuel.	Gross Cost per Head, including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head available for the Prison.	Net Cost per Head, after deducting Earnings.	Earnings (including Earnings for Overwork) of Prisoners who have been in Confinement for Periods of Six Months or upwards (under Sentence), and whose Average Number was: Total Earnings.	Average Earnings.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
General Prison	326	7 9 4^{3}	4 6 10^{6}	1 10 5^{9}	– 2 7^{6}	1 4 7^{6}	– 17 9^{3}	22 7 3	2 8 1^{6}	19 19 1^{6}	901 16 9	2 15 3^{9}

General Prison, Perth, 9 February 1844.

Jas. Stuart, Governor.

Appendix, No. XXIII.

TABLE of the whole ASSESSMENTS imposed under the Act of 2 & 3 Vict., c. 42, in the Year 1843, on the several Counties in *Scotland*, and Burghs situated therein, for the purposes of the Prisons Act; and Apportionment of such Assessments among the several Landward Parts of the Counties and Burghs.

COUNTIES and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	Population.	Assessment of £. 2000, under Sec. 35, for Building, &c. the General Prison, and Apportionment thereof under Sec. 39.		Assessment of £. 5,722. 0. 3. under Sec. 37, for defraying the Expenses of the General Prison, and of the General Board, in the Year 1842, and Apportionment thereof under Sec. 39.		Assessment of £. 10,000. under Sec. 36, for Building, &c. Local Prisons, and Apportionment thereof under Sec. 39.		Additions to Maximum Assessment, under Sec. 36. for Building, &c. Local Prisons, and the Apportionment of such Additions, for the Year 1843, under Sec. 39.		Assessment Fixed and Determined by County Prison Boards, under Sec. 38, for Current Expenses, and Apportionment thereof, under Sec. 39.	
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Apportionment for 1843.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Aberdeen		146 19 7		346 9 9		734 17 11				1,500 – –	—
Landward part	113,878		94 4 4		222 2 1		471 1 8				961 10 8
Aberdeen	56,843		47 – 6^{11}		110 17 4		235 2 10^{8}				479 19 1
Peterhead	5,500		4 11 $-^{2}$		10 14 7		22 15 $-^{8}$				46 8 10
Inverury	1,026		– 16 11^{9}		2 – –		4 4 10^{8}				8 13 3
Kintore	404		– 6 8^{2}		– 15 9		1 13 5				3 8 2
	177,651	146 19 7		346 9 9		734 17 11					1,500 – –
2. Argyll		65 12 8		49 13 11		328 3 4				600 – –	—
Landward part	92,532		59 17 6^{10}		45 6 9		299 7 10^{4}				547 7 10
Campbelltown	6,400		4 2 10		3 2 9		20 14 2				37 17 2
Inverary	1,033		– 13 4^{5}		– 10 1		3 6 10				6 2 3
Oban	1,460		– 18 10^{9}		– 14 4		4 14 5^{8}				8 12 9
	101,425	65 12 8		49 13 11		328 3 4					600 – –
3. Ayr		86 17 2		134 18 11		434 5 10				970 – –	—
Landward part	106,028		63 9 9^{4}		98 12 9		317 8 10^{8}				709 – 10
Ayr	14,926		8 18 9^{1}		13 17 9		44 13 9^{4}				99 16 3
Irvine	7,116		4 5 2^{8}		6 12 5		21 6 1^{4}				47 11 4
Kilmarnock	16,985		10 3 4^{11}		15 16 –		50 17 $-^{8}$				113 11 7
	145,055	86 17 2		134 18 11		434 5 10					970 – –
4. Banff		25 15 8		23 3 –		128 18 4		733 6 8		350 – –	—
Landward part	42,247		22 8 2^{8}		20 2 5		112 1 1^{4}		637 8 5		304 4 6
Banff	4,885		2 11 9^{11}		2 6 7		12 19 1^{8}		73 14 1		35 3 6
Cullen	1,472		– 15 7^{5}		– 14 –		3 18 1		22 4 2		10 12 –
	48,604	25 15 8		23 3 –		128 18 4		733 6 8			350 – –
5. Berwick		19 19 2		18 1 10		99 15 10				480 – –	—
Landward part	33,005		19 6 11^{3}		17 10 9		96 14 8^{4}				465 6 –
Lauder	1,043		– 12 2^{9}		– 11 1		3 1 1^{8}				14 14 –
	34,048	19 19 2		18 1 10		99 15 10					

6. Bute		9 11 8		33 2 7		47 18 4				170 – –		112 2 8
Landward part	9,334		6 6 5[1]		21 17 –		31 12 1[4]					57 17 4
Rothesay	4,817		3 5 2[11]		11 5 7		16 6 2[8]					
	14,151		9 11 8		33 2 7		47 18 4					170 – –
7. Caithness		24 5 2		11 12 10		121 5 10				200 – –		171 12 4
Landward part	29,629		20 16 3[10]		9 19 9		104 1 7					28 7 8
Wick	4,900		3 8 10[2]		1 13 1		17 4 3					200 – –
	34,529		24 5 2		11 12 10		121 5 10					
8. Clackmannan		19 3 3		17 1 –		95 16 3		152 – –		270 – –		270 – –
Landward part	14,729		19 3 3		17 1 –		95 16 3		152 – –			270 – –
	14,729		19 3 3		17 1 –		95 16 3		152 – –			
9. Dumbarton		31 11 2		16 18 3		157 15 10				367 16 –		324 7 1
Landward part	29,288		27 16 7[4]		14 18 4		139 3 –[8]					43 8 11
Dumbarton	3,923		3 14 6[8]		1 19 11		18 12 9[4]					367 16 –
	33,211		31 11 2		16 18 3		157 15 10					
10. Dumfries		57 1 1		48 11 9		285 5 5				580 – –		467 7 1
Landward part	59,442		45 19 5[6]		39 3 –		229 17 3[4]					24 7 5
Annan	3,100		2 7 11[5]		2 – 10		11 19 9					68 2 4
Dumfries	8,664		6 14 –[2]		5 14 2		33 10 1					7 12 5
Lochmaben	969		– 14 11[10]		– 12 9		3 14 11[4]					12 10 9
Sanquhar	1,595		1 4 8[1]		1 1 –		6 3 4[4]					580 – –
	73,770		57 1 1		48 11 9		285 5 5					
11. Edinburgh		292 8 6		1,756 17 8		1,462 2 6				5,600 – –		1,265 19 10
Landward part	49,643		66 2 2		397 3 6		330 10 10					3,157 17 10
Edinburgh	135,594		180 11 4[1]		1,084 16 10		902 16 8[4]					622 13 1
Leith	24,416		32 10 3[5]		195 6 11		162 11 5					178 19 5
Musselburgh	7,018		9 6 11		56 3 –		46 14 7					74 9 10
Portobello	2,921		3 17 9[6]		23 7 5		19 8 11[8]					5,600 – –
	219,592		292 8 6		1,756 17 8		1,462 2 6					
12. Elgin		21 3 7				105 17 11				260 – –		194 19 11
Landward part	25,673		15 17 8[2]				79 8 5					39 11 2
Elgin	5,208		3 4 5[4]				16 2 2[8]					25 8 11
Forres	3,350		2 1 5[6]				10 7 3[4]					260 – –
	34,231		21 3 7				105 17 11					
13. Fife		90 16 6		283 8 3		454 17 6		555 11 1[4]		1,800 – –		—
Landward part	90,903		64 3 8[9]		199 19 3		320 18 8[8]		391 19 5[3]			1,289 16 2
Ditto	92,321											14 1 4
Anstruther, Easter	1,007		– 14 2[8]		2 4 4		3 11 1[4]		4 6 10			4 11 11
Anstruther, Wester	329		– 4 7[9]		– 14 6		1 3 3		1 8 4[6]			18 16 1
Auchtermuchty	1,346		– 19 –[2]		2 19 3		4 15 –[8]		5 16 1			28 6 1
Buntisland	2,026		1 8 7[4]		4 9 1		7 3 –[8]		8 14 8[8]			18 6 4
Crail	1,311		– 18 6[2]		2 17 8		4 12 7		5 13 –[9]			56 13 11
Cupar	4,058		2 17 4		8 18 6		14 6 7		17 10 –			
Dunfermline	6,939		4 17 11[11]		15 5 3		24 9 11[8]		29 18 5			77 2 8
Ditto	5,521											

TABLE of the whole Assessments imposed under the Act of 2 & 3 Vict., c. 42, in the Year 1843, on the several Counties in *Scotland*, and Burghs situated therein, for the purposes of the Prisons Act—*continued*.

COUNTIES and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	Population.	Assessment of £. 2,000, under Sec. 35, for Building, &c. the General Prison, and Apportionment thereof under Sec. 39.		Assessment of £. 5,722. 0. 3. under Sec. 37, for defraying the Expenses of the General Prison, and of the General Board, in the Year 1842, and Apportionment thereof under Sec. 39.		Assessment of £. 10,000, under Sec. 36, for Building, &c. Local Prisons, and Apportionment thereof under Sec. 39.		Additions to Maximum Assessment, under Sec. 36, for Building, &c. Local Prisons, and the Apportionment of such Additions, for the Year 1843, under Sec. 39.		Assessment Fixed and Determined by County Prison Boards, under Sec. 38, for Current Expenses, and Apportionment thereof under Sec. 39.	
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Apportionment for 1843.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
13. Fife—*continued*.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dysart	1,600	- - -	1 2 7^{2}	- - -	3 10 5	- - -	5 12 11^{8}	- - -	6 17 11^{9}	- - -	22 7 1
Earlsferry	590	- - -	- 7 $-^{9}$	- - -	1 2 -	- - -	1 15 3^{6}	- - -	2 3 1^{6}	- - -	6 19 9
Falkland	1,100	- - -	- 15 6^{5}	- - -	2 8 5	- - -	3 17 8	- - -	4 14 10^{3}	- - -	15 7 4
Inverkeithing	2,140	- - -	1 10 2^{8}	- - -	4 14 2	- - -	7 11 1^{4}	- - -	9 4 6^{8}	- - -	29 17 11
Kilrenny	1,517	- - -	1 1 5^{1}	- - -	3 6 9	- - -	5 7 1^{4}	- - -	6 10 10	- - -	21 3 11
Kinghorn	1,350	- - -	- 19 $-^{10}$	- - -	2 19 5	- - -	4 15 4	- - -	5 16 5	- - -	18 17 3
Kirkaldy	4,760	- - -	3 7 2^{8}	- - -	10 9 5	- - -	16 16 1^{4}	- - -	20 10 5^{6}	- - -	66 10 -
Newburgh	2,442	- - -	1 14 5^{9}	- - -	5 7 5	- - -	8 12 5	- - -	10 10 7	- - -	34 2 4
Pittenweem	1,317	- - -	- 18 7^{2}	- - -	2 17 11	- - -	4 13 -	- - -	5 13 7	- - -	18 8 -
St. Andrews	4,194	- - -	2 19 2^{9}	- - -	9 4 6	- - -	14 16 1^{8}	- - -	18 1 9^{6}	- - -	58 11 11
	128,839	- - -	90 19 6	- - -	283 8 3	- - -	454 17 6	- - -	555 11 1^{4}	- - -	1,800 - -
14. Forfar*	-	141 10 9	- - -	1,061 8 6	- - -	707 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,000 - -	—
Landward part	58,999	- - -	59 16 3^{8}	- - -	448 11 4	- - -	299 1 6^{4}	- - -	- - -	- - -	845 4 5
Arbroath	11,299	- - -	11 9 1^{3}	- - -	85 18 2	- - -	57 5 6^{4}	- - -	- - -	- - -	161 17 5
Brechin	5,060	- - -	5 2 7^{3}	- - -	38 9 5	- - -	25 13 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 9 10
Dundee	46,142	- - -	46 15 7^{3}	- - -	350 16 4	- - -	233 18 $-^{4}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	661 - 8
Forfar	6,689	- - -	6 15 7^{7}	- - -	50 17 2	- - -	33 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	95 16 6
Montrose	11,417	- - -	11 11 6	- - -	86 16 1	- - -	57 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	163 11 2
	139,606	- - -	141 10 9	- - -	1,061 8 6	- - -	707 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,000 - -
15. Haddington	-	27 1 4	- - -	92 12 -	- - -	135 6 8	- - -	285 14 3^{5}	- - -	700 - -	—
Landward part	27,796	- - -	20 16 3^{6}	- - -	71 4 3	- - -	104 1 5^{4}	- - -	219 14 4^{3}	- - -	538 6 2
Dunbar	3,349	- - -	2 10 1^{10}	- - -	8 11 7	- - -	12 10 9^{4}	- - -	30 16 6^{10}	- - -	64 17 1
Haddington	3,900	- - -	2 18 4^{11}	- - -	9 19 10	- - -	14 12 $-^{8}$	- - -	26 9 5^{6}	- - -	75 10 7
North Berwick	1,100	- - -	- 16 5^{9}	- - -	2 16 4	- - -	4 2 4^{8}	- - -	8 13 10^{10}	- - -	21 6 2
	36,145	- - -	27 1 4	- - -	92 12 -	- - -	135 6 8	- - -	285 14 3^{5}	- - -	700 - -
16. Inverness	-	62 13 5	- - -	199 15 1	- - -	313 7 1	- - -	895 8 10^{8}	- - -	500 - -	—
Landward part	82,797	- - -	54 14 9	- - -	174 9 4	- - -	273 13 9	- - -	782 3 10^{8}	- - -	436 16 4
Inverness	12,000	- - -	7 18 8	- - -	25 5 9	- - -	39 13 4	- - -	113 5 -	- - -	63 3 8
	94,797	- - -	62 13 5	- - -	199 15 1	- - -	313 7 1	- - -	895 8 10^{8}	- - -	500 - -
17. Kincardine	-	22 15 8	- - -	31 12 1	- - -	113 18 4	- - -	76 16 10	- - -	215 - -	—
Landward part	30,647	- - -	22 4 3^{7}	- - -	30 16 4	- - -	111 1 6	- - -	74 18 6	- - -	209 12 9
Inverbervie	784	- - -	- 11 4^{5}	- - -	- 15 9	- - -	2 16 10	- - -	1 18 4	- - -	5 7 3
	31,431	- - -	22 15 8	- - -	31 12 1	- - -	113 18 4	- - -	76 16 10	- - -	215 - -

18. Kinross	- - -	- - -	17 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 15 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	—
Landward part	9,072	- - -	17 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 15 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -
	9,072	- - -	17 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 15 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -
19. Kirkcudbright	- - -	28 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	144 14 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	250 - -	—
Landward part	34,051	- - -	24 5 7^{10}	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	121 8 3^{4}	- - -	- - -	- - -	209 14 6
Kirkcudbright	2,600	- - -	1 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 - 3
New Galloway	439	- - -	- 6 3^{2}	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 11 3^{8}	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 14 1
Maxwelltown	3,500	- - -	2 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 9 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 11 2
	40,590	- - -	28 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	144 14 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	250 - -
20. Lanark	- - -	269 - 2	- - -	499 14 7	- - -	1,345 - 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,500 - -	—
Landward part	108,808	- - -	92 7 9^{2}	- - -	171 12 6	- - -	461 18 9^{9}	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,292 19 8
Airdrie	6,500	- - -	5 10 4^{7}	- - -	10 5 1	- - -	27 11 10^{8}	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	256 9 2
Glasgow	185,019	- - -	157 1 11^{6}	- - -	291 16 9	- - -	785 9 9^{8}	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,299 17 5
Hamilton	8,075	- - -	6 17 1^{6}	- - -	12 14 9	- - -	34 5 7^{9}	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	318 12 -
Lanark	4,100	- - -	3 9 7^{6}	- - -	6 9 4	- - -	17 8 1^{8}	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	161 15 3
Rutherglen	4,317	- - -	3 13 3^{9}	- - -	6 16 2	- - -	18 6 6^{8}	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	170 6 6
	316,819	- - -	269 - 2	- - -	499 14 7	- - -	1,345 - 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,500 - -	
21. Linlithgow	- - -	22 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	113 17 11	- - -	255 - -	- - -	500 - -	—
Landward part	18,918	- - -	18 10 $-^{6}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	92 10 2^{8}	- - -	207 2 6	- - -	- - -	406 2 5
Linlithgow	3,300	- - -	3 4 6^{7}	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 2 9	- - -	36 2 7	- - -	- - -	70 16 11
Queensferry	1,073	- - -	1 - 11^{11}	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 4 11^{4}	- - -	11 14 11	- - -	- - -	23 - 8
	23,291	- - -	22 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	113 17 11	- - -	255 - -	- - -	500 - -	
22. Nairn	- - -	7 7 10	- - -	17 1 -	- - -	36 19 2	- - -	113 - 10	- - -	113 - -	—
Landward part	6,854	- - -	5 8 3^{10}	- - -	12 9 10	- - -	27 1 7^{4}	- - -	82 16 7	- - -	- - -	82 16 -
Nairn	2,500	- - -	1 19 6^{2}	- - -	4 11 2	- - -	9 17 6^{8}	- - -	30 4 3	- - -	- - -	30 4 -
	9,354	- - -	7 7 10	- - -	17 1 -	- - -	36 19 2	- - -	113 - 10	- - -	113 - -	
23. Orkney and Zetland	- - -	32 19 4	- - -	43 13 4	- - -	164 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	380 - -	—
Landward part	55,108	- - -	31 3 10^{7}	- - -	41 6 5	- - -	155 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	359 11 5
Kirkwall	3,131	- - -	1 15 5^{5}	- - -	2 6 11	- - -	8 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 8 7
	58,239	- - -	32 19 4	- - -	43 13 4	- - -	164 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	380 - -
24. Peebles	- - -	7 1 10	- - -	28 19 6	- - -	35 9 2	- - -	200 - -	- - -	150 - -	—
Landward part	8,178	- - -	5 9 7^{10}	- - -	22 8 -	- - -	27 8 3^{4}	- - -	154 12 6	- - -	- - -	115 19 4
Peebles	2,400	- - -	1 12 2^{2}	- - -	6 11 6	- - -	8 - 10^{8}	- - -	45 7 6	- - -	- - -	34 - 8
	10,578	- - -	7 1 10	- - -	28 19 6	- - -	35 9 2	- - -	200 - -	- - -	150 - -	
25. Perth	- - -	126 1 3	- - -	301 15 7	- - -	630 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,300 - -	—
Landward part	119,960	- - -	105 16 7^{2}	- - -	253 6 11	- - -	529 2 11^{8}	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,091 7 -
Culross	700	- - -	- 12 4^{3}	- - -	1 9 6	- - -	3 1 9^{4}	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 7 5
Perth	22,234	- - -	19 12 3^{7}	- - -	46 19 2	- - -	98 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	202 5 7
	142,894	- - -	126 1 3	- - -	301 15 7	- - -	630 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,300 - -

* The assessments on Forfarshire here reported are exclusive of the assessment authorized by the 25th Section of the Act, which for the year 1843 amounts to 1,383 *l.* 15 *s.*

TABLE of the whole Assessments imposed under the Act of 2 & 3 Vict., c. 42, in the Year 1843, on the several Counties in *Scotland*, and Burghs situated therein, for the Purposes of the Prisons Act—*continued*.

COUNTIES and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	Population.	Assessment of £. 2000, under Sec. 35, for Building, &c. the General Prison, and Apportionment thereof under Sec. 39.		Assessment of £. 5,722. 0. 3. under Sec. 27, for defraying the Expenses of the General Prison, and of the General Board, in the Year 1842, and Apportionment thereof under Sec. 39.		Assessment of £. 10,000, under Sec. 36, for Building, &c. Local Prisons, and Apportionment thereof under Sec. 39.		Additions to Maximum Assessment, under Sec 36, for Building, &c. Local Prisons, and the Apportionment of such Additions, for the Year 1843, under Sec. 39.	Apportionment for 1843.	Assessment Fixed and Determined by County Prison Boards, under Sec. 38, for Current Expenses, and Apportionment thereof under Sec. 39.	
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Apportionment for 1843.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
26. Renfrew		112 11 5		352 6 1		562 17 1				2,000 – –	—
Landward part	50,309		42 8 9[7]		132 16 5		212 4 –				754 – 4
Greenock	27,000		22 15 6[6]		71 5 8		113 17 8[4]				404 13 4
Paisley	49,027		41 7 2[1]		129 8 9		206 15 10[4]				734 16 –
Port Glasgow	5,147		4 6 10[1]		13 11 9		21 14 2[4]				77 2 10
Renfrew	1,960		1 13 –[9]		5 3 6		8 5 4				29 7 6
	133,443		112 11 5		352 6 1		562 17 1				2,000 – –
27. Ross and Cromarty		50 12 5		38 10 9		253 2 1		687 10 –	624 18 1	409 – –	—
Landward part	68,008		46 – 2[10]		35 – 7		230 1 2[4]				371 15 3
Cromarty	2,215		1 9 11[8]		1 2 10		7 9 10[4]				12 2 2
Dingwall	1,700		1 3 –[1]		– 17 6		5 15 –[4]				9 5 10
Fortrose	1,110		– 15 –[3]		– 11 5		3 15 1[4]				6 1 4
Tain	1,787		1 4 2[2]		– 18 5		6 – 10[8]				9 15 –
	74,820		50 12 5		38 10 9		253 2 1		687 10 –		409 – –
28. Roxburgh		64 2 10		61 2 8		320 14 2				725 – –	—
Landward part	39,954		58 13 10[4]		55 18 10		293 9 3[8]				663 8 4
Jedburgh	3,709		5 8 11[8]		5 3 10		27 4 10[4]				61 11 8
	43,663		64 2 10		61 2 8		320 14 2				725 – –
29. Selkirk		5 19 11		18 1 10		29 19 7				250 – –	—
Landward part	4,904		4 6 –[9]		12 19 8		21 10 3[8]				179 9 6
Selkirk	1,929		1 13 10[3]		5 2 2		8 9 3[4]				70 11 6
	6,833		5 19 11		18 1 10		29 19 7				250 – –
30. Stirling		66 11 1		191 1 9		332 15 5		625 – –		820 – –	—
Landward part	55,278		50 13 2[5]		145 9 1		253 6 –		475 14 10		624 3 6
Stirling	10,292		9 8 7[9]		27 1 8		47 3 2[8]		88 11 6		116 3 2
Falkirk	7,051		6 9 2[10]		18 11 1		32 6 2[4]		60 13 8		79 13 4
	72,621		66 11 1		191 1 9		332 15 5		625 – –		820 – –
31. Sutherland		13 17 11				69 9 7		337 5 4		220 – –	—
Landward part	25,018		13 12 5[8]				68 2 4[4]		330 13 2		215 13 9
Dornoch	500		– 5 5[4]				1 7 2[8]		6 12 2		4 6 3
	25,518		13 17 11				69 9 7		337 5 4		220 – –
32. Wigtown		28 15 1		44 5 9		143 15 5		200 – –		300 – –	—
Landward part	28,843		22 17 5[8]		35 4 7		114 7 4[4]		159 2 –		238 13 –
Stranraer	4,389		3 9 7[5]		5 7 3		17 8 1		24 4 2		36 6 3
Whithorn	1,226		– 19 5[4]		1 9 11		4 17 2[8]		6 15 3		10 2 10
Wigtown	1,800		1 8 6[7]		2 4 –		7 2 9		9 18 7		14 17 11
	36,258		28 15 1		44 5 9		143 15 5		200 – –		300 – –
TOTAL ASSESSMENTS in the Year 1843		2,000 – –		5,722 – 3		10,000 – –		5,116 13 11[5]		36,379 16 –	—

SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

PRISONS IN SCOTLAND.

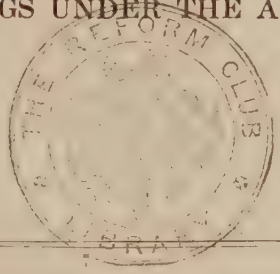
TO

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES R. G. GRAHAM, Bart.,

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE,

OF

THEIR PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT 2 & 3 VICT. c. 42.



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1845.

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SIXTH REPORT

OF

THE GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PRISONS IN SCOTLAND;

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1844.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES R. G. GRAHAM, Bart.,

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Chambers of the Board,
Edinburgh, 12th February, 1845.

Sir,

In pursuance of the Scottish Prisons Act of 2 and 3 Vict. c. 42, we have to report to you our proceedings during the year 1844; and, referring to the 8th and 40th sections of the statute, as showing generally the matters which our Annual Reports are required to contain, we propose that, as usual, the present Report shall be comprehended under the following heads, viz.— Introduction.

I. Our Proceedings with relation to the General Prison at Perth.
II. Our Proceedings with relation to the Local Prisons.
III. A Statement of our Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1844, and Proceedings relative thereto; and,
IV. An Estimate of the Funds which we shall require in the execution of our Statutory duties during the current year 1845.

The full details of all these proceedings,—embracing a great variety of matters which the limits of our Report necessarily prevent us from adverting to,—are contained in our Minutes, and those of our Committees; and we annex hereto a Statement of the dates of Meetings of the General Board, and of the names of the Members composing our several Committees, and the dates of their Meetings. App. No. I.

Before commencing our Report, however, we beg to express our gratification that the imperfections which we had in former Reports pointed out as existing in the Prisons Act, have been removed by the Act for amending and continuing the law with respect to Prisons and Prison discipline in Scotland, which received the sanction of the Legislature in the last Session of Parliament, and of the leading features of which we think it advisable here to give an outline. App. No. II.

By the 1st section of the Amending Act, the temporary statute 5 and 6 Vict. c. 67, intituled an "Act for the better regulating the Number of Prisoners admitted "to the General Prison at Perth," which suspended the provisions of the original statute requiring Criminal Courts to grant special orders for conveying to the General Prison all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for one year and upwards; and empowering them, if they should see fit, to grant orders for conveying to that Prison, prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods less than a year, but not less than six months; and conferring certain powers on the General Board with reference to the removal of prisoners to the General Prison, is repealed. The provisions of the original statute, therefore, as regards this matter, have thus become revived, subject to Regulations which by the 5th section of the Amending Act, the General Board are empowered, with the sanction of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to make, for specifying what description of prisoners shall be received into the General Prison, having regard to the principle, so far as the same shall be compatible with the discipline and due management of the Prison, that, all other things being the same, those prisoners whose sentences of imprisonment have the longest time to run shall be preferable, and that no prisoner shall be received, the expiration of whose sentence would occur within six months from the date of reception; and the General Board are authorised to order

5 & 6 Vict. c. 67, repealed.

Provisions of the 27th sec. of 2 & 3 Vict., c. 42, as regards prisoners to be sentenced to the General Prison, revived, subject to Regulations, specifying the description of prisoners to be received into the General Prison.

and cause to be removed to the General Prison, all or any prisoners falling within the description specified in the Regulations, but so as in no ways to overcrowd the Prison. By the 6th section it is enacted, that while any such regulations shall be in force, no prisoners not within such specification shall be sent to the General Prison; and the 7th section makes provision for the confinement in other Prisons of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for one year or upwards, for whose crime such imprisonment shall be a suitable punishment, and who cannot, according to the Regulations, be at the time received into the General Prison.

Provision of the 37th sec. of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, in so far as it provides, That all expenses of the General Board (excepting the Salary of the Secretary) shall be defrayed by Assessment, repealed from and after 1st September 1844.

The 2nd section repeals, from and after the commencement of the Act, (1st September 1844,) that portion of the original statute, which provides, that all the expenses of the General Board (excepting the salary of the Secretary) shall be defrayed by assessment upon the Counties of Scotland, and Burghs situated therein.

Sheriffs of Edinburgh and Perth to be Members of the General Board.

The 3rd section provides, that after the present Sheriffs of the Counties of Edinburgh and Perth, who have been appointed Members of the General Board by Her Majesty, shall respectively cease to hold their said offices, the Sheriffs of the Counties of Edinburgh and Perth for the time being shall be Members of the General Board, in addition to those named or referred to in the original Act; and that of the fourteen persons, other than those referred to by their official titles in the original Act, whom Her Majesty is empowered to appoint as Members of the General Board, three only shall necessarily be persons holding, or who shall have held, the office of Sheriff-depute, instead of five, as required by that Act.

General Board empowered to classify Prisoners.

The 4th section authorises the General Board from time to time, by Regulations to be made by them, subject to the sanction of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, 1st, To direct the classification of all prisoners, as civil or criminal prisoners, in so far as may regard their discipline and treatment in Prison:—2nd, To direct the classification of criminal prisoners, with reference to age, strength, conduct, or other circumstances;—and 3rd, To modify the discipline and treatment, in regard to separation or otherwise, of any such prisoners, or classes of prisoners.

General Board may remove Prisoners from the General Prison to Local Prisons from which they have been received.

The 8th section enacts, That it shall be lawful for the General Board, at any time when they may deem it necessary for the proper accommodation of prisoners in the General Prison, to remove to the several Local Prisons from which they had come, such number of prisoners as shall appear to them to be expedient.

Removal of Prisoners by Prison Officers.

The 9th section provides, That all removals of prisoners made by order of the General Board, or by order of any Criminal Court, from one Prison to another, may be carried into effect by means of Prison Officers, or of Constables, or other Criminal Officers.

Return of Sentences of Imprisonment to be transmitted to the General Board.

The 10th section directs Returns of the sentences of all criminals sentenced to imprisonment for any period of not less than six months, to be made to the Secretary of the General Board, in the form of a Schedule annexed to the Act.

Sheriffs may authorise the removal of sick prisoners.

The 11th section enacts, That Sheriffs, within their respective Sheriffdoms, shall have power, on summary application by the Prison Board of the County, accompanied by proper and satisfactory Medical Certificates, to authorise the removal of any prisoner undergoing sentence of imprisonment, who may be afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, or any disease which threatens immediate danger to life, and cannot be treated in Prison, from any Prison within the County, to any Hospital or other proper place within the County, or to any Hospital near it, for such period, and under such precautions for the safe and proper custody of the prisoner, and of his re-imprisonment, as they may direct.

Certain provisions in 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, § 30, extended to Insane or Lunatic Prisoners.

The 12th section extends to all insane or lunatic prisoners the whole provisions of the 30th section of the original Act relative to certain classes of insane or lunatic criminal prisoners, and authorises the provisions relative to the removal of insane or lunatic prisoners to a Lunatic Asylum to be carried into effect, either by the General Board, or by any County Prison Board acting under their authority; and, further, empowers the General Board to remove to the General Prison any insane or lunatic prisoners from any Lunatic Asylum in which they may have been placed under the provisions of the Amending Act, or the original Act, or from any Local Prison, subject to the provision always, that the insanity or lunacy of every such prisoner, if

not previously ascertained in a Court of Law, shall be certified, on soul and conscience, by two or more Physicians or Surgeons, who have personally visited and carefully examined the prisoner.

Sheriffs may dispose of Applications for Aliment and Liberation of Civil prisoners.

By the 13th section, Sheriffs are empowered to dispose of applications for aliment and liberation of civil prisoners.

Penalty for introducing prohibited Articles into Prisons.

The 14th section imposes penalties for introducing prohibited articles into a prison.

Orkney and Zetland separate Counties for the purposes of Prisons

The 15th section enacts, that Orkney and Zetland, with their respective dependencies, shall be taken to be separate Counties, for the purposes of the Act and the original Act, and vests the General Board with the necessary powers for carrying this enactment into effect.

Union of Counties.

The 16th section contains provisions relative to the formation of Unions, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining Local Prisons for the joint use of two or more counties.

Meetings of County Prison Boards.

The 17th section enacts, That the first meeting of any County Prison Board, after the annual appointment of Members, may, instead of being held on the third Wednesday of May, as provided by the original Act, be held on the day on which the Meeting of Commissioners of Supply—usually holden on the 30th day of April in each year—is held, provided that notice of such meeting of the County Board shall have been given according to the provisions of the original Act; and such meeting may be adjourned to a future day if necessary; and that at such first meeting the Sheriff, or, in his absence, the Sheriff-substitute, shall preside, until a Chairman and Convener shall be elected, and, in case of equality of votes previous to such election, shall have a double or casting vote; and that the Commissioners of Supply, and Magistrates and Councils of Burghs, shall severally have power, from time to time, to supply any vacancies which may occur in County Boards; and it shall be lawful for County Boards, from time to time, to supply any vacancy which may occur in the office of Chairman and Convener; and that it shall not be held to invalidate the Acts of any County Board, that any Commissioners of Supply, or Magistrates of Burghs, have failed duly to appoint the several numbers of persons authorised to be appointed by them, as Members of County Boards, but that each County Board may act, if three Members thereof shall assemble;—Provided always, that, in case of such failure, the General Board may authorise such Commissioners of Supply, or Magistrates, to do what may seem to be expedient for the due execution of the purposes of the Act, and the original Act.

Vacancies may be supplied in County Boards.

County Boards may dismiss Officers, and establish a Retiring Fund.

The 18th section gives power to the County Boards to dismiss at pleasure all officers of Prisons and other persons appointed by them, and also, subject to the approval of the General Board, to make rules for setting apart a portion of the salaries or wages of their officers, towards establishing a fund for granting allowances to discharged or retired officers.

County Boards may hold property, &c.

The 19th section authorises County Boards to acquire and hold heritable and moveable property, by the name and description of the Prison Board of the County wherein the same shall be established, without further description; and also to sue and be sued in the name of such Board, or of their Clerk for the time being.

County Boards may give up parts of Prison grounds or buildings for Court Rooms.

The 20th section authorises County Boards, with the approbation of the General Board, to give up or dispose of any part of the ground or buildings belonging to them which may not be required for their prisons, for the purpose of providing accommodation for Courts of Justice.

Table of Assessment on Population and Crime may be altered, and last Census used.

By the 21st section the General Board are authorised to alter, as they shall think just, the scale of proportions of assessment on the several Counties, for the purpose of converting the buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and of furnishing and completing the same, framed by them in terms of the original Act, according to a combined estimate of the amount of population and crime in such Counties, and from time to time to frame a new scale or scales of proportions of the said assessment, on similar principles, having regard to the then last general account of the population taken by authority of Parliament, and the more recent materials for estimating crime, and also to apportion and divide the whole sums to be assessed upon each County, including the Burghs therein, in pursuance of the original and amending Acts, according to the relative population of such burghs and the landward part of such Counties respectively, as determined by such general account of the population, or by any agreements made in pursuance of these Acts.

The 22nd section enacts, That it shall be in the power of the Commissioners of Supply of each County, or of each County Prison Board, with the approbation, in the latter case, of the General Board, to agree that the estimate of the population of any Burgh within the County shall, for the purposes of assessment under the original and Amending Acts, be diminished, by deducting therefrom such amount as to the said Commissioners of Supply or County Prison Board may seem expedient; and in case of any such agreement being made by the Commissioners of Supply, the amount so deducted shall be added, for the purposes aforesaid, to the estimate of the population of the landward part of said County.

Burghs may consent to additional assessment at other meetings than in April.

The 23rd section enacts, That the Magistrates and Town Councils of Burghs, authorised to choose Members of County Prison Boards, may consent to an additional assessment for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, either at their annual Meeting in April, for the purpose of choosing such Members, or at any meeting to be holden between the annual Meeting and the 30th day of November in any year.

General Board may apportion additional Assessment consented to by Three-fourths.

The 24th section enacts, That in case any such additional assessment shall be consented to by the Commissioners of Supply on behalf of the landward part of the County, or by the said Magistrates and Town Councils of Burghs on behalf of their respective Burghs, and it shall appear that the persons on whose behalf such consent has been given shall have contributed, or been liable to contribute, not less than three-fourths of the assessments in the preceding year, it shall be in the power of the General Board, if they shall think fit, to apportion and divide such additional assessment, so consented to, on behalf of the persons contributing three-fourths of the assessments, in like manner, and as effectually as if the same had been duly consented to by the Commissioners of Supply of the County, and the Magistrates and Town Councils of all the Burghs situated therein, entitled to choose Members of the County Prison Boards.

County Boards may determine current Expenses at other meetings than in September.

The 25th section authorises County Prison Boards, from year to year, to fix the amount of assessment necessary for defraying their current expenses at any meeting to be held for that purpose in the month of April or of May annually, if they shall think proper so to do, instead of in the month of September annually, as required by the original Act.

Prolongation of Time for Repayment of additional Assessments.

The 26th section enacts, That in every case in which an additional assessment shall have been consented to and assessed in any County under the provisions of the original Act, it shall be competent for the Commissioners of Supply of any County, and the Magistrates of the several Burghs therein, entitled to choose Members of County Boards, with consent of the General Board, to alter the distribution of such assessment, so as to distribute the same over any number of years, not exceeding those which may have to elapse before the expiration of the original Act, as extended by the amending Act; and in every case in which an additional assessment shall be consented to, under the provisions of the original and Amending Acts, it shall be competent for the General Board, with concurrence of the parties consenting to such assessment, to distribute the same over any number of years that shall be agreed upon, not exceeding those which may have to elapse before the expiration of the original Act as extended.

New Valuations to be made when deemed necessary by Commissioners of Supply.

The 27th section authorises new valuations of properties to be made by Commissioners of Supply when deemed necessary.

Property under £2 may be exempted from an annual Assessment.

The 28th section empowers the Commissioners of Supply to exempt from the annual assessment to be levied from the landward part of the County, all and every property, the annual value of which shall not exceed £2 sterling, provided the proprietor of such property shall not be possessed of property exceeding that annual value in whole, within the landward part of such County, liable to be assessed for such annual assessment.

Interpretation of "Property" in Burghs.

The 29th section interprets the expression "property" in Burghs.

Further continuance of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42.

By the 30th section it is enacted, That the original Act, as amended, shall continue in force until the 1st day January, 1861, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

Assessment for raising £20,000 not to exceed £1200 in any one Year.

The 31st section provides and enacts, That the assessment not exceeding £2,000 in any one year, for the purpose of raising the sum of £20,000, mentioned in the said original Act, to be paid by the different Counties of Scotland and Burghs

situated therein, shall not, from and after the determination of the assessment made for the current year, exceed the sum of £1,200 in any succeeding year during the continuance of the said original Act as extended.

Amending Act to be in force for same time, and to be construed with former Act.

The 32nd section provides that the Amending Act shall continue in force for the same period with the original Act as amended by it, and shall be taken to be part thereof, and be construed in like manner therewith, and shall be held to alter or repeal the same, in so far as the same is at variance or inconsistent with the provisions of the Amending Act: Provided always, that all assessments which shall have been made, or which, according to the provisions of the original Act, should have been made, before the said 1st day of September, 1844, shall be levied and applied in the manner and for the purposes directed by the original Act.

We shall now Report to you our proceedings during last year, in the usual order.

I.—Proceedings with Relation to the General Prison.

Buildings.

The General Prison contains 360 available cells for the confinement of prisoners, and is divided into two departments; the one consisting, as originally planned and as now arranged, of 260 cells for male prisoners, and the other of 100 cells for female prisoners. The plans of the Prison, in accordance with which generally the buildings have been erected, are annexed to our First Report, presented in 1840; and the arrangement of the buildings, as completed, is reported in our Fourth Report, presented in 1843; to both of which we beg to refer. We refer also to the annexed Report by our Architect, dated 1st January, 1845, from which it appears, as the result of frequent examinations by him during last year and at its close, that the state of the buildings and premises in every department is very satisfactory. App. No. III.

Ventilation.

The ventilation of the Prison has been carefully attended to during the year, and is at present in a very efficient state.

Heating.

The heating apparatus has been in full and effective operation when required. No record has as yet been kept distinguishing the quantity of fuel used for heating the Prison from that used in ventilating it; but the cost of the whole fuel used for heating and ventilating the Prison, and for the domestic purposes of the establishment, has been at the rate of one halfpenny per diem for each cell or apartment which is generally in use, and occupied by a prisoner or by officers of the Prison. In the course of last autumn the boiler of the heating apparatus was put into a state of thorough repair; and some improvements which have been made upon its furnace will probably effect a further reduction in the quantity of fuel. In the Report by the Governor will be found a Table showing the rate of temperature, during the last two weeks of the year, from which it will be seen that the temperature of the cells ranged from 55° to 51°, never having fallen below the latter degree, and having been but slightly affected by changes of temperature in the external atmosphere. App. No. III.

In order to complete Dr. Reid's original plan for the heating of the Prison, we propose that double glass windows shall be put up in the corridors, by which we expect that the temperature will be raised, with greater facility, to the requisite degree, and its equability secured.

Hospitals for Insane and Sick Prisoners.

The building to be used as an Hospital for the accommodation of Insane prisoners, which we referred to in our Fourth Report, is now completed. It contains three large rooms, capable of accommodating from 16 to 18 prisoners, with a cell for refractory lunatic prisoners, a room for the Keeper, a bath, and other conveniences. An Hospital for Sick prisoners has been formed in the same building, consisting of ten large cells, five of which, on the ground floor, are set apart for males, and five, on the upper floor, for females. The access to the cells for the males and females is by different doors. Apartments for the Keepers, baths, and other conveniences have been provided, and proper arrangements made for warmth and ventilation. The two Hospitals, though placed under the same roof, are quite separate.

Grounds, &c.

The Prison grounds, and the roads within the boundary walls, have been drained, trenched, levelled, and put into proper order. The old drains and water-

pipes round the Officers' houses have been renewed and improved, and the grounds and roads there formed. An office for the Matron, adjoining the Prison, has been completed, and certain improvements have been made on the house of the Chaplain. Arrangements have been made for properly warming several of the punishment cells; and suitable coal-stores have been constructed. The water-works, gas-fittings, and the premises generally, have received any repairs that were required during the year.

Chapel.

We have more than once expressed our regret that the inadequacy of the funds at our command prevented us from building a Chapel for the General Prison, which we felt to be of vital importance in connection with the educational and moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. We are in course of negociating with the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners for an additional loan on the security which the provisions of the statutes now enable us to offer; and if this negociation shall, as we anticipate, be successful, we are happy to state that we shall thereby be put in possession of the funds necessary for this purpose. Our Architect has submitted to us Plans for a suitable Chapel, which we have now under consideration, and which appear to us to possess such advantages over those referred to in our Third Report as to render them decidedly preferable. The original Plan for the Chapel contemplated the fitting up of 240 seats in one of the old buildings, which is situated at a considerable distance from the Prison, and which it was intended to connect therewith by a covered passage, an arrangement by which a great loss of time in bringing the prisoners from their cells to the Chapel, and again returning them to their cells, would unavoidably have been occasioned. The site of the Chapel, as now proposed, is to be in the angle between the two Prison wings. The side walls of the wings will form the side walls of the Chapel. The access for the prisoners going to the Chapel will be from the corridors, through a cell in each wing, but this will not prevent these cells from being occupied by prisoners, except during the hours of Divine service, when the prisoners will be in the Chapel. The access to the pulpit for the Chaplain, and to the seats round the pulpit for the officers of the Prison, will be from the circular corridor which connects the two wings. The floor of the Chapel will be lowered to the depth of about six feet below the level of the cell floors on the ground story, and its roof so constructed as to give sufficient height to the Chapel, without injuring the light of the cells immediately opposite to which the Chapel will stand. Drainage will be easily secured, as the flues for supplying the Prisons with fresh air are fully below the proposed level of the Chapel floor, and the drains from the Chapel can, without difficulty, be connected with the drains already formed around these flues. The building is to be lighted by windows formed in the roof; and to be properly warmed and ventilated. The Chapel will contain seats for 180 prisoners, all separated from, and unseen by each other, but all seen by the Chaplain from the pulpit, and by the Officers of the Prison from their respective seats. The probable cost of constructing and fitting up the Chapel will be £1100.

Airing-yards for Hospitals.

Our Architect, also, by our direction, has prepared and submitted to us Plans of airing-yards for the two Hospitals. The airing-yard for the Lunatic prisoners is to be placed at the west end of the Hospital building, being separated from the other grounds by walls running to the boundary walls, and of the same height. The airing-yard for the Sick male prisoners will be placed immediately in front of the Hospital, surrounded on three sides by walls nine feet in height, and on the fourth side by an open iron railing. The floors of this yard will be paved, and a roof placed over a portion of it, so as to afford shelter to the prisoners from the sun or rain. A large room at the west end of the Hospital buildings is to be set apart as an exercising place for the Sick female prisoners, for which it will be well adapted in point of cheerfulness and convenience. Arrangements will be made so as to prevent the Lunatic and Sick prisoners from seeing or being seen by each other from the yards allotted to them respectively.

Number of Prisoners at close of 1843.

At the close of the year 1843, on 31st December, the number of prisoners remaining in custody in the General Prison was 346,—of whom 251 were males, and 95 were females.

Mode in which Prison was filled during 1844.

During the year 1844, such cells as became vacant in the General Prison were, up to the 1st September, filled by our directing the conveyance of prisoners thither from time to time, under authority of the power conferred on us by the temporary

Statute of 5 and 6 Vict. c. 67. We selected, as far as practicable, those prisoners whose sentences of imprisonment had the longest time to run before their expiration.

The temporary Statute was repealed by the Act of last Session. The original Statute enacts, that all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and under one year, *might* be ordered by the Criminal Courts to be confined in the General Prison; and that all those sentenced to imprisonment for one year and upwards, *must* be ordered to be conveyed to that Prison. By the repeal of the temporary Act, these provisions again became law. They are, however, qualified by the 5th and 6th sections of the recent Statute, which enact that no prisoners shall be sent to the General Prison, excepting such prisoners as should be specified in the Regulations which we are empowered to make under the former of these sections.

Subsequently to the 1st of September, 1844, the vacancies occurring in the General Prison have, with the exceptions to be afterwards noticed, been filled by prisoners transmitted thither under the sentences of the Criminal Courts, in accordance with Regulations, specifying the description of prisoners to be received into the General Prison, which we framed, and which have received your approval *ad interim*. These regulations we promulgated by our declaration, of date 27th August last, published in the Edinburgh *Gazette*; and we communicated a copy of them to the Judges, the Adjutant-General, the Sheriffs, and the County Prison Boards. The Regulations referred to are as follows:—

Existing Regulations.

I. That the prisoners who shall be received into the General Prison at Perth, shall be prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods of not less than one year; and that no prisoner shall be received therein, the expiration of whose sentence would occur within six months from the date of transmission.

II. That of the said prisoners who, as above declared, shall be receivable into the said General Prison, those whose sentences of imprisonment have the longest time to run shall, in so far as compatible with the discipline and management of the General Prison, and all other things being the same, be preferably received into the General Prison.

III. That no prisoner shall be received into the General Prison who shall be ascertained, to the satisfaction of the Surgeon of the General Prison, not to be in such a state of bodily and mental health as to be qualified for reception into the General Prison.

IV. That no prisoner, whose age shall exceed thirty years, shall be received into the General Prison.

V. That no prisoner, whose sentence of imprisonment shall have been pronounced by any Court-martial, shall be received into the General Prison.

In any Regulations which we might frame under authority of the 5th section of the recent Statute, it was necessary for us to keep in view two points, viz.: 1st, That such a number of prisoners should be transmitted to the General Prison as would in all probability fill, or nearly fill, the cells; and, 2ndly, That the number should not be such as might lead to the risk of prisoners being sent thither whom the existing accommodation would not allow to be received. We took into consideration, therefore, the number of sentences which had been pronounced by the Criminal Courts during the autumn months of 1843, and we ascertained that 98 prisoners, all aged 30 years or under, had been sentenced to imprisonment for periods of twelve months, or upwards. We also took into consideration the number of prisoners confined in the General Prison who would fall to be liberated during the same months in 1844; and we estimated that the number of such prisoners would amount to 93. Assuming, therefore, that the state of crime, and the result of the criminal trials, might be expected to be the same, or nearly so, during the months referred to of 1844, as during the corresponding period of 1843, it appeared to us that the estimated vacancies to occur in the Prison might be expected to be filled, as nearly as possible, by prisoners of 30 years and under, who might be sentenced to imprisonment for periods of a year and upwards, being transmitted thither, and such prisoners only. We accordingly framed the above Regulations, which contain provisions for giving effect to these views, and which also provide for the exclusion

from the Prison of any prisoner not in such a state of bodily and mental health as to be qualified for reception therein, and of prisoners whose sentences of imprisonment shal lhave been pronounced by Courts-martial.

In addition to the prisoners conveyed, under the sentences of the Courts and our Regulations, to the General Prison, subsequently to 1st September, there were also transmitted thither, under our order, certain prisoners who had received sentence prior to the recent Act coming into operation. These prisoners form the exception above adverted to; and they amount to 17, of whom 12 were males, and 5 were females.

Number of Prisoners in 1844.

The total number of prisoners admitted into the General Prison during the year 1844 was 217, of whom 164 were males, and 53 were females; and which added to the number remaining in custody at the close of the preceding year, as above stated, viz., 251 male and 95 female prisoners, shows the total number in confinement during the year to have been 563, of whom 415 were males, and 148 were females.

Sentences and Ages of Prisoners.

The following Table shows the periods of the sentences of imprisonment, and the ages:—1st, Of prisoners admitted into the General Prison during the year 1844, including those prisoners admitted in 1842 and 1843, who remained in custody at the close of 1843; 2nd, Of those who were liberated during 1844, either by expiration or remission of their sentences, or who died, or who were temporarily liberated as labouring under diseases in consequence of which their lives would have been endangered by a continuance of their confinement; and, 3rd, Of those who remained in custody at the close of 1844:—

	AGES.																	
1. Admitted in 1844, including the Prisoners in Custody at close of 1843.	12 years and under.		16 years and above 12.		21 years and above 16.		30 years and above 21.		40 years and above 30.		50 years and above 40.		60 years and above 50.		Above 60 years.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentence of																		
12 months and under 18	3	2	28	5	42	18	33	21	16	3	2	2	4	1	..	..	128	52
18 months & under 2 years	12	2	50	7	48	18	57	24	19	12	8	1	4	5	1	..	199	69
2 years and upwards .	3	..	31	1	24	6	14	10	11	4	3	4	1	2	1	..	88	27
Total	18	4	109	13	114	42	104	55	46	19	13	7	9	8	2	..	415	148
2. Liberated or Dead in 1844.																		
Sentence of																		
12 months and under 18 .	1	1	14	2	13	10	18	10	13	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	63	27
18 months & under 2 years	8	2	25	3	24	9	25	11	7	5	..	..	2	2	1	..	92	32
2 years and upwards .	2	..	7	1	6	4	3	6	5	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	27	14
Total	11	3	46	6	43	23	46	27	25	11	5	..	5	3	1	..	182	73
3. In Custody at Close of 1844.																		
Sentence of																		
12 months and under 18.	2	1	14	3	29	8	15	11	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	65	25
18 months & under 2 years	4	..	25	4	24	9	32	13	12	7	8	1	2	3	..	..	107	37
2 years and upwards .	1	..	24	..	18	2	11	4	6	1	..	4	..	2	1	..	61	13
Total	7	1	63	7	71	19	58	28	21	8	8	7	4	5	1	..	233	75

Number of Prisoners from each County, and duration of Imprisonment during the year 1844.

The following Table shows the number of prisoners sent to the General Prison from each County, respectively, during last year, including those remaining in confinement therein at the close of 1843, and the total number of days of imprisonment of such prisoners during last year—being the Table according to which a calculation is to be made of the proportions of assessment on the several counties, for the current expenses of the General Prison during the whole year 1844, in pursuance of the 37th section of the original Act.

COUNTIES.	No. of Prisoners sent to the General Prison.	Duration of their Imprisonment, No. of days.	COUNTIES.	No. of Prisoners sent to the General Prison.	Duration of their Imprisonment, No. of days.
Aberdeen	24	5,214	Brought forward	333	68,485
Argyle	2	348	Kirkcudbright	3	716
Ayr	22	5,812	Lanark	128	29,498
Banff	6	1,296	Linlithgow	1	145
Berwick	4	1,325	Nairn	..	..
Bute	..	..	Orkney and Zetland	2	436
Caithness	..	..	Orkney (1)	..	122
Clackmannan	5	1,211	Zetland	..	..
Dumbarton	9	1,834	Peebles	3	457
Dumfries	7	1,492	Perth	26	4,304
Edinburgh	176	33,796	Renfrew	32	7,841
Elgin	3	544	Ross and Cromarty	5	1,294
Fife	18	3,504	Roxburgh	2	456
Forfar	43	10,005	Selkirk	..	..
Haddington	6	822	Stirling	22	5,141
Inverness	6	897	Sutherland	1	89
Kincardine	2	385	Wigtown	5	1,192
Kinross	..	..			
Carried forward	333	68,485	Total	563	120,176

Number from each County and duration of Imprisonment during the period of the year prior to 1st of September.

With regard to the expenses of the General Board during the past year, as the second section of the recent Statue enacts, that so much of the original Statute as provides that all these expenses (excepting the salary of the General Boards' Secretary) shall be defrayed by Assessment upon the counties of Scotland and Burghs situated therein, shall be repealed on and after the 1st of September, it will be necessary, on the present occasion, to calculate separately the proportions of the Assessment for these expenses falling on the several counties during the portion of the year prior to the 1st of September. The following Table, accordingly, shows the number of prisoners sent to the General Prison from each county respectively, during the portion of last year prior to the 1st September, including those remaining in confinement therein at the close of 1843, and the total number of days of imprisonment of such prisoners during the said portion of last year prior to the 1st of September,—being the Table according to which the calculation is to be made of the proportions of Assessment on the several Counties for the said expenses of the General Board prior to the 1st September.

COUNTIES.	No. of Prisoners sent to the General Prison.	Duration of their Imprisonment, No. of days.	COUNTIES.	No. of Prisoners sent to the General Prison.	Duration of their Imprisonment, No. of Days.
Aberdeen	21	3,863	Brought forward	284	47,086
Argyle	2	226	Kinross	..	..
Ayr	22	4,337	Kirkcudbright	3	472
Banff	6	1,083	Lanark	109	20,059
Berwick	4	837	Linlithgow	1	23
Bute	..	..	Nairn	..	..
Caithness	..	..	Orkney and Zetland	2	436
Clackmannan	5	601	Peebles	2	266
Dumbarton	9	1,532	Perth	22	3,187
Dumfries	7	1,004	Renfrew	32	5,756
Edinburgh	145	23,176	Ross and Cromarty	5	806
Elgin	2	355	Roxburgh	2	212
Fife	16	2,155	Selkirk	..	..
Forfar	37	6,503	Stirling	20	3,611
Haddington	3	403	Sutherland	..	..
Inverness	3	661	Wigtown	5	768
Kincardine	2	350			
Carried forward	284	47,086	Total	487	82,682

Number at the close of 1844.

At the close of last year, viz., on 31st December, 1844, the number of prisoners remaining in custody in the General Prison was 308; of whom there were 233

males, and 75 females. The following Table shows the number of these prisoners who will be liberated monthly by expiration of their sentences:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
				Brought forward .	163	51	214
In 1845, January .	7	5	12	In 1845, November .	21	6	27
,, February .	6	1	7	,, December .	8	6	14
,, March . .	13	6	19	In 1846, January .	13	3	16
,, April . .	16	6	22	,, February .	1	..	1
,, May . .	13	2	15	,, March . .	2	..	2
,, June . .	10	..	10	,, April . .	8	6	14
,, July . .	37	9	46	,, May . .	9	2	11
,, August . .	8	4	12	,, June . .	2	1	3
,, September .	29	2	31	,, September .	2	..	2
,, October. .	24	16	40	,, October .	4	..	4
Carried forward .	163	51	214	Total . .	233	75	308

Liberation of Prisoners by expiration or remission of sentence.

During last year, 171 male and 70 female prisoners were liberated by expiration, and 4 male prisoners by remission of their sentences. Reports were made to us by the Governor as to the conduct of these prisoners while in Prison, and the prospect entertained of their future career. It is not surprising, that in several instances unfavourable anticipations should have been formed, particularly in the case of prisoners without relations or friends to aid them on liberation, having regard to the difficulty which prisoners just released from Prison must always experience in finding employment, and of their being no House of Refuge or other means by which they might be assisted in emigrating or in finding some mode of earning an honest livelihood.

Temporary liberation of Prisoners on account of sickness. App. No. IV.

We annex a return of 7 prisoners temporarily liberated in the course of last year on account of sickness, in pursuance of warrants of the High Court of Justiciary, granted, in six instances, on application of the Lord Advocate. In October last a letter was addressed to us by his Lordship, stating, that in consequence of communications made to him from time to time, requesting him to apply to the Court of Justiciary for the liberation of Sick prisoners under sentence of imprisonment, he had caused inquiry to be made into the practice on that subject for a number of years past. The result of this inquiry, his Lordship stated, was, that, previous to the date of the original Prisons' Act, no such applications were in use to be made by the Lord Advocate, and he informed us that, being satisfied, on principle, that it was no part of his official duty to present such applications, it was his intention to decline doing so in future. It became necessary for us, therefore, to consider what procedure should be adopted in reference to such cases of this description as might occur in the General Prison, and we resolved that the Governor should be instructed, that in such cases the necessary application to the Court of Justiciary should be presented by and in name of the prisoners themselves. We authorised the Governor, at the same time, to afford all reasonable facilities in his power to the prisoners, in the way of enabling them to obtain the services of an agent, or otherwise, but without exposing us to expense or responsibility. Under this arrangement, a male prisoner confined in the General Prison was temporarily liberated, on his own application, in the month of October last. This case is included in the return above referred to; from which it will be seen that the liberation of five of the prisoners to whom it relates was rendered necessary by diseases contracted by them prior to their entering the Prison, while, as regards the other two, their disease was hereditary consumption. In connection with this subject we may state, that we thought it proper to suggest to the Surgeon whether, when the Hospital for Sick prisoners should have been completed, the necessity of an application for liberation, in the case of at least the greater number of prisoners in the situation above described, might not be superseded by their being transferred, under his direction, from their cells to the Hospital, where relaxation in various ways might obviously be allowed them, which they could not enjoy when confined in the ordinary cells, and subjected to the ordinary discipline of the Prison. We are disposed, indeed, to think, looking to the care which prisoners will receive at the hands of the Surgeon, and the comforts which they will enjoy in the Hospital, that the result of removal thither would, in all probability, prove fully as beneficial as the result of actual liberation; and that a prisoner's chance of ultimate recovery would be greater, were he to remain in the Hospital, than if he

were to be thrown upon society, in a state of sickness, and destitute, as too frequently prisoners are, both of friends and funds.

Deaths

Three deaths of prisoners occurred at the General Prison during last year, and we annex a Report by the Governor and Surgeon containing full particulars with relation to these cases. One of the prisoners, a female, died from a violent attack of British cholera, which was rather prevalent in the city of Perth at the time. She was a woman who had led a very dissipated life, and whose constitution was in consequence worn out. Another was a man who had laboured under pectoral complaints,—his disease having been aggravated and rendered incurable by excessive drinking, irregular habits, and advanced age. This prisoner was but a very short time in the Prison,—was ill when he came,—and never rallied. The third was a delicate female, in whose family pulmonary consumption was hereditary, and in whom the disease would have manifested itself under any circumstances.

App. No. V.

Removal of Insane Prisoners.

We mentioned, in our last Report, that with a view to the occurrence of any case, when we might deem it necessary to order the removal of an insane prisoner from the General Prison to the Prison from which he had been sent preparatory to the expiration of his sentence we had directed the Governor, immediately on receipt of our order, to intimate the same to the Clerk of the Prison Board of the county wherein the Prison to which the removal is to be made is situated, stating the day on which the removal would take place, and that on which the sentence would expire, in order that the Clerk of the County Board might put himself in communication with the Procurator-Fiscal thereon. No case of this description has occurred during the last year. We have further instructed the Governor, that in the case of any insane prisoner confined in the General Prison, whom we may not deem it expedient to remove to the Prison from which he had been sent, and who is to remain, therefore, in the General Prison until the expiration of his sentence, the Governor shall take care, within a reasonable time before the sentence is to expire, to put himself into communication with the Procurator-Fiscal of Perth regarding such prisoner. We have directed these proceedings as the only precautionary measures in our power applicable to such cases.

Health of prisoners.

The health of the prisoners throughout last year has been in a highly satisfactory state. The Surgeon reports that no case of typhus or continued fever had occurred, and that few prisoners had for any lengthened period been prevented by illness from working. The greatest number of prisoners off work at any one time amounted only to three, and it frequently happened that there was not even one in this predicament. Dr. Malcom concludes his Report,—which will be found in the Appendix,—by expressing his perfect satisfaction with the dietary now in use, as being of a healthy and nutritious quality, and given in sufficient quantity for the wants of the prisoners.

App. No. VI.

Exercise in relation to health.

In our last Report we fully detailed the arrangements which we had made to ensure a sufficient amount of active exercise being given to the prisoners, especially to the younger males, with the beneficial results which had followed. In addition to the accommodation afforded by the 20 airing-yards originally constructed for the use of the male prisoners, they now have the benefit of a building, which has been so fitted up as to afford the means of giving exercise at the same time to 24 prisoners, separately, and under proper superintendence. Two airing-yards have also been formed in addition to the ten originally allotted for the use of the female prisoners. The prisoners have enjoyed daily exercise throughout the year in their respective airing-yards and galleries, under the inspection of the exercising warders, assisted by sub-warders. The average daily period for exercise allowed to each prisoner has been one hour and six minutes; and the stiffness of limbs which, as we formerly stated, had existed to a considerable extent among the prisoners, particularly the boys, in the spring of 1843, has entirely disappeared.

Chaplain.

Towards the end of last year the office of Chaplain to the General Prison again became vacant. We immediately remitted to a committee of our number to make the necessary inquiries regarding a suitable person for appointment to this important office. After the most anxious investigation, our committee have recently recommended the Reverend William Brown, whom we have accordingly appointed.

Educational and Moral and Religious instruction.

We are unable, on the present occasion, to refer to the reports of the Chaplain of the General Prison with reference to the department of educational and moral and religious instruction. We have required the Governor to report to us specially

on this subject. He states that very considerable progress has been made during last year in the ordinary branches of education taught in the Prison, and that the anxiety to be instructed which the prisoners have evinced has been gratifying. The success which has attended the exertions of the teachers may be judged of from the following statement, which shows the condition at the time of admission, in respect to education, of the 217 prisoners received into the prison during the year 1844, and the progress which had been made by them at its close:—

Of the 217 admitted during the year
41 could not read;
112 could read with difficulty;
54 could read well;
70 could not write;
128 could write with difficulty;
19 could write well;
158 had no knowledge of arithmetic;
54 had a partial knowledge of arithmetic;
5 were well informed in arithmetic.

Of the 217 prisoners, 87 have been taught reading or writing, or both, in the Prison; 120 have improved in reading or writing, or both; and 154 have been taught, or have improved in, arithmetic.

The Governor reports that the prisoners generally have manifested a desire to receive instruction in religious knowledge. He adds, that several prisoners who, on their admission to Prison, were totally unacquainted with the Bible, now study it carefully.

Labour.

In the month of June last we authorised 30 additional looms to be provided, of which 10 were to be made in the Prison. Of these 30 looms 18 were intended to be for the use of male prisoners, the remaining 12 for the use of females. We informed the Governor at the same time that, in employing prisoners at weaving, such prisoners should, in the first instance, be selected as have been weavers by trade; and we directed that, in the case of male prisoners confined for the shorter periods, weaving should be substituted for knitting and winding of pirns, which, we think, an unsuitable description of employment for males, and for the unprofitable occupation of oakum picking. With a view to the superintendence and instruction of the female weavers, we authorised the exchange in the Matron's department of a Sewing Warder for one who had been taught weaving.

The Governor reports that the utmost exertions have been used to procure employment in the several departments of work performed in the Prison. Those prisoners who on admission were ignorant of any trade have been instructed in such trades as were available, and which they evinced an inclination to follow. The particular modes of employment have depended in a great measure upon the demand for the articles manufactured. The orders for goods manufactured have been such as to give almost constant employment to the prisoners, particularly to those engaged in shoe-making, mat-making, and weaving, the most important and profitable branches of trade which are carried on in the Prison. The material has been supplied by the Prison, excepting in the weaving department, in which manufacturers who give orders for weaving send material to be manufactured at a sum agreed upon, according to the market price of the workmanship.

The articles manufactured by the prisoners, and which have not been made to order, are sent to the Prison store, where they are exhibited for sale. The store-warder makes monthly journeys to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and other large towns, carrying with him samples of the goods in store, and taking orders. In this manner the work of the prisoners is disposed of, and a number of accounts have been opened with regular customers.

In the female department, the work performed by the prisoners has been wholly to order, and the employers have supplied the material. In order that a sufficient amount of work may be provided for the female prisoners, we have authorised the Matron, during the periods when she has leave of absence from the Prison, to call and solicit orders at some of the principal towns, but on the distinct understanding that the applications to be made by her shall be limited only to houses in trade.

We refer to the Governor's report, which will be found in the Appendix, for various other details connected with the subject of work. App. No. VII.

We refer also to the Governor's report for a detailed statement of the daily routine of duty observed in the Prison. Daily routine of duty observed in Prison.

The supplies of provision, clothing, bedding, and other articles of continuous furnishing, have, as formerly, been made by contract, except as regards the article of coals, for which no offers were tendered. As respects articles not of continuous furnishing, and which were supplied without contract, the Governor reports that he had obtained his supplies from respectable merchants, of good quality and at fair prices; and the accounts for articles so supplied have either been paid in cash, or reported quarterly to us, along with the liabilities incurred under contracts, in conformity with the resolutions adopted by us relative to the subject of supplies, as mentioned in our Fourth Report. Supplies.

The Governor's report concludes with a classified view of the expenditure connected with the General Prison, (exclusive of the expenditure on the labour account) for the year 1844, and the cost per head of the prisoners, to which we beg to refer. Expenditure connected with Prison.

In order to secure,—without prejudice to the general responsibility of the Governor,—a regular and efficient superintendence of the buildings at the General Prison, including the outbuildings, officers' houses, and whole premises, the apparatus for warming and ventilating the Prison, the cooking and washing apparatus, the water cisterns, gas-pipes and fixtures generally, and also the drainage, we have made an interim arrangement with our Architect, that he shall visit and inspect the Prison, at least once each quarter, and oftener, if necessary, reporting to us the result. It is incumbent on him to see that all the Prison buildings and the other property are kept in thorough repair, and in all respects in a state fit for habitation and use, and that the warming and ventilating apparatus, &c., are always in good working order, reporting on each occasion his opinion of the manner in which they are attended to by the officers respectively in charge of them. He is further to see executed any minor alterations or additions to the buildings, &c. The Governor is to record, in a special minute-book, such matters as he deems it necessary that the Architect should consider on the occasion of his inspections, and the Architect is to direct his particular attention to such matters, and record the mode in which each is disposed of. The Architect is to state in his reports the progress which shall have been made with any repairs authorised by the Board during the preceding quarter, and also to advert to such works as may be anticipated during the next. He is also to be in attendance, when required, in relation to these duties, on members of our Board when visiting the Prison, and on the Governor. In consideration of these duties, our Architect is to receive a remuneration of £60 per annum, besides the amount of the travelling charges actually incurred by him. We anticipate great advantage from this arrangement. Experience, derived from frequent observation of the working of the establishment of the General Prison, so far as relates to his own department, will enable our Architect gradually to discover its defects, if any, and to introduce the improvements of which it may be susceptible. The experience thus acquired by him will also be of importance as a means of enabling us to decide upon the construction and improvement of the other Prisons, which it is a part of our duty to direct and superintend. Superintendence of General Prison Buildings, &c.

An application having been made to us by Mrs. M'Millan, the Matron of the Prison, for such increase to her salary as we might think reasonable, we allowed her a gratuity of £20, in respect of the difficulties which she had had to encounter in the performance of her duties, and of the efficiency of her services; but on the distinct understanding that our doing so was not to be held as implying any recognition on our part of her claim to an advance of salary. Gratuity to the Matron.

We annex a table of the whole establishment of Officers in the General Prison, as on the 31st December last, with their several salaries, wages, and allowances. Officers. App. No. VIII.

Having thus reported our chief proceedings during last year in the administration of the General Prison, we have further to mention various incidental proceedings which appear worthy of being brought under your notice. Incidental Proceedings.

Mode of conveying Prisoners to the General Prison.

We have very fully detailed, in our last Report, the mode of procedure to be adopted with reference to the conveyance to the General Prison of prisoners removed thither from the local Prisons. In October last we reminded the County Boards that every prisoner in whose sentence an order shall be inserted under the provisions of the original Statute, that the prisoner should be forthwith conveyed to the General Prison, ought to be forthwith conveyed thither in terms of the sentence, unless such prisoner should be disqualified for reception therein, under the regulations contained in our declaration issued on the 27th of August last. With reference to the third of these regulations, which declares that "no prisoner shall be received into the General Prison who shall be ascertained, to the satisfaction of the Surgeon of the General Prison, not to be in such a state of bodily and mental health as to be qualified for reception into the General Prison," it appeared to us to be highly desirable that where prisoners should, in point of fact, be thus disqualified, the expense of transmitting them to the General Prison should, so far as practicable, be avoided. We informed the County Boards, therefore, that in the case of any prisoner who, in the opinion of the Local Surgeon, would, under the regulation referred to, be rejected by the Surgeon of the General Prison, if transmitted thither, it would not be necessary to convey such prisoner to the General Prison at once, but that a schedule applicable to the prisoner, filled up by the Local Surgeon, together with a relative certificate by the Surgeon, each according to a form prescribed, should, so soon after the date of sentence as possible, be transmitted by the Clerk of the County Board to the Surgeon of the General Prison, who would consider the same, and forthwith intimate to the Clerk whether he is satisfied that the prisoner is disqualified for reception into the General Prison, or otherwise. In the event of the Surgeon of the General Prison deciding that the prisoner was disqualified, we acquainted the County Boards that it would not be necessary to transmit such prisoner to the General Prison. We annex a copy of the schedule and certificate referred to.

App. No. IX.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon of the General Prison, we, in the month of November last, resolved that the certificate by medical officers respecting the health of prisoners, which had, up to that date, been in use to be sent with each prisoner confined to the General or any other Prison, should for the future be discontinued, and a schedule, in the form of which a copy will be found in the Appendix, substituted for it.

App. No. X.

Returns by Governor.

Admission and liberation of prisoners.

The Governor continues to make returns weekly, on each Monday, of all prisoners admitted into and liberated from the General Prison during the preceding week; and also returns weekly and monthly, according to the schedule in the Appendix to our Fourth Report.

Monthly inspection of the General Prison.

We fully described, in our last Report, the nature and objects of the system of monthly inspection of the General Prison, and which is carried into effect by the stated appointment of two members of our body as visitors, the duty being distributed among the Board as equally as the convenience of members admits of. The system has been maintained in full observance during the last year, and has been productive of all the benefit which we anticipated. In the Appendix will be found a statement of the dates at which these inspections took place, and the names of the members by whom the inspections were respectively made.

App. No. I.

Rule as to admission of Visitors.

The Governor having requested our instructions as to the admission of visitors to see the Prison, we, with reference to the 56th section of the original Statute, have adopted and communicated to him for his guidance, the following rule, viz.: "No person shall be admitted to see any part of the General Prison, excepting Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or any persons appointed by them, or any of them, Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties in Great Britain, the Members of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the Judges of the Court of Session or Court of Justiciary, and the Members of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, and those persons to whom permission may be granted under authority of the said General Board." In communicating this rule to the Governor, we acquainted him that he might consider himself authorised to admit also the Sheriffs and Sheriff-Substitutes of Counties, and the Keepers of Prisons in Scotland, to see the Prison.

Weights and Measures.

We instructed the Governor to make arrangements for insuring the weights and measures, in use at the General Prison, being always in an efficient state.

A claim having been made by the Police Commissioners of Perth, under the Perth Police Act, and relative regulations, to the ashes, &c., accumulating from time to time at the General Prison, we directed a case to be submitted to the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General for their opinion on the merits of this claim. Ashes, &c. of Prisons.

II.—Proceedings with Relation to Local Prisons.

We have the satisfaction to report that, in the performance of our duties of regulating the construction and management of the Local Prisons in Scotland, during the year 1844, we have continued to receive from the County Prison Boards the same cordial and efficient co-operation which we have had occasion to mention in all our preceding Reports.

In conformity with previous practice, we, in the month of March last, made the necessary alterations on the Table of Establishment of County Prison Boards, reported for the preceding year, so as to give the right of representation in suitable proportions to the different bodies entitled to it, and to give a proper number of Members to each County Board. These several Boards came into office on the third Wednesday of May last, and they will, with the exception of the Board appointed for Orkney and Zetland, continue in office until the like period in the current year. As regards Orkney and Zetland, you are aware, that by the Act of last session, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 34, they, with their respective dependencies, were declared to be separate Counties for the purposes of Prisons; and we were authorised to make such division, as we should deem just and necessary, of the number of Members of their Prison Board. The Act referred to became law on the 1st of September last, and we lost no time in considering the footing on which the Counties, as now separated, should be placed, in respect of the number of Members proper to be appointed as a Prison Board, for the superintendence and management of each, and we recommended that for the present the Prison Board for the County of Orkney should consist of six Members, and the Prison Board for the County of Zetland should consist of six Members, being respectively the Members of the Committees which had been appointed for the several districts, while they remained united. The arrangement practically is, that, the Orkney District Committee will act as the Prison Board for the County of Orkney, and the Zetland District Committee will act as the Prison Board for the County of Zetland, until the month of May next, when the new Board for each of these Counties, which shall be appointed in the month of March preceding, will come into office. We refer to a Table in the Appendix, showing the number of Members in each of the County Prison Boards of Scotland, and the names of their Chairman and Clerk. County Boards. Orkney and Zetland. App. No. XI.

Our Report, with respect to Local Prisons, will be divided, as usual, into two branches—1, Our proceedings with respect to providing prison accommodation in the several counties; and, 2, Our proceedings in the exercise of our power of regulating the management and discipline of the Local Prisons.

1. Prison Accommodation.

In our preceding Reports we have mentioned our desire to provide for each county in Scotland prison accommodation for its criminal prisoners on the Separate System; and that we think the best mode of doing so, is, in general, to have in each county, only one prison sufficiently large, to which all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in the county for considerable periods should be transmitted, and that the other prisons should be no larger than is necessary for the exigencies of the districts in which they may be situated. We also reported the measures in progress for providing prison accommodation, and that although additions had been consented to be made to the ordinary maximum assessment leviable under the Prisons' Act for building purposes in several of the counties, yet in many of them the available funds were inadequate to provide sufficient prisons. We trust that the provisions of the recent Statute, by the 30th and 32nd sections of which the assessment for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, leviable under the 36th section of the original Act, is continued for the period to which that Act is thereby extended, and by which also increased facilities are given for raising funds, where necessary, by voluntary assessment, may suffice, in most instances, to remove this inadequacy. Separate System.

Funds.

We have, in the meanwhile, to state that, in addition to the counties reported last year as having consented to additional assessments, the County of Argyle has agreed to an additional assessment, and the County of Haddington to a further additional assessment, for the purpose of building Local Prisons. It is very satisfactory to state, that the total amount of additional assessments on the several counties to which the local authorities have given their consent, and which have been sanctioned and apportioned by us, is as follows :—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Argyle, in equal portions in 1844 and 4 succeeding years	2500	0	0
Banff, in equal portions in 1843 and 2 succeeding years	2200	0	0
Berwick, for the year 1841	1070	0	0
Clackmannan, in equal portions in 1843 and 6 succeeding years	1064	0	0
Fife, in equal portions in 1841 and 8 succeeding years	5000	0	0
Haddington, in equal portions in 1843 and 6 succeeding years	2000	0	0
Ditto, in equal portions in 1845 and 4 succeeding years	1000	0	0
Inverness, in equal portions in 1841 and 8 succeeding years	8059	0	0
Kincardine, in 1841, and yearly during the original Act	76	16	10
Linlithgow, in equal portions in 1843 and 6 succeeding years	1785	0	0
Nairn, in equal portions in 1841 and 9 succeeding years	1130	8	4
Peebles, in equal portions in 1842 and 6 succeeding years	1400	0	0
Ross and Cromarty, £350 in 1841, and £5500 in equal portions in 1842 and 7 succeeding years	5850	0	0
Stirling, in equal portions in 1841 and 7 succeeding years	5000	0	0
Selkirk, for the year 1842	179	10	11
Sutherland, in equal portions in 1842 and 6 succeeding years	2360	17	0
Wigtown, in 1842, and yearly during the original Act	200	0	0

Chief Prisons. App. No. XII.

We annex and beg to refer to an Abstract of Returns which we ordered, applicable to the months of October and November last, showing the number of cells for the separate confinement of prisoners, in all prisons in which prisoners are confined for periods of 60 days and upwards, and the number of prisoners therein, as well as the mode in which prisoners are confined therein, whether separately or otherwise, —from which it will be seen that these prisons generally are yet far from admitting of the full adoption of the Separate System of imprisonment. It will be observed, however, that this remark applies chiefly to those counties which have consented to additional assessments for building purposes, and in which, therefore, measures are in progress for supplying the deficiency. Even since the date of our last Report the extent of the evil has been considerably diminished; and the additional funds which the continuance of the ordinary annual assessments will place at the command of the County Boards, where requisite, will still further tend to its abatement. At the same time, we strongly feel the great evils which arise from the inadequacy of the existing accommodation, particularly in some of the chief prisons in the country; and we would urge the absolute necessity of means being taken without delay to enlarge these prisons.

Small Prisons.

We stated in our Fourth Report, that with reference to the 26th and 28th sections of the Statute, we had informed the County Prison Boards that we were of opinion that the provisions contained in these sections are applicable to all Prisons whatsoever placed under the management of the General and County Prison Boards; and accordingly, that due provision must be made for warming and ventilating every Prison, including even the smallest, under our control, used as a place of confine-

ment, and that arrangements must be made for enabling prisoners to communicate at any time with a Prison officer, either by the officer sleeping in the Prison, or by some other satisfactory means. We further stated, that, entertaining this opinion, and being satisfied from the information before us that many of the smaller Prisons are not constructed and fitted up in the manner required by the Act, we felt it to be our duty to acquaint the County Boards, that all such Prisons must, within a reasonable time, be suitably constructed and fitted up; or otherwise, that they must be discontinued by us as legal places of confinement. In the latter event, it would be for us, acting in concert with the County Boards, to determine at what places, and in what manner, suitable small Prisons should be constructed for the several counties. With these views, we requested that County Boards would take into their consideration the state of the small Prisons under their superintendence and management, and report, with respect to each of them, whether it is constructed and fitted up in the requisite manner, and if not, what steps they proposed to take in order to attain this object. We accordingly have been in communication with several County Boards relative to this subject, and have discontinued various small Prisons, which had been reported by them as not being so constructed and fitted up; and we are in course of taking measures for the discontinuance of others in a similar situation, of which, we are happy to add, the number is now very limited.

Declarations legalizing and discontinuing Prisons

In exercise of the powers conferred upon us, we have, after communication with the County Boards, issued various declarations, legalizing or discontinuing Prisons; and we beg to refer to a Table of such Declarations hereto annexed, showing the date, extent, and effect of each. App. No. XIII.

We shall now proceed to enumerate the several counties, and report the proceedings adopted during last year with respect to providing accommodation in each of them, referring, at the same time, to our similar Reports as to the different counties, presented in former years.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEEN.—(2nd Rep. 19 and 85, 3rd Rep. 8, 4th Rep. 16, and 5th Rep. p. 15.)

Aberdeen.

Aberdeen.—The Prison at Aberdeen, the chief Prison of the county, contains sufficient accommodation for the enforcement of the separate system, and it is in full operation. The County Board have reported to us, that they are about to contract, in terms of a recommendation by us, for the building of a strong room for the confinement of refractory prisoners. This room is to be placed at the east branch of the Prison, and to be properly heated and ventilated.

Peterhead.

Peterhead.—We reported last year the completion of the new Prison at Peterhead, the seat of a Sheriff Court, which we formerly mentioned as being in progress, and that the County Board had stated that the building was not sufficiently dry to admit of being used for the reception of prisoners. We regret to state that the County Board have recently reported to us that it still remains in the same condition. We have requested the County Board to make inquiry into the cause of the dampness, and to take such measures as may be suited to remedy it.

Fraserburgh and Huntly.

Fraserburgh and Huntly.—We formerly reported that the County Board had it in contemplation, when circumstances should render it necessary and expedient, to provide a suitable small Prison at each of these places. They have since requested our opinion whether they should be warranted, in certain special circumstances stated by them, in defraying out of the Prison funds the expense of erecting there Lock-up Houses of three cells each, and we referred them to our Circular Letter of 15th November, 1842, on the subject of small Prisons.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, amounts to £734 17*s.* 11*d.*

ARGYLESHIRE.

ARGYLE.—(2nd Rep. 20 and 83, 3rd Rep. 9, 4th Rep. 16, and 5th Rep. 15.)

Inverary.

Inverary.—The County Board have reported to us that the additions to and alterations on the Prison at Inverary, which in our last Report we mentioned as being in progress, and the nature of which we fully described, have not yet been fully completed.

Campbelltown.

Campbelltown.—We have been in communication with the County Board with reference to the erection of a new Prison at Campbelltown, which is the seat of a Sheriff, and we intimated our opinion that the Prison to be erected there should, as respects the accommodation of prisoners, contain six cells for males, and two cells

for females, with a large cell for debtors, and another for vagrants. We, at the same time, requested the County Board to obtain and transmit to us plans of the proposed Prison, with a description of the site, when a site should be fixed on.

Tobermory.

Tobermory.—This town is the seat of a Sheriff Court, and we have already expressed our opinion that further Prison accommodation ought to be provided. No arrangements, however, have been made by the County Board for that purpose. We have again impressed upon the County Board the expediency of taking this subject into their early consideration.

Fort-William.

Fort-William.—Arrangements have been reported to us by the County Board with a view to the erection of a Prison at Fort-William, in union with the county of Inverness. Obstacles have prevented the building from being as yet commenced, but we have every reason to expect that these obstacles will ere long be removed, and that a suitable Prison will be provided at this place, which is the seat of a Sheriff.

Lochgilphead.

Lochgilphead.—The County Board having expressed to us their opinion, that the new Prison which it has been arranged shall be erected at Lochgilphead, shall contain four cells, we intimated to them our approval; and, further, that we saw no objection to a proposal they made, that a Court-room should be erected in conjunction with the Prison,—the expense, however, not to be defrayed out of Prison funds.

Small Prisons.

Small Prisons.—The County Board have reported to us, that they have delayed taking any steps with regard to the erection of Small Prisons at Dunoon, Oban, and Bowmore, until the site of the proposed Prison at Campbelltown shall be determined, and the building contracted for.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, amounts to £328 3*s.* 4*d.* As formerly reported, we had authorised the County Board to obtain a cash-credit from the National Bank of Scotland, to the extent of £2200, on security of the assessments under section 36 of the original Prisons Act for the year 1842, and succeeding years of the existence of that Act. An addition to the ordinary assessment of £2500 to be raised in equal portions in 1844, and the four succeeding years, has been consented to by the local authorities.

Ayrshire.

AYR, (2nd Rep. 22 and 90, 3rd Rep. 10, 4th Rep. 17, and 5th Rep. 16.)

Ayr.

Ayr.—We mentioned in our Fifth Report, that no provision had been made for heating the Prison of Ayr, which is the chief Prison of the county. On this subject the County Board referred us to the Eighth Report of the Inspector of Prisons, p. 10, in which it is stated that, although the prisoners depend for warmth on their clothing, and their exercise when at work, they appeared nevertheless to enjoy good health, and that the Surgeon stated that he had never traced any illness to the want of artificial heat, but that the prisoners generally improved in health and condition during their confinement. As the prisoners thus appeared to enjoy remarkably good health under the existing system, the County Board stated themselves to be decidedly opposed to the introduction of heated air or artificial heat. It should be kept in view that Mr. Hill refers to certain advantages, as regards situation and climate, enjoyed by this Prison, and expressly guards against any inference being drawn from the experience at Ayr, as to the possibility of dispensing with artificial heat generally. In order to ascertain the temperature, which in point of fact is usually maintained in the Prison, we requested the County Board to report to us the degrees of temperature maintained in the Prison during the months of October, November, and December last, as shown by the thermometer. From the reports we received, it appeared to us that the temperature, especially during the month of December, was too low, the thermometer never indicating a degree of heat above 53°, while on some days it was so low as 42°.

This Prison does not contain sufficient accommodation to admit of the separate system being fully observed.

Stewarton, Largs, Saltcoats, and Cumnock.

Stewarton, Largs, Saltcoats, and Cumnock.—There is a suitable small Prison of three cells, with Keeper's house, &c., at each of these places. These Prisons are legalized for the reception of criminal prisoners, but, as regards convicted prisoners, only for periods not exceeding ten days.

Other Prisons.—The County Board have it in contemplation to provide a suitable new Prison at Kilmarnock; and such further Prison accommodation at other places as may be required for the county. Other Prisons.

Small Prisons.—After much correspondence with the County Board, and a conference with a deputation appointed by them to meet with us, we have discontinued, with the concurrence of the County Board, the Small Prisons at Ayr, Newton, Maybole, Mauchline, Katrine, Galston, Newmills, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Dalry and Prestwick, as not being constructed or fitted up in terms of our Circular Letter of 15th November, 1842. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the date and effect of our Declaration by which they are discontinued. Small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £434 5*s.* 10*d.* Funds.

BANFF, (2nd Rep. 24 and 85, 3rd Rep. 11, 4th Rep. 17, and 5th Rep. 17.) BANFFSHIRE.

Banff.—The new Prison at Banff, the county town, which we mentioned in our last Report as being in course of erection, has been completed, and legalized by us as a place of confinement for all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners. This Prison has been erected from plans prepared by our Architect, and contains eleven cells for criminals, a punishment-cell, a large room for debtors, a bath-room, several store-places, an exercising-gallery, and a Keeper's house. The ground on which the Prison stands is of sufficient extent, and surrounded by a boundary-wall 15 feet high, in the angles of which a store-place for coals, and an oven for disinfecting the prisoners' clothes, have been placed. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the date and effect of our Declaration legalizing this Prison. By the same Declaration the former Prison at this place has been discontinued. The Prison appears to contain sufficient, or very nearly sufficient, accommodation for the confinement of prisoners on the separate system. The Prison is so constructed that at a very moderate expense eight cells might be added to the existing building, should further accommodation be deemed necessary. Banff.

Keith and Aberchirder.—A small Prison, consisting of two cells, with Keeper's house, &c., has been erected at each of these places, and legalized by us for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, but in the case of convicted prisoners for periods not exceeding ten days. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the date and effect of our Declaration, by which these Prisons are legalized. By the same Declaration the former Prison at Keith, and the small Prisons at Cullen, Macduff, Dufftown, Portsoy, and Tomintoul, were discontinued. Keith and Aberchirder.

Cullen.—The County Board have reported to us that they have plans under consideration for the erection of a small Prison at Cullen, but nothing has as yet been definitely arranged. Cullen.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £128 18*s.* 4*d.* We formerly reported that an addition thereto of £2200, to be raised in equal portions in the year 1843 and two following years, had been consented to by the local authorities, and that, with our sanction, a credit to the extent of £2850, on security of the assessment under section 36 of the original Act, had been obtained by the County Board from the National Bank of Scotland. Funds.

BERWICK, (2nd Rep. 26 and 94, 3rd Rep. 11, 4th Rep. 17, and 5th Rep. 17.) BERWICKSHIRE.

Greenlaw.—The separate system is in full operation in the Prison at Greenlaw, which is the chief Prison of the county. The County Board have reported to us various experiments which are in course of being made with a view to heating this Prison properly, which they state to be attended with considerable difficulty. Greenlaw.

Dunse, Lauder, Earlston, Coldstream, and Aytoun.—There is a suitable small Prison at each of these places, legalized for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, for periods not exceeding fourteen days. Dunse, Lauder, Earlston, Coldstream, and Aytoun.

We have satisfaction in reporting that the Prison accommodation in this county is very complete and efficient.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £99 15*s.* 10*d.*, and an addition of £1070 for the year 1841, was consented to and assessed. In order to meet the expenditure which has been incurred in providing the Prison accommodation required, it will be necessary to continue the ordinary annual assessment during the whole period of the original Act.

BUTESHIRE. BUTE.—(2nd Rep. 28 and 84, 3rd Rep. 12, 4th Rep. 18, and 5th Rep. 18.)

Rothesay. *Rothesay.*—The Prison at Rothesay, which is the chief Prison of the county, appears to contain sufficient accommodation to admit of the separate confinement of prisoners.

Lamlash. *Lamlash.*—The County Board have reported to us, that the new Prison at Lamlash, in the island of Arran, though completed, is not yet in a fit state for the reception of prisoners.

Millport. *Millport.*—The County Board have reported, that no proceedings have taken place with regard to the erection of a Prison at Millport.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £47 18*s.* 4*d.*

CAITHNESS-SHIRE. CAITHNESS.—(2nd Rep. 28 and 79, 3rd Rep. 12, 4th Rep. 18, and 5th Rep. 18.)

Wick. *Wick.*—The Prison at Wick, which is the chief Prison of the county, appears to possess sufficient accommodation for the separate confinement of any number of prisoners which may reasonably be anticipated. On the application of the County Board, we authorised them to acquire in feu from the Magistrates of Wick, a piece of ground situate immediately behind the Prison, with a view to the extension of the Prison, should such at any future period become necessary.

Thurso. *Thurso.*—The County Board have it in contemplation to erect a small Prison at this place, and they have reported to us that they are in course of taking measures with a view to obtain a suitable site.

Funds. *Funds.*—The annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £121 5*s.* 10*d.*

CLACKMANNAN-SHIRE. CLACKMANNAN.—(2nd Rep. 28 and 82, 3rd Rep. 12, 4th Rep. 18, & 5th Rep. 18.)

Alloa. *Alloa.*—We have legalized, for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, a newly erected Prison at Alloa, which is the sole Prison in the county. This Prison was built from plans prepared by our own Architect, and contains 9 cells for criminals, a large room for debtors, a room for vagrants, bath-room, accommodation for Keeper, &c. We at the same time discontinued the former Prison, or Lock-up-House at Alloa, and also discontinued as a place of confinement for prisoners from the county of Clackmannan, the Prison of Stirling, which, by the Act 55 Geo. III. c. 109, it was, *inter alia*, enacted, "should be the common Goal of the county of Clackmannan until there should be a common Goal in the said county." The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the date, extent, and effect of our relative Declaration. This Prison contains sufficient accommodation for the separate confinement of the prisoners of the county.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £95 16*s.* 3*d.* We formerly reported that an addition thereto of £152 per annum, for the year 1843 and six following years, had been consented to by the local authorities, and that we had obtained from the Bank of Scotland, on security of these assessments, two credits, one amounting to £550, and the other to £900.

DUMBARTONSHIRE. DUMBARTON.—(2nd Rep. 28 and 76, 3rd Rep. 13, 4th Rep. 18, and 5th Rep. 19.)

Dumbarton. *Dumbarton.*—The Prison of Dumbarton, which is the chief Prison of the county, appears to contain nearly sufficient accommodation to admit of the separate system being observed. A small addition to it would be desirable.

Helensburgh. *Helensburgh.*—There is a suitable small Prison consisting of three cells, Keeper's house, and other conveniences, at Helensburgh, which is legalized as a place of confinement for prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, but in the case of convicted prisoners only for periods not exceeding ten days.

Kirkintilloch. *Kirkintilloch.*—We have legalized a small Prison at this place, of the same size

as that at Helensburgh, and for the same description of prisoners and periods of confinement. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix, shows the date and effect of our Declaration, by which this Prison was legalized, and by which also the former Prison at Kirkintilloch was discontinued.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £157 15*s.* 10*d.* Funds.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.—(2nd Rep. 28 and 92, 3rd Rep. 14, 4th Rep. 19, and 5th Rep. 19.) DUMFRIESSHIRE.

Dumfries.—We have to repeat the opinion expressed in several of our Reports, that the Prison at Dumfries is unfit for its purposes. Plans for the enlargement of this Prison were submitted to us by the County Board, which were examined by our Architect, who stated various objections, and suggested it as being worthy of consideration whether it would not be more advisable to erect a new Prison, and on a different site, than to attempt to enlarge and improve the present one. We transmitted Mr. Brown's Report to the County Board, and acquainted them that Mr. Brown was to inspect the Prison, and to make a special Report founded on the inspection. With a view to this inspection taking place, we have since been in frequent communication with the County Board, but it has hitherto been unavoidably postponed. Dumfries.

Annan.—We have legalized a new Prison at Annan for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions; but in the case of convicted prisoners, for periods not exceeding ten days. This prison contains three cells, and a Keeper's house, and is surrounded by a boundary-wall of adequate height. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the date and effect of our Declaration by which it is legalized; and by the same Declaration the former prison at this place was discontinued. Annan.

Sanquhar, Lochmaben, Lockerbie, Moffatt, and Langholm.—We have discontinued the small Prisons at these places, as not being suitably constructed and fitted up in terms of our Circular Letter of 15th November, 1842. The annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix shows the date and effect of our Declarations by which these prisons were respectively discontinued. Small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £285 5*s.* 5*d.* Funds.

EDINBURGH.—(2nd Rep. 30 and 88, 3rd Rep. 14, 4th Rep. 19, and 5th Rep. 20.) EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Edinburgh.—In our last Report we mentioned that alterations on the western division of this Prison, which is occupied by the males, had been completed, according to plans prepared by our Architect and under his superintendence, whereby a very great improvement had been effected, and much additional accommodation gained. We have now the satisfaction of reporting, that we have had submitted to us, and have approved of plans for a most extensive and important addition to this Prison, by the erection of a new wing. The site for the proposed new buildings is a piece of ground to the east of the Old Bridewell, which had been occupied as a wood-yard. The buildings are to contain accommodation for civil prisoners as well as for criminals, with suitable airing-yards and other conveniences. They are to be so arranged that should the apartments for debtors at any future period not be required for that purpose, they can be added to the prison for criminals without any alteration. The Prison for civil prisoners is to consist of a Keeper's house and office, eight large rooms, and four small ones for prisoners, with all the requisite conveniences. The Prison for criminals is to contain a Keeper's office, 86 cells, 4 large rooms for sick prisoners, 3 punishment-cells and store-places, with other conveniences; while on the ground floor there are to be 11 airing-yards, and on the roof eight others, all entering from the Prison, and perfectly secure. The Prison is to be properly warmed and ventilated. The entrance to that part of the Prison which is intended for civil prisoners will be through a gateway on the east of the grounds, and the entrance to the part intended for criminals will be by the present gateway. The boundary-wall on the south is to be entirely renewed, and all the walls are to be raised to at least 15 feet above the surface of the ground. The plans have been prepared by our own Architect, under whose immediate superintendence the building is now being steadily and rapidly proceeded with. The probable cost of this addition, including the requisite fittings, and the expense of certain contemplated alterations, cannot, we are informed by the County Board, be estimated at less than £16,000. Edinburgh.

Canongate.

Canongate.—We reported, in 1840, that this Prison had, upon the application of the County Board, been discontinued, and directed to be sold. The County Board, however, finding during 1841 a great want of Prison accommodation in the Prison of Edinburgh, and having considered a proposal by the Inspector of Prisons, for the temporary re-establishment of the Canongate Prison, as a place of confinement for civil prisoners, with report by the Governor of the Prison of Edinburgh, stating the relief in point of accommodation that would be obtained by adopting the proposal, came to be of opinion that the measure should be adopted, on the understanding that it should be considered a temporary measure only, and should be carried into effect with as much regard to economy as possible, and, accordingly, recommended it to us for our consideration and sanction. After some communication with the County Board on the subject, and having required them to report as to the security of the Prison, and the arrangements they proposed for its management, as to which they reported satisfactorily, we agreed to sanction the proposal that the Canongate Prison should be re-opened for a period not exceeding two years, but under the condition and provision that, on the expiration of the period of two years from the re-opening thereof, it should, if not sooner discontinued by us, cease, and be discontinued as a legal Prison. In pursuance of this arrangement, we, on the 19th January, 1842, issued a Declaration, legalizing this Prison as part of the Prison of Edinburgh. In 1843, the County Board again applied to us, stating, that on economical grounds, as well as for other reasons mentioned by them, it was highly desirable that the Canongate Prison should be continued on its existing footing for another year, viz., to 19th January, 1845. We agreed to sanction this arrangement, which we have since continued for another year, but at the same time apprising the County Board that we did so with much reluctance, and in the confident hope that proper accommodation for civil prisoners would be provided in the Prison of Edinburgh as soon as practicable. We refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix for the extent and effect of the relative Declaration last issued by us. In justice to the County Board, we think it right to state, that the circumstance that a suitable Prison for civil prisoners has not ere now been provided, is attributable, not to any want of disposition on the part of the County Board to afford such accommodation, but solely to their having been unable, until recently, to command the necessary funds.

Musselburgh.

Musselburgh.—There is a small Prison at Musselburgh, suitably constructed and fitted up, containing three cells for prisoners, two large rooms which may be used for vagrants, or for exercise, two store-places and other conveniences, together with a Keeper's house. This Prison is a legal place of confinement for criminal prisoners, but in the case of convicted prisoners for periods not more than thirty days.

Edinburgh Lock-up-House.

Lock-up-House of Edinburgh.—The County Board have reported to us, that the provisions of the statute are carried out in the Lock-up-House of Edinburgh, as far as is practicable under existing circumstances.

Leith.

Leith.—On application by the County Board, and report of our Architect, we sanctioned certain alterations in the cells connected with the Burgh Buildings of Leith, and legalized the same as the Prison of Leith for the reception of criminal prisoners, but in the case of convicted prisoners for periods not exceeding three days. The accommodation of this Prison consists of a Keeper's house of two apartments, three large cells, a store-closet, a place for a stove, and other accommodation, on the upper floor, and a large strong cell on the floor immediately below. For the date and effect of our Declaration legalizing it, and discontinuing the former Prison at Leith, we refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on the county, for building purposes, is £1462 2*s.* 6*d.* We have authorised the County Board to obtain a cash-credit from the Bank of Scotland to the extent of £13,500 on the security of the assessment under section 36 of the original Act, as extended by the recent statute, for the year 1845 and twelve succeeding years. The credit has been established, and we have directed the County Board to report to us from time to time their operations thereon.

ELGINSHIRE.

ELGIN, (2nd Rep. 32 and 80, 3rd Rep. 15, 4th Rep. 19, and 5th Rep. 21.)

Elgin.

Elgin.—The prison at Elgin, the county town, which is legalized for the re-

ception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, appears to contain sufficient accommodation for the separate confinement of any number of prisoners which may reasonably be expected.

Forres.—The County Board reported to us plans for a new prison at Forres. We submitted these plans to our Architect, who suggested various alterations, which the County Board have adopted. Amended plans have been prepared, and are under consideration of the County Board. Forres.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £105 17*s.* 11*d.* A cash-credit has been obtained to the extent of £650, on security of this assessment, for the year 1842, and succeeding years of the existence of the original Prisons Act. Funds.

FIFE, (2nd Rep. 32 and 96, 3rd Rep. 16, 4th Rep. 20, and 5th Rep. 21.) FIFESHIRE.

Cupar.—A new prison has been completed at Cupar, which is the county town, and legalized by us for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners. This Prison has been erected from plans prepared by and under the immediate superintendence of our Architect, and is, in all respects, constructed and fitted up, in terms of the Act, as a first-class prison. It contains a Keeper's house, a room for Board Meetings, or the examination of prisoners, a Keeper's office, apartments for a Matron, a large cell for Debtors' day-room, 49 other cells, with washing-house, store-places, bath-room, and other conveniences, and it is provided with suitable airing-yards. It contains accommodation such as to admit of the separate system being carried into full operation, and from the returns made to us, the system appears to have been introduced immediately upon the opening of the prison, and to be now efficiently maintained. We refer to the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix, for the date and effect of our Declaration, legalizing this Prison, by which also we discontinued the former prison at Cupar, and two cells on the ground-floor of the County Buildings in Catherine Street of that town, belonging to the Commissioners under the Fife Court House Act. Cupar.

Dunfermline.—A new Prison has been erected at Dunfermline, which is the seat of a Sheriff Court. The Prison is situated about half a mile to the east of the town, upon an elevated piece of ground, having a gentle slope towards the south. The grounds attached to the Prison are two acres in extent, and are surrounded by a boundary wall fifteen feet in height, with a suitable gateway, at which a porter's lodge is in course of erection. The Prison is a building of three stories, and is placed near the centre of the ground. It contains a Keeper's house, a Prison kitchen, two cells for debtors or sick prisoners, and eighteen other cells. There are two baths, several store-places, and other conveniences, and an airing-yard within the Prison grounds. The Prison is supplied with water, properly lighted, warmed, and ventilated, and possesses all the conveniences and arrangements of a first-class Prison. On application of the County Board, we have legalized it as a place of confinement for all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners. We refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix for the date and effect of the relative Declaration which we issued, and by which the former Prison at Dunfermline was discontinued. Dunfermline.

Burntisland.—On the application of the County Board, we have discontinued the small Prison at Burntisland; and we refer to the Table of Declarations in the Appendix for the date and effect of our relative Declaration. Burntisland.

Small Prisons.—The County Board have not reported to us what measures they contemplate as respects their small Prisons, none of which are constructed and fitted up in conformity with our views as stated in our Fourth Report. We have requested them, now that the new Prisons at Cupar and Dunfermline have been opened, to consider what further Prison accommodation may be required, and we have in the mean time deferred deciding on the course which it may be expedient to adopt with respect to the existing small Prisons. Small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £454 17*s.* 6*d.* As formerly reported, an addition thereto of £5000, to be raised in equal portions, in 1841 and eight succeeding years, has been consented to by the local authorities, which we agreed should be applied to the erection of the new Prisons at Cupar and Dunfermline. Funds.

FORFARSHIRE. FORFAR, (2nd Rep. 38 and 88, 3rd Rep. 16, 4th Rep. 20, and 5th Rep. 22.)

Dundee. *Dundee.*—The extensive addition to the Prison of Dundee which we mentioned in our Report of last year as being in progress, has not yet been reported to us as being in a fit state for the reception of prisoners. The County Board have informed us that they have instructed their Dundee Committee to transmit to them as soon as possible the necessary evidence of its being in such state, with a view to an application being made for legalizing the additional buildings referred to. We fear, however, that, even with this addition, the Prison will scarcely contain sufficient accommodation to admit of the system of separation being fully acted upon.

Forfar. *Forfar.*—A new Prison has been erected at Forfar, which is the county town, and legalized by us for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners. This Prison contains a Keeper's house and office, a debtors' room, a washing-house with a bath-room in it, eleven cells, several store-places, and other conveniences. It is surrounded by a boundary-wall fifteen feet high, within which are erected places for the fumigating of prisoners' clothes, store-places for coals, and other offices. The arrangements of the buildings are such that, if requisite, it can be easily enlarged at any future period. The Prison is suitably lighted, heated, and ventilated. For the date and effect of our Declaration legalizing this Prison, by which also we discontinued the former Prison at Forfar, we refer to the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix.

Brechin. *Brechin.*—We have also legalized a newly erected Prison at Brechin, for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions; but, in the case of convicted prisoners, limiting the period to ten days only. The Prison contains four cells and a Keeper's house, with store-places and other conveniences. The prison part of the building is surrounded by a boundary wall ten feet high, in the angles of which, places for coals, ashes, &c., are constructed. The boundary-wall is intended more as a protection to the building with a view to excluding the public than as a means of security for prisoners. The height, however, is such, that a prisoner may be allowed to take exercise within the enclosed space, provided it be done under proper superintendence. For the date and effect of our Declaration legalizing this Prison, and discontinuing the former Prison at Brechin, we refer to the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix.

Montrose. *Montrose.*—The County Board have not yet reported to us the usual evidence, that the alterations and additions to the Prison at Montrose, which we referred to in our last Report, are so completed as to be in a fit state for the reception of prisoners. We expect to receive it very shortly.

Arbroath. *Arbroath.*—There is a recently erected Prison at this place, legalized for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, for periods, in the case of convicted prisoners, not extending to three months, and containing seven cells, bath-room, Keeper's house, and other conveniences.

Small Prisons. *Small Prisons.*—With concurrence of the County Board, we have resolved, when the additions to the Prisons of Dundee and Montrose shall be legalized, to discontinue the small Prisons at Kirriemuir, Carnoustie, and Coupar-Angus.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £707 13*s.* 9*d.* As formerly reported, we authorised the County Board to obtain a cash-credit from the National Bank of Scotland to the extent of £4300, on security of the assessment under section 36 of the original Act for the year 1843, and six succeeding years.

HADDINGTONSHIRE. HADDINGTON.—(2nd Rep. 40 & 89, 3rd Rep. 17, 4th Rep. 20, and 5th Rep. 23.)

Haddington. *Haddington.*—We have approved of plans and specifications, prepared by our own Architect, for a new Prison at Haddington, which is the county town. The Prison is proposed to be erected on an enclosed piece of ground to the south of the present Court-house buildings. Subsequently to our sanctioning this site, some buildings have been erected immediately to the south, and within a few feet of the proposed boundary-wall of the Prison, which will require the south boundary-wall to be raised to the height of 20 feet or thereby, and the Prison to be placed at as great a distance from it as practicable. The Prison is to be a building of three stories, containing a Keeper's house, a room for the Matron, a Keeper's office, a Prison-kitchen, a debtors' room, a sick cell, and 18 other cells, with a bath, store-

places, and other conveniences, and an exercising gallery within the roof. The usual means of warming, ventilating, and lighting, have been provided for. In addition to the above-mentioned accommodation, an Under-keeper's house is proposed to be erected at the gateway, with a reception-cell attached to it.

Small Prisons.—The County Board have not reported to us any proceedings relative to the small Prisons at North Berwick and Dunbar. With concurrence of the County Board, we have discontinued the Prison of Dunbar for imprisonment for a longer period than ten days at one time of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment; and for the date and effect of our relative Declaration, we refer to the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix. Small Prisons.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £135 6*s.* 8*d.* Additions thereto have been consented to by the local authorities, viz., £2000, to be levied in equal portions, in 1843 and six succeeding years, and £1000, in equal portions, in 1845 and four succeeding years. Funds.

INVERNESS.—(2nd Rep. 40 and 76, 3rd Rep. 18, 4th Rep. 21, and 5th Rep. 23.) INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Inverness.—The County Board have not yet reported to us the plans for a new Prison to be erected at Inverness, to which we referred in the concluding portion of the paragraph in our last Report applicable to the Prison of Inverness. We have again called upon the County Board to inform us what arrangements they propose with a view to the erection of the prison being proceeded with, and we understand that our architect has subsequently visited Inverness, and inspected the ground on which it is proposed that the Prison should be built. In the mean while, we have legalized, on the application of the County Board, as a part of the existing Prison, and as a place of confinement for all descriptions of prisoners, two large cells, on the ground-floor of the Castlehill buildings of Inverness. For the effect and extent of our Declaration, we refer to the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix. Inverness.

Fort-William, Fortree, and Lochmaddy.—The County Board had submitted to us plans, working plans, specifications, and estimates, for a new Prison, at each of these places, which are all seats of a Sheriff Court. The amount of the estimates received, however, exceeded the funds at the command of the County Board. We have made suggestions to the County Board with a view to obviating this difficulty. As suitable sites have been obtained, we expect that the buildings in question will be shortly proceeded with. Fort-William, Portree, and Lochmaddy.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £313 7*s.* 1*d.*, and, as formerly reported, an additional assessment has been consented to of £8059, to be levied in equal instalments, in the year 1841 and eight succeeding years. Funds.

KINCARDINE.—(2nd Rep. 42 and 86, 3rd Rep. 18, 4th Rep. 21, and 5th Rep. 24.) KINCARDINESHIRE.

Stonehaven.—There is a suitable prison at Stonehaven, the county town, containing 15 cells, with lobbies, passages, bath-room, and other conveniences, including a house for the Keeper, and provided with an enclosed airing-ground and exercising-yard. This Prison is legalized for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, and appears to possess ample accommodation for the separate confinement of prisoners. Stonehaven.

Laurencekirk and Inverbervie.—We have legalized a small prison, recently erected, and consisting of two cells and a Keeper's house, at each of these places, for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, for periods, in the case of convicted prisoners, not exceeding ten days. The annexed Table of Declarations shows the dates and effect of the Declarations by which they were respectively legalized. Laurencekirk and Inverbervie.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county for building purposes is £113 18*s.* 4*d.*, and, as formerly reported, an addition thereto has been consented to of £76 16*s.* 10*d.* yearly, during the existence of the original Act. Funds.

KINROSS, (3rd Rep. 42 and 83, 3rd Rep. 19, 4th Rep. 21, and 5th Rep. 24.) KINROSS-SHIRE.

Kinross.—The alterations on the Prison of Kinross, the sole prison in the county, which we referred to in our last Report as being contemplated, are now on the eve of completion, and we have no doubt that the prison, as altered, will be in all respects fit for the reception of prisoners early in spring. Kinross.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £88 15*s.* 5*d.*

KIRKCUDBRIGHT STEWARTRY.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, (2nd Rep. 42 & 93, 3rd Rep. 19, 4th Rep. 22, and 5th Rep. 24.)

Kirkcudbright.

Kirkcudbright.—The Prison at Kirkcudbright, which is the chief Prison in the Stewartry, appears to contain sufficient accommodation, or very nearly so, to admit of the full observance of the separate system.

Creetown and Maxwelltown.

Creetown and Maxwelltown.—The only small Prisons in the county are the Prisons at Creetown and Maxwelltown, which, the County Board report to us, are properly constructed and fitted up.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £144 14*s.* 7*d.* As formerly reported, we have obtained from the Bank of Scotland on security of this assessment for the year 1843, and succeeding years of the original Prisons Act, a cash-credit to the extent of £800.

LANARKSHIRE.

LANARK.—(2nd Rep. 44 and 73, 3rd Rep. 20, 4th Rep. 22, and 5th Rep. 25.)

Glasgow.

Glasgow.—For a full description of the Prison at Glasgow, as now constituted, we refer to our Fourth Report. No further proceedings with respect to this Prison have been reported to us during the past year. From returns made to us, it appears that the Prison does not contain sufficient accommodation to admit of the full observance of the separate system. We have, during the past year, on application of the County Board, and in respect of the want of adequate accommodation in the Prison of Glasgow, frequently granted orders for the removal of prisoners from that Prison to other Prisons in the county, and it appears to us to be highly desirable that the extent of accommodation in this important Prison should be increased. We regret also that the means of giving proper exercise to the prisoners, are, in our opinion, far from sufficient.

Hamilton and Lanark.

Hamilton and Lanark.—We have no new proceedings to report relative to these Prisons, which, as mentioned in our last Report, were recently altered, enlarged, and greatly improved, and which are now in a state of full efficiency.

Airdrie.

Airdrie.—There is a suitable Prison at Airdrie, recently erected and legalized as a place of confinement for prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, but, in the case of convicted prisoners, for periods not exceeding thirty days. The Prison contains twenty cells, a large cell for vagrants, with a bath, and other conveniences, a Keeper's house of three apartments, with washing-house and store-place, and is surrounded by a boundary-wall twelve feet high.

Cells in Police Buildings, Glasgow.

Cells in Police Buildings of Glasgow.—The County Board reported to us for our sanction, an arrangement which they proposed to make with the Glasgow Police Board, on certain specified conditions, for the erection of thirteen cells, with other conveniences, in the Police Office Buildings, to be used as a Prison for convicted prisoners under short sentences, and prisoners committed on written warrants for further examination, at an estimated cost of £300, to be defrayed by the County Board. We approved of this proposal, and, in intimating our approval to the County Board, we requested them, when the works should be completed, to transmit the usual application, in order that the building might be duly legalized.

Douglas.

Douglas.—The small Prison at Douglas continues to be a Prison for periods not exceeding forty-eight hours at one time, for the confinement of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment.

Calton.

Calton.—The upper cells of the Calton Prison are still in use as a place of confinement, for periods not exceeding eight days at one time, of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment.

Small Prisons.

Small Prisons.—We have discontinued the following Small Prisons in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, viz., the Prisons known as the Gorbals, Anderston, and Broomielaw Police Cells; the three lower cells of the Calton Police Cells; and also the Prison of Rutherglen. The annexed Table of Declarations shows the date and effect of our Declaration discontinuing these Prisons.

Funds.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £1345 0*s.* 10*d.*, and, as formerly reported, we negotiated a credit with the Bank

of Scotland, to the extent of £8500, on security of this assessment for the year 1842, and succeeding years of the original Act.

LINLITHGOW.—(2nd Rep. 48 and 90, 3rd Rep. 20, 4th Rep. 24, and 5th Rep. 26.) LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

Linlithgow.—The new Prison at Linlithgow, the county town, which we referred to in our last Report, as being in the course of erection, is on the eve of completion, and will, we have no doubt, be in a fit state for the reception of prisoners early in spring. Linlithgow.

Bathgate and Queensferry.—On the application of the County Board, we have discontinued the small Prisons at Bathgate and Queensferry, as not being constructed and fitted up in conformity with the views stated by us in our Fourth Report. We refer to the relative Declaration in the Table of Declarations in the Appendix. Bathgate and Queensferry.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £113 17*s.* 11*d.* An addition thereto of £255 per annum for 1843, and the six succeeding years, has been consented to by the local authorities. Funds.

NAIRN.—(2nd Rep. 48 and 80, 3rd Rep. 21, 4th Rep. 25, and 5th Rep. 26.) NAIRNSHIRE.

Nairn.—The new Prison, which we referred to in our last Report as being about to be erected at Nairn, the county town, in connexion with the Court House, according to reduced plans prepared by our own Architect, has not yet been reported to us as having been completed. This Prison will afford ample accommodation for the confinement, on the separate system, of the prisoners of the county. Nairn.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £36 19*s.* 2*d.*, and, as formerly reported, an addition thereto has been consented to of £1130 8*s.* 4*d.*, to be distributed over the year 1841 and nine succeeding years. Funds.

ORKNEY.—(2nd Rep. 48 and 80, 3rd Rep. 21, 4th Rep. 25, and 5th Rep. 27.) ORKNEYSHIRE.

Kirkwall.—The County Board submitted to us plans of certain alterations and additions which they proposed to make on the Prison at Kirkwall, which, on report by our Architect, we considered unsatisfactory. We transmitted to the County Board our Architect's Report, and informed them that we were decidedly of opinion that the proposed additions and alterations would not render the Prison at Kirkwall either sufficient or suitable as a place of confinement for the prisoners of the county, and that a new Prison on a different site was indispensably necessary. We pointed out to the County Board, at the same time, that the ordinary annual assessment for building purposes is, by the Amending Prisons Act of last Session, continued during the period to which the original Prisons Act is by that Act extended. Kirkwall.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on Orkney and Zetland, for building purposes, was £164 16*s.* 8*d.* The result of the division of this assessment, which we made in terms of the 15th section of the Amending Prisons Act, is, that the ordinary annual assessment payable by the county of Orkney is £88 10*s.* 11*d.* Funds.

PEEBLES.—(2nd Rep. 48 and 95, 3rd Rep. 21, 4th Rep. 25, and 5th Rep. 27.) PEEBLESSHIRE.

Peebles.—The extensive alterations and improvements on the Prison at Peebles, the county town, which we mentioned in our Fifth Report as being in progress under the superintendence of our Architect, have now been completed, and the Prison has been legalized by us for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners. The Prison, as now constituted, comprises three cells, washing-house, and bath, and two rooms for the Keeper on the principal floor, four cells on the second floor, and five cells, with a day-room for debtors, on the third floor, together with airing-yards, and other accommodation. This Prison will admit of the separate system being carried into full operation. For the date and effect of our Declaration legalizing it, we refer to the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix. Peebles.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £35 9*s.* 2*d.*, and, as formerly reported, an addition thereto has been consented to of £1400, to be distributed in equal portions over the year 1842 and six succeeding years.

PERTHSHIRE. PERTH.—(2nd Rep. 50 and 87, 3rd Rep. 22, 4th Rep. 25, and 5th Rep. 27.)

Perth. *Perth.*—The County Board have reported to us, that the extensive additions to the Prison of Perth, which we described in our last Report, are now nearly completed, but that the building will not be fit for the reception of prisoners until spring.

Dunblane. *Dunblane.*—At Dunblane, which is the seat of a Sheriff Court, there is a suitable Prison recently erected, and legalized for the reception of civil and criminal prisoners, under the condition, that convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods of three months or upwards shall, as soon as convenient, be removed to the County Prison at Perth. The roof which, as we mentioned in our last Report was to be placed over the airing-yard of this prison, has been put up. On application by the County Board, and consideration of a correspondence which had passed between them and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, relative to the Court House and old Prison at Dunblane, we authorised a slight alteration in the line of the enclosure-wall in front of the existing Prison. The County Board have subsequently, with our approbation, raised this wall to the height of ten feet, exclusive of the cope, the original height not being considered sufficient. A well also has been sunk in front of the Prison, from which a supply of excellent water is at all times obtained.

Crieff. *Crieff.*—The County Board has reported to us, that the obstacles referred to in our Report, relative to a proper site for the proposed Prison at Crieff, have not yet been surmounted, and that the question is under their consideration whether a Prison at that place will be required.

Blairgowrie. *Blairgowrie.*—No proceedings have taken place with respect to the small Prison at Blairgowrie.

Police Prison, Perth. *Police Prison at Perth.*—The Police Cells at Perth are, under the Burgh Police Act, a legal place of confinement, for periods not exceeding three days; and the County Board have reported to us their opinion that these Cells are, in all respects, sufficient and suitable as places of confinement for such periods.

Culross. *Culross.*—With the concurrence of the County Board, we have discontinued the small Prison at Culross, as being altogether unnecessary. For the date and effect of our Declaration, discontinuing it, we refer to the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix.

Small Prisons. *Small Prisons.*—The County Board have reported that it is unnecessary to have any other small Prisons in the County.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual Assessment on this County, for building purposes, amounts to £630 6*s.* 3*d.*

RENFREWSHIRE. RENFREW.—(2nd Rep. 52 and 76, 3rd Rep. 22, 4th Rep. 26, and 5th Rep. 28.)

Paisley. *Paisley.*—The only proceeding during the past year which the County Board have reported to us, with reference to the Prison of Paisley, is the completion of an arrangement mentioned in our last Report, with a view to an extension of the Prison Yards, which the County Board have effected, by acquiring from the County Buildings' Commissioners their interest in certain grounds without the Prison walls, belonging to the Commissioners and to the County Board, at an annual feu-duty of £17 10*s.* A negociation is still going on with the Glasgow and Paisley Railway Companies, with a view to the purchase of an additional piece of ground for the further extension of the Prison yards. We regret to state, that in this important Prison the accommodation is far from sufficient to enable the separate system to be fully acted upon.

Greenock. *Greenock.*—No proceedings respecting a new Prison at Greenock have been reported by the County Board. The County Board has reported to us that no improvements have been made on the existing Prison during the past year, and that they do not contemplate any alterations thereon in the mean time.

Port-Glasgow. *Port-Glasgow.*—No improvements have been made on the existing Prison of Port

Glasgow, and the county have reported that there does not appear to be any possibility of making provision for a suitable Prison at this place, unless at a cost which they do not think they could be warranted in recommending. We have discontinued this Prison for the imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen days at one time, of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment.

Pollockshaws.—We have approved of a site which the County Board have proposed for a new Prison at Pollockshaws; and plans for the proposed new Prison are now under our consideration. Pollockshaws.

Renfrew.—We have recommended to the County Board that the small Prison at Renfrew should be discontinued. Renfrew.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this County, for building purposes, is £562 17*s.* 1*d.* Funds.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.—(2nd Rep. 52 and 78, 3rd Rep. 23, 4th Rep. 26, and 5th Rep. 29.) ROSS AND CROMARTY.

Dingwall.—The new Prison at Dingwall, being the chief Prison in the county, which we mentioned in our last Report as being in the course of erection at Dingwall, has been reported to us as completed, and the evidence of its being in a fit state for the reception of prisoners has been transmitted to us, and is now under consideration with a view to the Prison being legalized. The Prison is a building of two stories in height, and contains a Keeper's house of five apartments, a Keeper's office, a Matron's room, a Prison kitchen, a washing-house, a room for debtors, a reception-cell, a sick-cell, and sixteen other cells, with a bath, store-places, and other conveniences. The Prison is heated by means of hot water in cast-iron pipes, and proper arrangements for ventilation are provided. The Prison grounds are of sufficient extent, and are surrounded by a boundary-wall fifteen feet high, within which there are two airing-yards, a place for fumigating prisoners' clothes, and places for storing coals, and raw materials for prisoners' work. This Prison is so constructed, and on such a scale, as to admit of the principle of separation being fully maintained. Dingwall.

Tain.—We have approved of plans, prepared by our own Architect, for a new Prison at Tain. This Prison is to be a building of two stories, containing a Keeper's house of three apartments, a Keeper's office, and a washing-house with a bath in it, two large rooms for debtors and excise prisoners, and six cells, with store-places and other conveniences. Adjoining the Prison is an exercising place, which is to be so constructed as to be perfectly secure. The Prison to be properly warmed and thoroughly ventilated. The building, and the ground around, are to be surrounded on three sides by a boundary-wall 12 feet high, within which there is to be a place for fumigating prisoners' clothes. The completion of the work has not yet been reported to us. Tain.

Stornoway.—We approved of a site and plans, prepared also by our own Architect, for a new prison at Stornoway. The buildings are to be of two stories, and contain a Keeper's house of two apartments, two large cells for debtors and excise prisoners, and four other cells, with a bath-room, store-places, and other conveniences. There is to be an airing-gallery for prisoners within the roof, made perfectly secure, and entering from the Prison. The necessary arrangements for warming and ventilating the Prison are provided. The Prison and grounds are to be enclosed on three sides by a boundary-wall 15 feet high, the Prison itself forming the fourth side. A coal-store, and a place for fumigating prisoners' clothes, are to be constructed within the boundary-wall. The County Board have not yet reported to us the completion of the works. Stornoway.

Cromarty.—Plans prepared by our own Architect of alterations and additions to be made to the Prison at Cromarty have been approved by us. The present Prison consists of three apartments on the ground-floor of the Court-house buildings. According to the plans, these three apartments are to be converted into a Keeper's house containing a kitchen and two bed-closets, a room for vagrants, a store-place, and a bath-room for the prison. The addition is to extend to the south of the present buildings, adjoining and communicating therewith, and is to contain a room for debtors, and two cells for criminals, with a gallery for exercise and other conveniences. Proper means are to be provided for warming and ventilating the Prison; and the Prison and grounds are to be surrounded by a boundary wall 15 feet in height. Cromarty.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £253 2*s.* 1*d.*, and, as formerly reported, an addition had been consented to of £350, for the year 1841, and of £5500, to be distributed over the year 1842 and seven succeeding years. We authorised the County Board to obtain a cash-credit from the National Bank of Scotland at Dingwall, to the extent of £5750, on security of the ordinary and additional assessments for the year 1843, and six succeeding years.

ROXBURGHSHIRE. ROXBURGH.—(2nd Rep. 54 and 94, 3rd Rep. 24, 4th Rep. 27, and 5th Rep. 29.)

Jedburgh. *Jedburgh.*—The County Board have not reported to us any proceedings as having taken place during last year, with reference to the Prison at Jedburgh, on which improvements were contemplated. This Prison appears to contain sufficient accommodation to admit of the separate system being maintained.

Hawick and Kelso. *Hawick and Kelso.*—A small Prison at each of these places, consisting each of a Keeper's house, and four cells, has been legalized by us for the reception of prisoners, with certain specified exceptions, but in the case of convicted prisoners, limiting the period to ten days. For the date and effect of our Declaration legalizing these Prisons, and discontinuing the former Prisons at Hawick and Kelso, we refer to the annexed Table of Declarations in the Appendix.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £320 14*s.* 2*d.*

SELKIRKSHIRE. SELKIRK.—(2nd Rep. 56 and 95, 3rd Rep. 24, 4th Rep. 27, and 5th Rep. 30.)

Selkirk. *Selkirk.*—The chief Prison of this county appears to contain sufficient accommodation for the observance of the separative system.

Galashiels. *Galashiels.*—The County Board have reported that no proceedings have taken place with regard to the erection of a small Prison at Galashiels.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £29 19*s.* 7*d.*; and, as formerly mentioned, an addition thereto was consented to of £179 10*s.* 11*d.* for the year 1842.

STIRLINGSHIRE. STIRLING.—(2nd Rep. 56 and 81, 3rd Rep. 24, 4th Rep. 27, and 5th Rep. 30.)

Stirling. *Stirling.*—We stated in our last Report that we had approved of plans for a suitable new Prison at Stirling,—where it is greatly required,—but that the inadequacy of the funds at the command of the County Board had prevented the works from being proceeded with. Consents to a further additional assessment of £5000, by the Commissioners of Supply and the burgh of Stirling, were, towards the close of last year, submitted to us, but we were unable to give effect to this additional assessment, in consequence of technical informalities affecting the consents. Under the Statute, fresh consents cannot be given until the meetings of the local authorities, usually held on 30th April. In the mean time, working plans of the proposed new Prison have been under our consideration, of which, on report of our Architect, we have approved, and which we have returned to the County Board, with a request that they would forthwith obtain and report to us estimates of the probable cost.

Falkirk. *Falkirk.*—After much communication with the County Board and the Magistrates of Falkirk, we have resolved that the new Prison, to be erected at this town, should be a Prison of six cells. The existing Prison has, as we reported last year, been discontinued for the imprisonment for a longer period than ten days at one time of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment,—convicted prisoners for longer periods being removed to the Prison of Stirling. We resolved also, that the Prison to be erected at this place, shall, when legalized, be placed upon a similar footing.

Funds. *Funds.*—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £332 15*s.* 5*d.*; and, as formerly mentioned, an addition thereto of £5000 was consented to, to be distributed over the year 1841 and seven succeeding years.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE. SUTHERLAND.—(2nd Rep. 58 and 79, 3rd Rep. 25, 4th Rep. 27, and 5th Rep. 31.)

Dornoch. *Dornoch.*—We have legalized a newly erected Prison at Dornoch, the county town, for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners. The Prison contains a large cell for vagrants, one cell for debtors, and twelve cells for criminals, with kitchen, bath-room, Keeper's house and office, and an exercising

yard. This Prison has been erected from plans prepared by, and under the superintendence of, our own Architect, and affords ample accommodation on the separate system for the prisoners of the county.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £69 9*s.* 7*d.* As formerly mentioned, an addition thereto of £2360 17*s.*, was consented to, to be distributed over the year 1842 and six succeeding years, and a credit with the Bank of Scotland to the extent of £2360 was negotiated by us on the security of these assessments. Funds.

WIGTOWN.—(2nd Rep. 58 and 92, 3rd Rep. 26, 4th Rep. 28, and 5th Rep. 31.) WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Wigtown and Stranraer.—We refer to our last Report for a full detail of certain difficulties which existed with reference to new Prisons being provided at Wigtown and Stranraer. These difficulties have now been overcome, and we have approved of plans, prepared by our Architect, for a suitable Prison to be erected at each of these places. When these Prisons shall be completed, there will be sufficient accommodation for the confinement, on the separate system, of the prisoners of the county. We trust that the erection of these Prisons will be immediately proceeded with. Wigtown and Stranraer.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on this county, for building purposes, is £143 15*s.* 5*d.*; and, as formerly mentioned, an addition of £200 for 1842, and yearly thereafter, during the continuance of the original Act, has been consented to. Funds.

ZETLAND.—(2nd Rep. 48 and 80, 3rd Rep 21, 4th Rep. 25, and 5th Rep 27.) ZETLANDSHIRE.

Lerwick, (Fort Charlotte.)—This Prison contains sufficient means for accommodating on the separate system of confinement, the criminal prisoners of Zetland. We reported last year, that the Board of Ordnance had consented to one of the Barrack-rooms in Fort Charlotte being converted into a Prison for civil prisoners, and that plans had been submitted to us of the alterations proposed thereon for this purpose, which, on report of our Architect, we had considered unsuitable. Amended plans were subsequently transmitted to us, of which we approved, but the completion of the works has not yet been reported to us. Lerwick.

Funds.—The ordinary annual assessment on Orkney and Zetland, for building purposes, was £164 16*s.* 8*d.* The result of the division of this assessment, which we made in terms of the 15th section of the Amending Prisons Act, is, that the ordinary annual assessment payable by the county of Zetland, is £76 5*s.* 9*d.* Funds.

II.—MANAGEMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF LOCAL PRISONS.

The second branch of our duty, in connexion with Local Prisons, is the superintendence of their management and discipline, the immediate charge of which is placed in the hands of the County Boards. In reporting our proceedings in the performance of this part of our duty, it is not necessary for us to enter into detail so minutely as we have done with respect to prison accommodation, a subject as to which full details are called for, because the circumstances of each county being peculiar, different proceedings were required for each. But, as regards the management and discipline of Prisons, the same measures were, in most instances, applicable to all the counties alike. In many cases, also, our directions and recommendations have been of a temporary character, or of little general importance, so as to render a minute detail on this subject superfluous. The performance of this part of our duty during the past year has led to a great and increased extent of communication with the County Boards. Introduction.

We have it in contemplation, in the course of the spring, to prepare and submit for your sanction, a complete and comprehensive system of regulations, applicable to the Prisons of Scotland. In the meanwhile, we have the satisfaction of repeating, that the Introductory Rules, under which our Prisons are still governed, are in force so far as practicable, and are, upon the whole, satisfactory; that the want of minute regulation has not been attended with inconvenience; and that the discretion which the Introductory Rules leave on many points to the County Boards and their officers, is judiciously exercised. Introductory Rules.

The continued experience which we have enjoyed with reference to the effects, as regards the health of prisoners, of the dietary now in use in the Prisons of Scotland, confirms the opinion we expressed in our last Report, that the existing dietary is in all respects satisfactory. Dietary.

Separation.

The rule with regard to the separation of criminal prisoners is carried into effect, in so far as practicable, in the different Prisons, and we have the satisfaction to state, that in several Prisons where the requisite facilities did not previously exist, the building arrangements of last year enable the principle to be now wholly, or to a great extent, enforced. We regret, however, to state, that in a considerable number of Prisons, including unfortunately some of the chief Prisons, it is still impossible fully to maintain the principle, from want of sufficient accommodation.

Instruction.

Due provision is made for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners.

Labour.

Provision is also made for supplying the prisoners with work, although the defective state of several of the prisons prevents the labour from being very useful or profitable. The returns relative to this subject, however, show that, with the exception of the Prisons in one county, profit has arisen on the labour in all. Full details on this subject will be found in the Appendix, to which we refer.

App. No. XXV.

Inspection of Prisons and Prisoners.

We stated to you in our last report, that our experience in connexion with the General Prison of the beneficial results of a regular and efficient system of inspection, had impressed upon us the expediency of a similar system, so far as applicable, being adopted with reference to all the prisons and prisoners under the charge of the various County Boards; and that, with a view to the introduction of a uniform system, we had addressed to the County Boards a Circular, in which we stated our opinion, that each prison should be inspected, and each prisoner be seen, by some member or members of the County Board, once, at least, in every month; that the result of each inspection should be regularly entered in the inspection-book, and be transcribed by the clerk, together with such reports as might be made by the inspecting members, in the Minutes of the proceedings of the County Board; and that the name or names of the inspecting member or members, together with the date of the day on which the inspection was made, should also be entered by the Governor in his Journal. We informed the County Boards, with reference to those cases where a more frequent inspection than that recommended by us had been established by the County Boards, that we were far, indeed, from wishing that the frequency of inspection should be diminished, as we were satisfied that the important object of Prison discipline cannot be more effectually provided for than by frequent inspection by members of the County Boards, which makes them well acquainted with all that belongs to Prison discipline, is the most effectual check on the conduct of the officers in their employment, and affords the best security for the good treatment, health, occupation, and moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. During the last year we requested the County Boards to transmit to us returns brought down to the 31st October last, being a year subsequent to the date of our Circular, stating the nature and results of the system of inspection which they might have adopted in compliance with our recommendation. We annex, and beg to refer to an Abstract of these Returns.

App. No. XIV.

Exercise of Prisoners.

Referring to our last Report, in which we very fully stated the opinions which, after most serious consideration, we had formed regarding the important subject of exercise as connected with the health of prisoners, and the measures which we had devised for giving active exercise, so far as possible, to all classes of prisoners, confined in the local prisons, particularly to juvenile prisoners, we beg to state that a monthly return from each of the Prisons has been continued to be made to us during the last year. These returns, considering the limited extent of the existing means for giving exercise of the kind, and in the manner we deem requisite, exhibit, on the whole, results as satisfactory as, in the circumstances, could reasonably be expected.

Prohibition against the reception of parties without warrants.

From special returns which we called for last year, we observed that a practice prevailed, to a greater or less extent, in many of the Prisons, of receiving and detaining in these Prisons as prisoners, for longer or shorter periods, parties apprehended and brought thither without any written warrant of commitment from a Magistrate. Of the inexpediency of this practice we entertained no doubt. We requested and obtained the opinion of the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General in regard to its legality. Acting upon that opinion, which will be found in the Appendix, and a copy of which we transmitted to each of the County Boards, we felt it to be our duty to instruct the County Boards to prohibit for the future the reception of any party into the Prisons under their charge without a legal warrant for such party's commitment.

App. No. XV.

Keepers of Prisons holding other offices.

We observed, too, from the same returns, that the Keepers of many of the Prisons held also other offices, such as those of messenger-at-arms, sheriff's-officer, burgh-officer, police-officer, county or burgh constable, &c., the duties of which, it was obvious, might very seriously interfere with the discharge of their proper duties as Keepers of Prisons. Such an union of offices appeared to us to be peculiarly objectionable in the case of Keepers of Prisons of the first and second classes. We informed the County Boards, therefore, that the practice of appointing as Keeper of any first or second class Prison a person who has any other duty to perform must be discontinued.

Remuneration to Soldiers for extra labour in Prison.

In consequence of a communication from Major-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces in Scotland, representing the inexpediency of soldiers, confined in the prisons of Scotland under sentences of imprisonment, being allowed to receive remuneration for extra labour, we resolved to suspend the operation of the 16th of the Introductory Rules for Prisons to the extent of such prisoners not being permitted to do any extra work, and we directed the County Boards to communicate this resolution to the Keepers of the several Prisons, with instructions to them to act upon it.

11th Introductory Rule for Prisons.

It having been represented to us, that the observance of the 11th of the Introductory Rules for Prisons, in so far as the same has reference to the keeping of the register of criminal prisoners, No. 2, in the case of prisoners removed to the Prison of Edinburgh, or the Prisons of circuit towns, from other Prisons, with a view to being tried at the High Court or Circuit Courts of Justiciary, was productive of considerable inconvenience to the Keepers of several of the Prisons to which such prisoners are so removed, while no sufficient counter-balancing advantage was derived from its observance, we resolved that the operation of the said rule, in the case of such prisoners, should be suspended, and the following arrangement substituted, viz.—1. The Keeper of each Prison from which such prisoner shall be transmitted, is to forward with each prisoner an extract from the Criminal Register of prisoners, No. 2, containing, with reference to each prisoner, the particulars mentioned in the schedule, of which a copy will be found in the Appendix;—2. A separate register of prisoners who shall be brought to the Prisons of circuit towns, and to the Prison of Edinburgh, is to be kept at these Prisons, exhibiting, with reference to each prisoner, the particulars contained in another schedule, a copy of which we also annex. In making up this register, the columns applicable to the particulars contained in the extract received with the prisoner, may be filled up from that extract. We accordingly gave the necessary instructions to the County Boards to have this arrangement carried into effect.

App. No. XVI.

App. No. XVII.

Removal of sick prisoners.

With reference to the eleventh section of the recent Statute, 7th and 8th Vict. c. 34, which enacts, that Sheriffs, within their respective Sheriffdoms, shall have power, upon summary application by the Prison Board of the county, accompanied by proper and satisfactory medical certificates, to authorise the removal of any civil prisoner or any criminal prisoner undergoing sentence of imprisonment, who may be afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, or any disease which threatens immediate danger to life, and cannot be treated in Prison, from any Prison within the county, to any hospital or other proper place within the same, or to any hospital near the same, for such period, and under such precautions, for the safe and proper custody of the prisoner, and of his re-imprisonment, as they may direct, we have required that the County Boards should, on each occasion when a prisoner shall be removed, under authority of this section, from any of the Prisons under their charge, transmit to us, within three days of the date of the deliverance by the Sheriff, a return applicable to the prisoner, according to the form of a schedule we furnished to them, and which is to set forth the name and age of the prisoner, the date, nature, and duration of the sentence, and to contain full copies of all entries in the books of the Surgeon of the Prison, as to the illness of the prisoner from the date of committal, a full copy of the medical certificate by which the application for his removal has been supported, and a full copy of the Sheriff's deliverance. We annex a copy of the schedule referred to.

App. No. XVIII.

For the guidance of the County Boards, in making applications under authority of the section referred to, we transmitted to them an instruction specifying the conditions which were essential to found the jurisdiction thus given to the Sheriffs, and pointing out to them that, unless these conditions should be complied with,

they must expect that the Sheriffs, having regard to the requirements of the statute, would refuse their application as incompetent. We beg to refer to the annexed copy of that instruction in the Appendix. We understand that a circular has also been issued by the Sheriffs resident in Edinburgh to their brethren and the Sheriffs-Substitute, confirming the views in our circular, and accompanied with forms of sentences calculated to prevent mistakes.

App. No. XIX.

Disposal and Custody of Insane Prisoners in Lunatic Asylums.

In answer to a communication from the Prison Board of Edinburgh, with regard to the disposal and custody in lunatic asylums of insane prisoners under the statutes, we informed them that the statutes require nothing more than that those in the management of a lunatic asylum shall take the same means with relation to the custody of an insane prisoner that they would take in the case of any insane inmate not being a prisoner. We acquainted them, at the same time, that we did not feel ourselves at liberty, under the statutes, to authorise the removal of insane prisoners to any but *public* lunatic asylums, viz., those asylums that are regulated by Statute or Royal Charter, as distinguished from those asylums that are conducted by private individuals, under licence from the Sheriffs of counties.

Expenses of Members of County Boards.

The Prison Board of Forfarshire having requested our opinion on the point whether the expenses incurred by members of the County Board, in attending meetings of the Board or its Committees, should be defrayed from the prison funds, we informed them that we saw nothing in the statute to authorise such payment of these expenses.

Case of a prisoner kept in irons for safe custody.

The Prison Board of Aberdeenshire having reported to us the case of a prisoner confined in the prison of Aberdeen, who had made repeated attempts, accompanied with violence, to escape from that prison, and who was therefore kept in irons for security, we communicated to them our regret that there appeared to exist in their opinion a necessity for this proceeding, and we requested them to report at an early date whether they still continued to deem it necessary. The County Board subsequently reported to us, that they still considered it necessary that the prisoner should be kept in irons in order to insure his safe custody, and they transmitted to us various documents detailing the circumstances on which their opinion rested. On full consideration of the case, we acquainted the County Board that, while in the face of the facts detailed, we could not order the prisoner's irons to be removed, we felt it to be at the same time our duty to urge upon them the expediency of forthwith fitting up a cell sufficient to restrain violent prisoners, by which the necessity of similar proceedings might be superseded for the future. We have the satisfaction to add that, as mentioned in another part of our Report, the County Board have complied with our recommendation, and that a cell such as we suggested is in course of being constructed.

Compensation to a retired officer.

An application having been made to us by the same Prison Board, requesting our sanction, under certain special circumstances stated by them, to an allowance of £15 per annum, which the County Board had agreed to make to a retired Prison Chaplain, in addition to a retiring allowance of £25 per annum which had been granted to him in the year 1840, on the ground of long and faithful official services, and sanctioned by us under the 22nd section of the original statute, we informed the County Board that we could not go back upon a retiring allowance once granted and accepted. On a renewed application to a similar effect, accompanied by certain explanatory statements, our decision was, that we did not feel ourselves at liberty, under all the circumstances of the case, to sanction the proposed measure.

Competency of Confining in Prison "dangerous Lunatics."

Our opinion having been requested by the Prison Board of Caithness as to the competency of receiving into the Prison of Wick "dangerous lunatics" committed to a place of safe custody, preparatory to their being conveyed to a lunatic asylum, under the provisions of the statute 4th and 5th Vict. cap. 60, for the very limited period sanctioned by that statute, we informed the County Board, that if the Sheriff should grant a warrant to commit such lunatics to the Prison of Wick, it appeared to us that the Keeper was bound to receive them.

Returns of Prison Officers.

We requested the County Boards to make returns to us as to their establishments of Prison Officers, specifying the qualifications, duties and salaries of the several Officers, and the compensations to Officers suspended or removed. We refer to a Tabular Abstract, taken from these returns, and appended hereto, of the salaries of the various Prison Officers. In order that this Table may be more practically useful,

App. No. XX.

we have added a column, hsowing the average number of criminal prisoners in the several prisons.

Returns of Prisoners.

In the course of the year we required returns of a very comprehensive character, nearly similar to those referred to in our last Report, and containing a great mass of statistical details, conveniently classified, in relation to prisoners, calculated to bring out information on the matters contained in the registers kept in pursuance of the 11th Introductory Rule. A digest of these returns is hereto annexed and referred to. App. No. XXI.

Removal of Prisoners. App. No. XXII.

In exercise of our powers, under the 31st section of the Act, we have, from time to time, granted orders for the removal of prisoners from one prison to another. This duty has been performed chiefly by means of a committee of our number appointed for that purpose, and whose proceedings are duly reported to us. A Table, showing the various removals of prisoners authorised by us during last year is hereto appended.

Removal of Insane Prisoners.

As empowered by the 30th section of the original Act, and the 12th section of the Amending Statute, we authorised the Prison Board of the County of Edinburgh to remove a lunatic prisoner from the Prison of Edinburgh to the Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum; and the Prison Board of the County of Renfrew to remove a lunatic prisoner from the Prison of Paisley to the Lunatic Asylum at Paisley.

Numbers of Prisoners.

The average daily number of prisoners confined in the prisons of Scotland, in the last four years ended 31st December respectively, (including for the year 1842, 1843, and 1844, those confined in the General Prison,) appears from the returns made to us, to have been the following :—

Period.	Civil.			Criminal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1840	98	10	108	1,264	676	1,940
In 1841	90	7	97	1,222	742	1,964
In 1842	88	6	94	1,557	865	2,422
In 1843	84	6	90	1,499	789	2,288
In 1844	83	5	88	1,492	766	2,258

Number of Prisoners sentenced to confinement for periods of six months or upwards.

We here insert a Table, framed from returns made to us from the several prisons in Scotland, during the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, showing the average number, and from returns of sentences made to us, under 5 and 6 Vict. c. 67, and 7 and 8 Vict. c. 34, during the years 1843 and 1844, showing the actual number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for six months and upwards, confined in the several Prisons, including the General Prison, distinguishing those imprisoned under sentences for six months and under one year from those under sentences for one year and upwards :—

Period.	Total sentenced for Six Months and upwards.			Of whom, Sentenced to					
				Six Months, and under Twelve Months.			Twelve Months and upwards.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1840	359	159	518	162	69	231	196	90	286
In 1841	378	183	561	154	70	224	224	113	337
In 1842	516	275	791	205	108	313	310	167	477
In 1843	531	237	768	268	121	389	263	116	379
In 1844	577	251	828	308	141	449	269	111	380

Aggregate sums imposed under the Act.

The aggregate amount of sums apportioned by us, and assessed on the several counties of Scotland, and burghs situated therein, since the commencement of the Prisons Act, has been as follows :—

Period.	Building, &c., General Prison under § 35 of the Act.	Building Local Prisons under § 36 of the Act.	Current Expenses of General Prison and of General Board under § 37 of the Act.	Current Expenses of Local Prisons under § 38 of the Act.	Interest and Redemption of Debt due by Prison Board of Forfarshire to Burgh of Dundee, under § 25 of the Act.	Aggregate of Sums imposed.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In 1840	2,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	30,142 18 0	675 0 0	47,817 18 0
In 1841	2,000 0 0	13,085 17 8	..	28,773 10 3	1,125 0 0	45,584 7 11
In 1842	2,000 0 0	13,770 8 1	..	31,520 7 9	866 5 0	48,157 0 10
In 1843	2,000 0 0	15,116 13 11	*5,722 0 3	36,379 16 0	1,383 15 0	60,602 5 2
In 1844	2,000 0 0	15,616 13 11	8,517 5 7	33,374 7 3	1,125 0 0	60,633 6 9
	10,000 0 0	68,189 13 7	19,239 5 10	160,190 19 3	5,175 0 0	262,794 18 8

* The General Prison was not opened until 30th March 1842, and this sum has reference to the expenses of that establishment for the nine following months of the year, the assessment for which was imposed in 1843.

Expenditure of County Boards. App. No. XXIII.

We have called upon the County Boards to make a return of their expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1844, classifying the separate articles thereof, according to a re-adjusted form, which we transmitted to them. The results are shown in the Appendix, to which we beg to refer.

In comparing the expenses of the Prisons in Scotland since the passing of the Prisons Act with what these expenses may have been previously, it ought to be kept in view, that the number of prisoners has materially increased, though not more so than might reasonably be expected from the increase in population, the gradual extension of an efficient police, and the circumstance that—owing probably to the improvement in the state of the prisons, and the greater hope which now exists of amendment or reformation of the prisoner—it has become a prevailing practice to send offenders to prison for longer periods than heretofore, as will be seen by the Table above;—that, with reference to the Local Prisons building expenses, the Prisons generally were extremely defective in accommodation, security, and repair, and that Prison accommodation on the separate system is necessarily attended with considerable expense;—and with reference to the Local Prisons current expenses, that, in addition to the increase in the number of prisoners, criminal prisoners are now provided with clothing,—that the dietary is more uniform, and generally better than formerly,—that prisoners are furnished with moral and religious instruction—that good discipline is enforced by a superior and higher-paid class of prison officers,—and that implements and materials for labour are provided.

For the details of our Receipts and Expenditure during last year with respect to the Local Prisons, reference is made to Head III. of this Report, which immediately follows.

III.—Receipts and Expenditure in 1844, and Proceedings relative thereto.

Section 8.

We have now to submit to you, in terms of the Prisons Act, an Abstract of the whole Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1844, classifying the separate articles thereof, and showing from whence the receipts have been derived, and to what purposes the expenditure has been applied. It appears to us that we shall best perform this part of our duty by reporting separately as to the different heads of receipt and expenditure authorised by the Acts. These are—1. Expense of building the General Prison under section 35 of the original Act; 2. Current expenses of the General Board, and of the General Prison, under section 37 of the original Act, and section 2 of the Amending Act; 3. Expense of building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, under section 36 of the original Act; and 4. Current expenses of County Boards, under section 38.

Arrears of Assessments.

In connexion with this subject, we think it right in this place to advert to the fact, that we have urged upon the Prison Boards of those counties from which payment of the assessments imposed under the statute have not yet been fully received, the expediency of using their utmost endeavours to recover payment of the arrears, with the least possible delay; and that we have been under the necessity, after communication with the Prison Board of Fifeshire, of instructing our law agent to institute legal proceedings, under authority of section 61 of the

original Act, against certain burghs in the county of Fife, with a view to the recovery of arrears of assessments presently due by these burghs respectively, and also with a view to arrangements being made under authority of the Court of Session, in order to secure due payment by them of future assessments.

Altered Table of Proportions of Assessment of £1200.

We beg leave also here to mention, that we have deemed it proper to exercise the power conferred upon us by the 21st section of the recent statute, of altering, as we should think just, the scale of proportions of assessment on the several counties, for the purpose of building the General Prison, and of furnishing and completing the same, which we had framed, in terms of the original Act, according to a combined estimate of the amount of population and crime in the counties, and of framing from time to time a new scale, or scales, of proportion of the said assessment, on similar principles, having regard to the last general account of the population taken by authority of Parliament, and the more recent materials for estimating crime.

The original statute, sec. 35, authorised the assessment of a sum not exceeding £2000 annually on the counties of Scotland for ten years, for the purpose of building, furnishing, and completing the General Prison. By the 31st section of the recent statute, it is provided, That this assessment shall not, from and after the termination of the assessment made for the year 1844, exceed the sum of £1200 in any succeeding year during the continuance of the original Act, as extended by the 30th section of the recent Act, by which it is continued in force until the 1st of January, 1861, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament. The new scale, therefore, of proportions of this assessment which we have framed, fell to be applicable, not to a sum of £2000 annually, as heretofore, but to a sum of £1200 annually.

In framing this scale, it became our duty, as directed by the Act, to calculate, first, what each county would have to contribute if the assessment depended on population alone, and then to calculate what each county would have to contribute if the assessment depended on crime alone,—the half of the two amounts of the said assessment being the sum to be paid by each county, including the burghs situated therein.

In ascertaining the population of the several counties, the course of procedure to be adopted by us was plain. We are desired by the recent Act to determine the population by the last general account of the population taken by authority of Parliament. To the enumeration of the population contained in the Parliamentary census taken in 1841, therefore, we had recourse in determining the population, and a calculation was accordingly made by us of the proportion of the sum of £1200 which each county would have to pay, if the assessment depended on this view alone.

In framing the scale with reference to the amount of crime in the counties, we are directed by the original Act to proceed in such way as we may think most just; and by the recent Act to frame any new scale on similar principles, having regard to the more recent materials for estimating crime. We detailed in our First Report the means which we had taken to discover the most just mode of estimating crime, and we stated that we had, after the most deliberate and anxious consideration, ultimately determined on adopting, as the most correct estimate of the state of crime which it was possible for us to form, a calculation made according to the number of persons who appeared from the Tables of Criminal Offenders annually reported by the Lord Advocate, and laid before Parliament in terms of the Act 1st Will. IV. c. 37, for the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, to have been tried before the Court of Justiciary and the Sheriffs, with and without juries. In framing the new scale, we adopted as the basis of our estimate of crime a calculation made according to the number of persons appearing from the Tables of Criminal Offenders for the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, to have been tried before the Court of Justiciary and Sheriffs, with and without juries, in these three years.

According to these Tables, a calculation of the amount of crime was made, and combined with the calculation made from population. After a very careful consideration of the results brought out, we resolved to adopt a Table of Assessment framed upon the calculation we had made according to the population of the several counties, as shown in the Parliamentary Returns of 1841, combined with the calculation made, as above mentioned, according to the number of persons appearing to have been tried before the Courts of Justiciary and the Sheriffs, during the years

App. No. XXIV.

1841, 1842, and 1843. The Table adopted by us is given in the Appendix, and to it we beg to refer for information.

The 21st section of the recent Statute further authorises us to apportion and divide the whole sums to be assessed upon each county, including the burghs therein in pursuance of the original and recent Acts, according to the relative population of such burghs and the landward part of such counties respectively, as determined by the last general account of population, or by any agreements made in pursuance of these Acts. We found, in the Parliamentary census of 1841, adequate materials for doing so. By the census of 1831, the population had been enumerated parochially, and no distinction was made between those parts of parishes situated within the burgh, and the part situated in the landward. When, therefore, we formerly framed our Table of the population of the burghs and landward parts of counties respectively, it became necessary for us, although taking the census of 1831 as the basis of our inquiries, to seek elsewhere for materials which should enable us to determine what portion of the population of each parish within which a royal or parliamentary burgh was situated, pertained to the burgh, and what portion pertained to the landward district of the county in which the burgh was situated, and our First Report states the means which we adopted for this purpose. On the present occasion, however, no such difficulty existed, as the Parliamentary account of the population taken in 1841 contains data which enable the population of the respective burghs to be distinguished from the population of the landward parts. We have accordingly framed a Table of the Population of the several burghs and the landward parts of counties respectively, (with the exception of the county of Fife, which, for the reason mentioned in the next paragraph, stands over for future adjustment,) according to which future assessments will be apportioned, until circumstances shall appear to render an alteration expedient.

In apportioning the sums fixed and determined by County Prison Boards at their meetings held in September last for defraying the expense of transmitting prisoners from one local Prison to another, the expense of the aliment of prisoners in the county Prisons, and generally the current expenses of such Prisons, we have adopted the said Table of Population, and apportioned the sums referred to upon the several counties and burghs therein, in conformity therewith, with the exception of the county of Fife, where agreements, as authorised by the statute, had been entered into, fixing the boundaries and population of certain burghs; and in which county we have on the present occasion adhered to the population as determined by these agreements.

Building, &c. the General Prison.

The first head of expenditure, as to which we are now to report, is,—*The Expense of building, &c., the General Prison.* We have to state, that the full amount of the assessment of £2000 levied under the 35th section of the Act, was estimated for in each of our five previous Reports as required in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, and that these estimates having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amounts were severally apportioned by us on the landward parts of counties, and on burghs, and due notices of such apportionments were given on 15th April, in each of those years. These assessments became severally payable in pursuance of the Act, on 15th April 1841, and 15th December 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844 respectively. Part of them has accordingly been received, and part is still in arrear.

We formerly reported that an arbitration was in dependence between us and the contractors for the execution of the mason, carpenter, and slater works at the General Prison, regarding the amount of sums payable to them; and in our last Report we stated that the questions submitted had not been finally determined by the Arbiter at the close of 1843. The Arbiter's final decree was given out on 12th February 1844, and its results will, in so far as necessary, be exhibited in the Financial part of our Report. A memorial was subsequently presented to us by the contractors, praying, on certain alleged grounds of equity, for relief and redress at our hands against the effect of the decree arbitral; but, on full consideration, we informed them, that, looking to the terms of their contract and the circumstances of the case, we were precluded from re-opening the question.

We now submit the following Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure under the above-mentioned head for the year 1844 :—

RECEIPTS—BEING CHARGE.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of arrears of assessments of 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, with interest on those of 1840, 1841, and 1842, given up in the discharge of the account ended 31st December 1843	1095	14	1[5]
Balance of cash on hand at 31st December 1843, also given up in the discharge of the said account	1428	7	7[4]
Interest received or chargeable on the said arrears of assessment for 1843, and previous years, to 31st December 1844	26	15	2[8]
Amount of fifth year's assessment on the different counties in Scotland, and burghs situated therein, for building, furnishing, and completing the General Prison at Perth, under 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 42, § 35, payable on 15th December 1844 £2000 0 0			
Interest received on arrears of the said assessment from 15 December 1844 0 0 4[9]			
	2000	0	4[9]
NOTE.—The fifth year's assessment, amounting to £2000, is payable to the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners on 1st June 1845.			
Balance on this account, being advances by the General Board in defraying the expenditure of this account, including progressive interest at 4 per cent. to 31st December 1844, and falling to be repaid out of the further loan which is in course of being negociated with the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, on security of the assessment under § 35 and 53 of the original Act, and § 30, 31, and 32 of the Amending Act	2227	8	6[3]
Sum of Charge £	6778	5	10

EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Payment to Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, being the fourth instalment of loan, payable on 1st June 1844, viz.,						
For principal	1422	3	3			
For interest	577	16	9			
				2000	0	0
Payments during the year 1844 :						
(1.) For works at the Prison originally contracted for.						
1. Messrs. M'Pherson, Maver, and Lind, contractors for the mason, carpenter, and slater works of the General Prison, balance of prices of contract and extra work, including interest thereon, found due by the Arbiter in the submission between the General Board and them, viz.—						
Amount of prices of works £20,756 9 3						
Interest found due 99 9 6						
20,855 18 9						
Less amount of payments to the said contractors, made at different times, and formerly reported 19,711 12 7						
Balance	1144	6	2			
2. Mr. John Stewart, W. S., his account for proceedings in the submission between the Board and Messrs. M'Pherson, Maver, and Lind in the years 1843 and 1844, and including the Board's proportion of the fees to the Arbiter and Clerk	146	1	6			
				1290	7	8
(2.) For Lunatic Prison.						
1. Mr. William Bayne, builder, balance of prices of contract, and extra works, in the mason and carpenter departments	71	9	4			
2. Mr. John Lindsay, plumber, for plumber work	15	5	8			
3. Mr. Alex. M'Lachlane, painter, for painter work	14	10	0			
4. Mr. David Nathaniel, Perth, for grates	9	0	0			
				110	5	0
(3.) For Hospital for sick Prisoners.						
Mr. William Bayne, builder, contract and additional works in mason and carpenter departments	486	12	6[8]			
Mr. John Lindsay, plumber, for plumber department	54	14	3			
Mr. Alex. M'Lachlane, painter, for painter work	19	8	9			
Mr. Robert Cairnie, bell-hanger, for hanging bells	3	14	6			
Messrs. Addis and Frew, gas-fitters, for gas-fittings	40	3	0			
The Shotts Iron Company, for heating apparatus	35	10	0			
Mr. David Nathaniel Perth, for boiler, &c.	1	18	1			
				642	1	1[6]
(4.) For Matron's Office.						
Mr. William Bayne, builder, amount of contract				121	17	0
(5.) For Alterations on Officers' Houses and Water Pipes.						
Mr. William Bayne, builder, amount of his account for mason and carpenter work	69	17	11			
Mr. John Lindsay, plumber, for plumber work on houses	28	0	1			
Ditto for plumber work on water pipes	24	15	8			
				122	13	8
Carried forward				4287	4	5[6]

EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.
Brought forward	.	.		4287	4	5[8]		
(6.) For Alterations on Punishment Cells.								
Mr. William Bayne, builder, amount of his account	.	.		41	1	0[9]		
(7.) For laying out grounds, and forming roads and drains at Prison								
Mr. William Bayne, builder, amount of contract	311	14	6					
Mr. M'Kenzie, architect, for superintending works	7	7	0					
				319	1	6		
(8.) For two additional airing-yards for female prisoners								
Mr. William Bayne, builder, amount of contract	.	.		16	15	0		
(9.) For coal-stores and ash-pits.								
Mr. William Bayne, builder, amount of contract	.	.		62	1	6		
(10.) For Sundries.								
Mr. John Johnston, surveyor, for measuring the works executed at the Prison in 1844	10	6	0					
Interest on the advanced expenditure of this account	41	16	4					
				52	2	4		
							4778	
III. By assessments impledged for payment to the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, for the fifth instalment of loan, payable to them on 1st June 1845, included in the charge	.	.		.	.		2000	
Whereof,—								
Received by the Board within the period of this account, and applied in the mean time towards defraying the expenditure in this account	778	13	$9\frac{1}{12}$					
And there remains in arrear, and due as follows:—								
Assessments, and interest on those, for 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, to 31st December 1844, viz.:—								

	For the Years 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.			For the Year 1844.							
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.					
Argyle	.	.		4	16	3					
Banff	0	11	11	.	.						
Berwick	.	.		19	19	2					
Bute	3	2	5[1]	6	6	5					
Caithness	25	10	5	24	5	2					
Dumbarton	33	4	0	31	11	2					
Dumfries	49	7	8[6]	50	7	1					
Edinburgh	.	.		75	9	0					
Elgin	0	14	11	21	3	7					
Fife	13	10	1[6]	20	11	5					
Forfar	.	.		6	15	7[7]					
Haddington	.	.		27	1	4					
Inverness	1	3	3	.	.						
Kinross	.	.		17	15	1					
Kirkcudbright	.	.		2	9	11					
Lanark	.	.		269	0	2					
Linlithgow	23	19	4	22	15	7					
Nairn	7	15	5	7	7	10					
Orkney and Zetland	74	13	8[4]	32	19	4					
Perth	.	.		106	9	0					
Renfrew	0	0	0[11]	41	7	3					
Ross and Cromarty	67	9	9	50	12	5					
Roxburgh	.	.		64	2	10					
Selkirk	0	19	8	.	.						
Stirling	.	.		15	17	11					
£.	302	2	8[4]	919	3	6[7]	1221	6	2[11]	2000	0
Sum of Discharge	.	.		.	.		.	.		.	£.

Current Expenses of General Board and General Prison.

2. *Current Expenses of the General Board and of the General Prison.*—The assessment of £5000 authorised by the 37th section of the Act, to be made, in order to meet the expense of the first year, under this head of expenditure, including the current expenses of the General Prison at Perth, was contained in the estimate submitted in our First Report; and that estimate having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amount was duly apportioned by us on the several landward parts of counties and on burghs, and due notices of such apportionment were given on 15th April 1840. It became payable in pursuance of the Act, on 15th April, 1841. Part of it accordingly has been received, and part is still in arrear. No

estimate was submitted by us under this head, during either of the years 1841 or 1842, and consequently no assessment for these purposes was imposed on the counties. The General Prison having been opened for the reception of prisoners, on 30th March, 1842, we submitted, in our Fourth Report, for the first time, in addition to the expenses of the General Board, a statement of the current expenses of the General Prison, during the year 1842; from which it appeared, that the advances and liabilities on account of the current expenses of the establishment of the General Prison, and the expenses of the General Board, (excepting the salary of the secretary,) amounted, after deducting the balance on hand at the commencement of that year, and other receipts, to the sum of £5,722 0*s.* 3*d.*, which sum was estimated for in our said Fourth Report, as being, in terms of the Act, to be defrayed by an assessment upon the several counties, including the burghs therein, according to a proportion corresponding to the number of prisoners ascertained to have been sent to the General Prison from such counties respectively, during the year 1842, and the duration of imprisonment of such prisoners. Having ascertained such numbers, duration, and proportion, we submitted in our said Fourth Report, a table exhibiting the corresponding apportionment of the said sum on the several counties; and that estimate having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amount was duly apportioned by us on the several landward parts of counties, and on burghs, and due notices of such apportionment were given on 15th April, 1843. The assessment above mentioned became payable in pursuance of the Act, on 15th December, 1843. Part of it has been received, and part of it is still in arrear. In our Fifth Report, we submitted a statement of the current expenses of the General Board and of the General Prison, during the year 1843, from which it appeared that the advances and liabilities on account of the current expenses of the establishment of the General Prison, and the expenses of the General Board, (excepting the salary of the secretary,) amounted, after deducting certain receipts, to the sum of £8,517 5*s.* 7*d.*, which sum was estimated for in our said Fifth Report, as being in terms of the Act, to be defrayed by an assessment upon the several counties and burghs therein, imposed on the same principle as is mentioned above, with reference to the assessment of the preceding year; and our relative estimate having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amount was duly apportioned and notified by us, in terms of the Act. This assessment became payable on 15th December last. Part of it has been received, and part of it is still in arrear.

We fully explained, in our last Report, the circumstances under which we had judged it advisable to make an arrangement with the Bank of Scotland, for increasing our credit with them, to a sum not exceeding £12,000, on security of the assessments authorised by the 37th section of the Prisons Act. On this credit we have operated, as occasion rendered necessary, during the year just past.

We further reported that, on two several occasions in the course of the year 1843, having regard to then existing state of our credit-account with the Bank of Scotland, and also of our deposit-account with that Bank, for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons; and having observed that there was a considerable sum due to the Bank on the former, while a large sum was due by the Bank on the latter, we had deemed it proper, with a view to the saving of interest, to cause sums to be transferred from the latter account to the former,—the Local Prisons deposit-account being to be credited with the same amount of interest which would have been allowed by the Bank on the sums transferred. On another occasion during last year a similar transference was made by us. Of course the several sums so transferred will be re-transferred when required.

The following abstract gives the receipts and expenditure—the latter being stated under three separate branches, viz:—1st, Expenses of the General Board and of the General Prison incurred previously to, but not paid at, the close of the year 1843. 2nd, The expenses of the General Board during the year 1844, distinguishing the proportion of the expenses applicable to the period prior to 1st September, which are to be assessed on the counties along with the expenses of the General Prison, from the proportion of these expenses applicable to the period subsequent to 1st September, which, under the recent Statute, fall to be paid by Her Majesty's Treasury; and 3rd, The expenses of the General Prison during the year 1844. For more full details as to the expenditure connected with, and the profits of labour in, the General Prison, reference is made to the Appendix. App. No. XXV.

RECEIPTS—BEING CHARGE.

			£.
I. Arrears of assessment for 1840, and interest thereon, given up in the discharge of that account ended 31st December 1843			24 1
II. Outstanding arrears for sales, and work executed, at the General Prison at Perth in 1843, given up in the discharge of the said account			235
III. Interest on the said arrears of assessment for the year ended 31st December 1844			0 1
IV. Interest on arrears of assessment for 1843 for the year ended 31st December 1844			45 1
V. Excess, or profits arising on interest transferred from Bank deposit account for Local Prisons			1
VI. Amount of assessment on the different counties in Scotland, and burghs situated therein, for defraying the expenses of the establishment of the General Prison at Perth, and of the General Board, in the year 1843, under 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 42, section 37, payable 15th December 1844	£8,517 5 7		
And interest received on arrears of the said assessment, from 15th to 31st December 1844	0 2 7		
			8,517
VII. Reimbursements by County Prison Boards in repayment of advances on their account, being expenses incurred in obtaining warrants from the High Court of Justiciary for removal of prisoners			15 1
VIII. Incidental Receipts from the General Prison			43 1
IX. Proceeds of labour of prisoners in the General Prison, viz. :—			
1. Money received for articles sold and work executed	£1,175 1 5		
2. Value of materials, &c., issued for the Prison, in making and repairing shoes for prisoners, and making furniture, fittings, and repairs	251 0 0		
3. Outstanding accounts for sales and work executed in Prison in 1844	332 0 7		
4. Value of labour of prisoners in Prison services stated in the Discharge Br. III. sec. 1	458 12 6		
			2,216 1
			11,101 1
X. Advances made, and estimated liabilities incurred, by the General Board during the year 1844, and falling to be defrayed by assessment levied in 1845, viz. :—			
1. Advances by the Board applied in defraying the expenditure of this account	7,036 18 8[d]		
2. Liabilities incurred prior to 31st December 1844, but not paid at the close of the year, and included in the discharge hereof, viz. :—			
For Expenses of General Board, *vide* Discharge Br. II. sec. 2	£142 14 0		
Less proportion applicable to period subsequent to 1st September	21 6 0		
	£121 8 0		
For Expenses of General Prison, *vide* Discharge Br. III. sec. 2.	1103 7 4[d]		
		1,224 15 4[d]	
Sum, being balance of this Account			8,261 1
Amount of Charge			£19,363

EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE.

I. Expenses incurred in the year 1843, but not paid at the close of that year, and estimated for in the last account ended 31st December, 1843, viz. :—			
1. Advances on this account by the General Board	£6891 18 3[d]		
2. Payments on account of estimated liabilities, viz.—			
(1.) For expenses of General Board £264 18 9			
(2.) For expenses of General Prison for supplies, &c. 1350 8 0			
	1615 6 9		
Sum of payments for expenditure of 1843		8,507 5 0[d]	
Carried forward		£8,507 5 0[d]	

EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . .	.	.		8,507	5	0[9]			
Expenses of the General Board during the year 1844 :—									
(1.) Expenses paid within the year,—									
1. Rent of chambers	55	0	0						
2. Public and municipal burdens	15	12	4[6]						
3. Clerks' salaries	423	6	8						
4. Messengers' wages	26	0	0						
5. Expenses of members of the Board incurred in visiting the General Prison, &c.	57	6	5						
6. Fees to medical gentlemen for professional services rendered by them on the employment of the Board.	210	0	0						
7. Printing	163	14	6						
8. Stationery	33	9	7						
9. Advertising	76	17	4						
10. Sundry disbursements for postages, coals, furnishings, and small repairs for chambers. . . .	70	1	8						
11. Interest on the expenditure of this branch of the account to 31st December, 1844	18	3	2						
Sum of payments . .	1,149	11	8[6]						
(2.) Estimated liabilities for expenses incurred previous to, but not paid at, the close of the year, viz. :—									
1. Architect,—on the employment of the General Board,—									
For matters connected with the General Prison, and current repairs thereon, including salary and travelling charges £60 0 0									
For examining and reporting on sites and plans of Local Prisons, reported for the approval of the General Board 37 5 6									
£97 5 6									
2. Law Agent, for notifying to the Courts of Session and Justiciary Declarations and orders legalizing and discontinuing Prisons 45 8 6									
Sum of estimated liabilities	142	14	0						
Amount of expenses of the General Board during the year	1,292	5	8[6]						
From which there falls to be deducted the proportion of the said expenses applicable to the period from 1st September to 31st December, 1844, falling to be repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, viz.—									
Rent of chambers £11 0 0									
Public and municipal burdens . . 10 13 3									
Clerks' salaries. 142 16 10									
Messengers' wages 8 10 0									
Expenses of members of the Board in visiting the General Prison . . 9 3 6									
Printing 36 13 0									
Stationery 4 13 3									
Advertising 28 5 9									
Sundry disbursements for postages, coals, furnishings, and small repairs for chambers 20 5 9									
Interest on expenditure . . . 0 3 4									
Architect. 21 6 0									
Sum of deduction	293	10	8						
Balance, being the proportion of expenses of the General Board, applicable to the period prior to 1st September, 1844	.	.		998	15	0[6]			
Current expenses of the establishment of the General Prison during the year 1844:—									
(1.) Expenses paid during the year:—									
By the General Board	1,367	7	4						
By the Governor of the Prison	6,150	6	2[6]						
By labour in the Prison, viz. :—									
On uniform of officers . . . £17 8 0									
On clothing 179 12 4									
On bedding 0 9 3									
On repairs . . . . . 21 13 2[6]									
On furniture, &c. 17 2 10									
Cooking and washing 75 10 0									
Other prison services . . . . 146 16 10[6]									
	458	12	6						
Carried forward . . £	7,976	6	0[6]	9,506	0	1[3]			

EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
Brought forward . .	7,976 6 0^{6}	9,506 0 1	
(2.) Estimated liabilities for expenses incurred during the year, but not paid, viz.:—			
Sundry accounts for supplies, repairs on buildings, conveying prisoners to the General Prison, &c.	1,103 7 4^{6}		
Amount of expenses of the General Prison during the year .		9,079 13 5	
The classification of the several articles of the said current expenses of the General Prison, is as follows:—			
1. Salaries and wages of officers	2,665 3 8		
2. Uniform of officers, viz.:—			
Payments . . . . . £86 15 10^{6}			
Prison labour 17 8 0			
	104 3 10^{6}		
3. Bibles, and other books, registers, stationery, and printing	112 6 9^{6}		
4. Prison diet	1,602 2 0^{9}		
5. Contingent alimentary charges	156 13 5^{6}		
6. Medicines	57 12 4		
7. Clothing, viz.:—			
Payments . . . . £595 12 0^{8}			
Prison labour 179 12 4			
	775 4 4^{8}		
8. Bedding, viz.:—			
Payments £47 3 11			
Prison labour 0 9 3			
	47 13 2		
9. Lighting prison	187 19 10		
10. Lighting officers' houses and out-houses . . .	45 1 8		
11. Fuel	304 5 9^{9}		
12. Cooking and washing, *viz.*:—			
Payments £45 13 4			
Prison labour 75 10 0			
	121 3 4		
13. Materials for work, implements, tools, and carriage of goods	1,069 9 6		
14. Prisoners for over-work	290 14 1^{9}		
15. Travelling expenses of prisoners from the General Prison to their usual place of residence . . .	80 6 6		
16. Clothing for prisoners on liberation	5 12 4		
17. Furniture, fittings, and utensils, viz.:—			
Payments . . . . £133 19 4^{6}			
Prison labour 17 2 10			
	151 2 2^{6}		
18. Ordinary current repairs, &c., viz:—			
Payments £604 2 3			
Prison labour . . . . . 21 13 2^{6}			
	625 15 5^{6}		
19. Labour in prison services, not otherwise classified .	146 16 10^{6}		
20. General contingent charges	203 18 11^{9}		
21. Expenses of transmission of prisoners from Local Prisons to the General Prison	326 7 1		
	9,079 13 5		
IV. Interest on the Expenditure of this Account, including restricted commission on balance due to Bank at 31st December, 1844 .	. .	364 1 10	
V. Advances on account of Local Prisons, being expenses incurred in obtaining warrants from the High Court of Justiciary for removal of prisoners	. .	15 15 0	
VI. Arrears of assessment for 1840, and interest thereon to 31st December, 1844, viz.:—			
Orkney and Zetland	3 9 10		
Ross and Cromarty	8 4 0		
		11 13 10	
VII. Outstanding accounts for sales and work executed at the General Prison, viz.:—			
In 1843, and preceding year	54 4 7		
In 1844	332 0 7		
		386 5 2	
Sum of Discharge . . .	. .		£19,363

3. *Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons.*—The full amounts of the assessment of £10,000, authorised by the 36th section of the Act, to be made in order to defray the expense of building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, were estimated for in each of our five preceding Reports, as required in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, with this exception, that no estimate was made on account of Berwickshire in 1842; and these estimates having been approved by the Secretary of State, the amounts were severally apportioned by us on the landward parts of counties and on burghs, and due notices of such apportionments were given on the 15th April 1840, and 15th April 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844 respectively. These assessments became severally payable on 15th April 1841, and 15th December 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844 respectively. Part of them has accordingly been received, and part is still in arrear. Building, &c. Local Prisons.

Additions to the ordinary maximum assessments, which, as already mentioned, may be levied, where necessary, during the period to which the Prisons Act is extended by the recent statute, having been consented to in several counties, and reported to us, the same were duly apportioned and notified by us in pursuance of the Act.

We stated, in our Fifth Report, that we had made arrangements with the Bank of Scotland for opening accounts in our name, on the footing of a cash-credit, or, more properly, a special loan, for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, on security of the assessments, under section 36 of the Act, applicable to the counties and for the sums respectively undermentioned, viz. :—

Lanark	£8500
Stirling	6300
Elgin	650
Sutherland	2360
Clackmannan, £550 and £900	1450
Kirkcudbright	800

The form in which these loans are arranged is, by a minute of ours, transmitted to the Bank, narrating that we agree that all advances to be made by the Bank on account of the particular credit shall be repaid out of the assessments, with interest at the current rate, and a limited commission ;—that we undertake to exercise the powers vested in us by the Act, in order to make the said assessments available for the purpose of repayment to the Bank ;—and further, that if a loan shall be obtained from the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, on security of the said assessments, the proceeds of such loan shall be applied, in the first instance, towards payment of any advances made by the Bank on the account. The receipt of such minute by the Bank, followed by their intimation that the account may be operated upon, completes the arrangement.

In several instances, on the application of County Boards, we have authorised them to open an account with an incorporated Bank in their own name, relative to the funds for building, altering, and repairing Prisons in their respective counties. These arrangements are effected, by our transmitting to the County Board a minute, whereby, on the narrative that we understand that the Bank with which the account is to be opened, are willing to allow the County Board a credit for these purposes not exceeding a sum named, on security of the assessments, we declare that we agree that all advances to be made by the Bank on account of the credit shall be repaid out of these assessments, with interest at the current rate,—that we undertake to exercise the powers vested in us by the Act in order to make the assessments available for the purpose of repayment to the Bank,—and, further, that if a loan shall be obtained from the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, on security of these assessments, the proceeds of such loan shall be applied, in the first instance, towards payment of any advances which the Bank may have made. Our minute further declares that the account is to be operated upon by drafts or orders, signed by not less than three of the members of the County Board, and under such further arrangements as the County Board may direct ; and that all operations on the account are to be duly reported to us, in order that the same may be entered in our books. Finally, our minute directs the County Board to intimate to us the establishment of the credit. On these conditions, credits have been sanctioned by us, on security of the assessments under section 36 of the Act, applicable to the counties, and for the sums undermentioned :—

1. With the National Bank of Scotland—
   - Argyle £2200
   - Banff 2850
   - Forfar 4300
   - Ross and Cromarty 5750
2. With the British Linen Company—
   - Kinross 320
3. With the Commercial Bank of Scotland—
   - Linlithgow 2300
4. With the Bank of Scotland—
   - Edinburgh 13,500

The County Boards of Banff, Forfar, Kinross, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh, have duly intimated to us the establishment of their credits. As the County Boards of Argyle and Ross and Cromarty have not yet had occasion to operate on the credits sanctioned by us in their favour, the establishment of these credits has not been reported to us.

It is to be kept in view, that, on 14th May 1841, we acquainted the several County Boards, that although, in terms of the Act, the assessments authorised by the 36th section thereof, along with any additions consented to be made thereto by the local authorities, were payable to us, yet that we did not desire that either the ordinary assessment, or any addition made thereto, should actually be remitted to our credit in account with the Bank of Scotland in Edinburgh, and that we were willing to make such arrangements as should be most agreeable to the County Boards, and, at the same time, provide adequately for the security of funds in the administration of which we have, by the statute, such great responsibility, and have incurred more by acceding to the arrangements we have referred to. We, at the same time, stated that the County Boards would understand that the funds to be retained must remain as fully under our control, in conformity with the provisions of the statute, as if the monies had been remitted to Edinburgh. In pursuance of this intimation, arrangements have been made with several County Boards, for retention by them of assessments, under the 36th section of the Act.

With these explanations, the following abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, under this head, is submitted :—

RECEIPTS—BEING CHARGE.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. Balance of arrears of assessment for 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, and interest on those for 1840 and 1841, given up in discharge				12,661	5	1[8]
II. Balance on Local Prisons account at 31st December 1843, also given up in discharge of the said account, *viz.* :—						
Sum transferred to Board's General Credit Account with the Bank of Scotland	£3700	0	0			
Cash in Bank	711	0	7			
				4,411	0	7
III. Interest received or chargeable on the said arrears of assessment for 1843, and previous years, to 31st December 1844				270	17	11
IV. Interest chargeable on advance made to the Prison Board of the county of Orkney and Zetland in the year 1840				0	10	4
V. Repayment from the Prison Board of Orkney and Zetland of advance by the General Board on 15th September 1840, and interest thereon to 30th May 1844				29	11	6
VI. Amount of fifth year's assessment on the different counties in Scotland, and burghs situated therein, for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons under 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 42, sec. 30, payable 15th December 1844	10,000	0	0			
Interest received on arrears of Assessment from 15th December 1844	0	1	9[8]			
				10,000	1	9[8]
VII. Amount of additional assessments on the following counties, including the burghs situated therein, respectively, under 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 42, sec. 36, for the year 1844, payable 15th December, 1844, *viz.* :—						
Argyle	500	0	0			
Banff	733	6	8			
Clackmannan	152	0	0			
Fife	555	11	1[4]			
Haddington	285	14	3[5]			
Inverness	895	8	10[8]			
Kincardine	76	16	10			
Linlithgow	255	0	0			
Nairn	113	0	10			
Peebles	200	0	0			
Ross and Cromarty	687	10	0			
Stirling	625	0	0			
Sutherland	337	5	4			
Wigtown	200	0	0			
Sum				5,616	13	11[8]
Carried forward			£.	32,990	1	2[8]

RECEIPTS—BEING CHARGE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward		32,990 1 2[8]
Interest accruing, *viz.* :—		
On cash in Bank at 2 per cent. from 31st December 1843 to 31st December 1844	16 1 10	
On cash transferred from the Local Prison Account to the Board's General Credit Account, at the same rate	98 15 7	
		114 17 5
Cash drawn from the Bank of Scotland on cash-credits obtained on security of assessment for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons in the following counties, including interest to 31st December 1844, and commission of ¼ per cent. on balances due to the Bank at the close of the year, *viz.* :—		
Clackmannan	338 17 2	
Elgin	21 6 10	
Kirkcudbright	18 11 11	
Lanark	931 16 10	
Sutherland	378 2 4	
Nairn	650 7 4	
Sum		2,339 2 5
Cash drawn by Prison Boards from cash-credits authorised by the General Board, on security of the assessment for building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons in their respective counties, including interest to 31st December 1844, and commission of ¼ per cent. on balance due to the Bank at the close of the year, stated to the credit of the following Banks, and to the debit of County Boards, *viz.* :—		
Prison Board of Forfar from National Bank of Scotland at Dundee	978 7 5	
Prison Board of Banff from ditto at Banff	1,287 19 5	
Prison Board of Kinross from British Linen Company's branch at Kinross	190 0 0	
Sum		2,456 7 10
Interest accruing on cash in Bank of Scotland on credit-account for building prisons in Stirlingshire		15 16 11
Interest accruing on cash in National Bank of Scotland at Banff, on credit-account for building prisons in Banffshire		0 13 5
Amount of Charge	£.	37,916 18 2[8]

EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE.		
Remittances to the Prison Boards of the following counties in the year 1844, on account of assessments at their credit on account with the General Board, *viz.* :—		
Aberdeen	£5 3 0	
Argyle	6 1 11	
Ayr	5 2 5	
Banff	1 10 11	
Bute	97 11 8	
Clackmannan	0 5 0	
Elgin	0 4 0	
Fife	37 17 0	
Forfar	7 11 9	
Inverness	100 0 0	
Kincardine	0 12 10	
Kirkcudbright	0 0 7	
Linlithgow	2 5 10	
Nairn	34 14 8	
Perth	1 7 9	
Ross and Cromarty	8 9 11	
Roxburgh	37 14 0	
Renfrew	100 0 0	
Selkirk	16 1 5	
Sutherland	0 7 1	
Wigtown	13 3 3	
Sum	476 5 0	
Extensions of assessments by the Prison Boards of the following counties, in terms of arrangements with the General Board, *viz.* :—		
Aberdeen	£734 17 11	
Argyle	328 3 4	
Ayr	434 5 10	
Edinburgh	1471 16 8	
Fife	719 12 5[8]	
Haddington	421 4 2[8]	
Kincardine	190 15 2	
Kinross	92 3 2	
Peebles	470 18 4	
Perth	740 17 3[2]	
Ross and Cromarty	1,757 10 10	
Roxburgh	383 2 3[8]	
Selkirk	269 9 8	
Wigtown	700 13 1[2]	
	8,715 10 2[8]	
Carried forward	£. 9,191 15 2[8]	

EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward				9,191	15	2[8]
III. Sum transferred to the Board's Account for current expenses of the General Board and General Prison, being excess or profit arising on interest				1	7	10
IV. Interest on advance made in the year 1840 to the County Prison Boards of Orkney and Zetland, stated to the debit of their account for building, altering, and repairing prisons				0	10	4
V. Advances to County Prison Boards in the year 1844, the same being drawn by the General Board from cash-credits established with the Bank of Scotland, on security of assessments for building, altering, and repairing prisons, *viz.*:—						
Clackmannan	£297	18	0			
Lanark	700	0	0			
Nairn	637	15	0			
Sutherland	314	18	2			
				1,950	11	2
Interest on advances charged by the Bank on operations on the said credits established by the General Board for building, altering, and repairing prisons, at the rate of 4 per cent., from 31st December, 1843, including one-fourth per cent. commission on the balance due to the Bank at the end of the year, and stated to the respective debits of the County Board's accounts for building, &c., prisons, *viz.*:—						
Clackmannan	£40	19	2			
Elgin	21	6	10			
Kirkcudbright	18	11	11			
Lanark	231	16	10			
Nairn	12	12	4			
Sutherland	63	4	2			
				388	11	3
VI. Cash drawn by the Prison Boards in the year 1844 from the cash-credits authorised by the General Board to be established with the National Bank of Scotland at Dundee, on security of the assessment for building, altering, and repairing prisons, stated to the debit of the County Board's accounts for building, &c., prisons, and to the credit of the Bank, *viz.*:—						
Prison Board of Forfar from National Bank of Scotland at Dundee	£865	17	0			
Ditto of Banff from ditto at Banff	1287	19	5			
Ditto of Kinross from British Linen Company at Kinross	190	0	0			
	£2343	16	5			
Interest thereon, including ¼ per cent. commission on the balance due, charged by the Bank, and stated to the debit of the County Board's account for building, &c., prisons, and to the credit of the Bank, *viz.*:—						
Prison Board of Forfar	£112	10	5			
				112	10	5
Sum				2,456	6	10
VII. Payments to the Bank of Scotland in 1844, on account of cash-credits established for building, altering, and repairing prisons in the following counties, *viz.*:—						
Clackmannan	£247	16	3			
Elgin	105	17	11			
Kirkcudbright	132	5	1			
Lanark	1378	9	10			
Stirling	877	5	6			
Sutherland	406	14	11			
				3,148	9	6
VIII. Payments by County Prison Boards of assessments retained by them to the National Bank of Scotland, on account of cash-credits authorised by the General Board to be established for building, altering, and repairing prisons, in the following Counties, *viz.*:—						
Forfar	£707	17	9			
Banff	995	16	7			
				1,703	14	4
Carried forward	£.			18,841	6	5[8]

EXPENDITURE—BEING DISCHARGE—*continued.*												
								£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward.								18,841	6	5[9]			
rears of ordinary and additional assessments, and interest on those, for 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843, to 31st December 1844, *viz.*:—													
						For the Years 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.			For the Year 1844.				
						£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*		
Argyle						.	.		828	3	4		
Banff						.	.		749	9	7		
Berwick						.	.		99	15	10		
Bute						15	12	4[4]	31	12	1		
Caithness						545	5	1	121	5	10		
Dumbarton						166	0	5	157	15	10		
Dumfries						246	18	4[10]	251	15	4		
Edinburgh						.	.		377	5	4		
Elgin						3	14	7	105	17	11		
Fife						498	16	5	592	19	10[9]		
Forfar						.	.		33	18	2		
Haddington						.	.		421	0	11[5]		
Inverness						80	16	0	282	3	10[8]		
Kinross						.	.		88	15	5		
Kirkcudbright						.	.		12	9	6		
Lanark						.	.		1,345	0	10		
Linlithgow						388	2	11	368	17	11		
Nairn						261	8	1	150	0	0		
Orkney and Zetland . . .						740	8	11	164	16	8		
Perth						.	.		532	4	9		
Renfrew						0	0	0[8]	206	15	10		
Ross and Cromarty . . .						292	11	0	940	12	1		
Roxburgh						.	.		320	14	2		
Selkirk						1	11	3	.	.			
Stirling						63	16	11	428	14	6		
					£	3,305	2	4[10]	8,612	5	7[10]		
ance at 31st December, 1844, *viz.*:—												11,917	8	0[8]
m formerly reported to have been transferred, with a view to saving interest, from this account to the Board's General Credit Account for defraying the current expenses of the General Board and General Prison . .						£3,700	0	0					
rther sum transferred—ditto . . .						1,500	0	0					
									5,200	0	0		
sh in Bank, *viz.*:—													
Local Prisons Account									1,958	3	9		
												7,158	3	9
Sum of Discharge, exceeding Charge by fractional sums over remitted by County Boards . . .									.	.				£37,916 18 3[4]

4. *Current Annual Expenses of County Boards, including aliment of Prisoners, &c.*—We made no estimate in our Report last year with respect to this head of Receipt and Expenditure, because the sums to be raised for this purpose are not required by us, and do not come into our hands, but are payable directly to the County Boards, and remain in their hands. Current Expenses of County Boards.

We have to report, however, that, in pursuance of the 38th section of the Act, the several County Boards fixed and determined at meetings held by them for the purpose in the month of September last, the amount of assessment required to be imposed on their several counties, for the current annual expenses of their Prisons. The sums so fixed and determined were intimated to us, and we authorised the apportionment of the same on the several landward parts of counties and of burghs, according to the relative population of such landward parts of counties and of burghs as determined by the Parliamentary census of 1841, with the exception, as before mentioned, of the county of Fife, (page 38) of which we gave due notice in terms of the Statute. Such assessments will become payable to the several County Boards, in the proportions notified, in eight months from the date of the said notices.

For your further information, we have thrown into one Table the whole assessments imposed on the several counties in Scotland, under the Prisons Act, during the year 1844, and the apportionment of such assessments among the several landward parts of counties and burghs; and this Table appears in the Appendix. Table of Assessments for 1844. App. No XXVI.

Having thus submitted a detailed Abstract of the whole Receipts and Expen- several heads, we have further to lay before you the following General Balance of Accounts relate :—

General Balance Sheet.

General Balance Sheet of the Cash Transactions of the Genral 1843, to 31st

THE GENERAL BOARD, DEBTOR.

	£.	s.	d.
I. To the Account for Building, Furnishing, and Completing the General Prison, for the Fifth Instalment of Loan payable on 1st June next, to the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners	2,000	0	0
II. To the Bank of Scotland—General Credit Account	6,727	5	4
III. To the Secretary	487	5	0[6]
IV. To the Account for current Expenses of the General Board and General Prison :—			
1. For arrears of Assessment of 1840 — £. 11, s. 13, d. 10			
2. Outstanding Accounts for Sales and Work executed at the General Prison — £. 386, s. 5, d. 2			
	397	19	0
V. To Sundries for Estimated Liabilities, viz.— — £. 1224, s. 15, d. 4[6]			
And — £. 21, s. 6, d. 0			
	1,246	1	4[6]
VI. To the Bank of Scotland—Credit Account for Building Prisons in Clackmannanshire	1,020	0	6
VII. To the Bank of Scotland—Credit Account for Building Prisons in Lanarkshire	5,371	14	9
VIII. To the Bank of Scotland—Credit Account for Building Prisons in Elginshire	487	5	4
IX. To the Bank of Scotland—Credit Account for Building Prisons in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright	334	17	0
X. To the Bank of Scotland—Credit Account for Building Prisons in Nairnshire	650	7	4
XI. To the Bank of Scotland—Credit Account for Building Prisons in Sutherlandshire	1,214	9	1
XII. To the National Bank of Scotland at Dundee—Credit Account for Building Prisons in Forfarshire	2,359	2	8
XIII. To the National Bank of Scotland at Banff—Credit Account for Building Prisons in Banffshire	292	2	10
XIV. To the British Linen Company at Kinross—Credit Account for Building Prisons in Kinross-shire	190	0	0
XV. To County Prison Boards Accounts for Building Prisons, viz. :—			
Argyle — £. 828, s. 3, d. 4			
Berwick — £. 99, s. 15, d. 10			
Banff — £. 457, s. 6, d. 9			
Bute — £. 63, s. 10, d. 8[4]			
Caithness — £. 666, s. 10, d. 11			
Dumbarton — £. 323, s. 16, d. 3			
Dumfries — £. 1,154, s. 9, d. 2[3]			
Edinburgh — £. 377, s. 5, d. 4			
Fife — £. 1,091, s. 16, d. 3[5]			
Haddington — £. 421, s. 0, d. 11[5]			
Inverness — £. 4,950, s. 19, d. 9[8]			
Linlithgow — £. 757, s. 0, d. 10			
Orkney and Zetland — £. 905, s. 5, d. 7			
Perth — £. 532, s. 4, d. 8[6]			
Renfrew — £. 2,004, s. 5, d. 8			
Roxburgh — £. 320, s. 14, d. 1[8]			
Ross and Cromarty — £. 1,233, s. 3, d. 1			
Selkirk — £. 1, s. 11, d. 3			
Stirling — £. 2,051, s. 12, d. 11[1]			
	18,240	13	6[4]
XVI. To the Account for Current Expenses of the General Board, for Profits on Interest	0	13	2
XVII. To Governor of General Prison for Stock on hand, for General Prison purposes, at 31st December, 1844, viz. :—			
Manufactured Goods, Materials for Work, and Implements of Labour — £. 981, s. 16, d. 8[6]			
Clothing, Bedding, and Stores — £. 619, s. 2, d. 8			
	1,600	19	4[6]
XVIII. To difference arising from fractional parts	0	0	3[10]
£	42,620	16	7[8]

diture, with a classification of the separate articles thereof, as applicable to the the Cash Transactions of the Board during the period to which the foregoing

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PRISONS IN SCOTLAND, from the 31st December December 1844.

General Balance Sheet.

THE GENERAL BOARD, CREDITOR.

	£.	s.	d.
I. By the Account for Building, Furnishing, and Completing the General Prison	2,227	8	6
II. By the Account for Current Expenses of the General Board, prior to 1st September 1844, and of the General Prison for the Year 1844, viz.:—			
1. For Advances	7,036	18	8^{4}
2. For Estimated Liabilities	1,224	15	4^{6}
	8,261	14	0^{10}
III. By Her Majesty's Treasury for the current Expenses of the General Board subsequent to 1st September 1844	293	10	8
IV. By Sundries, outstanding Accounts for Sales and Work executed at the General Prison	386	5	2
V. By Bank of Scotland's Branch at Perth—Deposit Account for General Prison purposes	15	5	2
VI. By James Stewart, Esq., Governor of General Prison	106	6	8^{3}
VII. By Bank of Scotland—Local Prisons' Deposit Account	1,958	3	9
VIII. By Bank of Scotland—Credit Account for Building Prisons in Stirlingshire.	1,459	2	2
IX. By County Prison Boards for Arrears of Assessments, viz.:—			

	Under Section 35. £.	s.	d.	Under Section 37. £.	s.	d.	Under Section 36. £.	s.	d.
Argyle	4	16	3	4	2	4	828	3	4
Banff	0	11	11	0	10	8	749	9	7
Berwick	19	19	2	21	6	0	99	15	10
Bute	9	8	10^{1}	34	4	2	47	4	5^{4}
Caithness	49	15	7	12	4	10	666	10	11
Dumbarton	64	15	2	147	7	4	323	16	3
Dumfries	99	14	9^{9}	106	3	4	498	13	8^{10}
Edinburgh	75	9	0	649	7	5	377	5	4
Elgin	21	18	6	21	0	3	109	12	6
Fife	34	1	6^{8}	104	12	9	1,091	16	3^{9}
Forfar	6	15	7^{7}	46	12	9	33	18	2
Haddington	27	1	4	114	8	5	421	0	11^{5}
Inverness	1	3	3	2	18	9	362	19	10^{8}
Kinross	17	15	1	..			88	15	5
Kircudbright	2	9	11	1	16	2	12	9	6
Lanark	269	0	2	1,442	9	4	1,345	0	10
Linlithgow	46	14	11	..			757	0	10
Nairn	15	3	3	25	13	1	411	8	1
Orkney and Zetland	107	13	0^{4}	84	5	0	905	5	7
Perth	106	9	0	268	19	3	532	4	9
Renfrew	41	7	3^{11}	242	18	3	206	15	10^{8}
Ross and Cromarty	118	2	2	70	18	6	1,233	3	1
Roxburgh	64	2	10	45	10	6	320	14	2
Selkirk	0	19	8	0	10	4	1	11	3
Stirling	15	17	11	97	15	2	492	11	5
	1,221	6	2^{11}	3,545	14	7	11,917	8	0^{8}
							16,684	8	10^{7}

	£.	s.	d.
X. By County Prison Boards for advances for Building Prisons, &c., on security of future Assesments, viz.—			
Clackmannan	1,020	0	6
Elgin	377	12	10
Forfar	2,325	4	7^{2}
Kinross	101	4	7
Kirkcudbright	322	7	6
Lanark	4,026	13	10^{4}
Nairn	238	19	3
Sutherland	1,214	9	1
	9,626	12	2^{6}
XI. By Governor of General Prison for Stock on hand for General Prison purposes, at 31st December 1844, viz.:—			
Manufactured Goods, Materials for Work, and Implements of Labour	981	16	8^{6}
Clothing, Bedding, and Stores	619	2	8
	1,600	19	4^{5}
£	42,620	16	7^{3}

IV.—Estimate for 1845.

We are required, by the 40th section of the original Act, to transmit to you, as part of this Report, an estimate of the sums which we shall require in the execution of the Act during the current year. In the performance of this duty, we have to submit the following estimate, with respect to the several purposes for which the sums therein contained are, in our opinion, required.

Building General Prison.

1. *Building General Prison.*—We estimate that the sum of £1200 will be required to be raised by assessment, in manner provided by the Acts of 2nd and 3rd Vict. cap. 42, and 7th and 8th Vict. cap. 34, for the current year, for defraying the expense of converting the buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and furnishing and completing the same. The Table on the following page shows the apportionment of this assessment on the several counties.

With reference to this estimate, we have to state, that in February 1841, we obtained a loan from the Exchequer Bills Loan Commissioners, of the sum of £15,950, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the security of the assessment of £2000, leviable annually for ten years, under the 35th section of the original Act. Of that loan the sum of £10,134 14*s.* 8*d.*, remained unpaid, as at 1st June 1844. The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have authorised the rate of interest payable on the above balance to be reduced from five to four per cent. per annum, and the period for repayment of the balance to be prolonged for such number of years as may be necessary for repayment of the same, in sums not exceeding £1200 annually, during the currency of the original Prisons Act, as extended by the recent Statute.

Current Expenses of the General Prison, and of the General Board.

2. *Current Expenses of the General Prison, and of the General Board.*—The Advances and Liabilities on account of the current Expenses of the Establishment of the General Prison at Perth, during last year, and the Expenses of the General Board (excepting the salary of the Secretary) during the period of the year prior to 1st September, amount, as already shown, (page 42) after deducting certain receipts, to the sum of £8261 14*s.* 0^{10}*d.*, which sum is, in terms of the Act, to be defrayed by an assessment upon the several counties, including the burghs therein, according to a proportion corresponding to the number of prisoners ascertained to have been sent to the said General Prison from such counties respectively during the year, including those remaining in confinement therein at the close of the year 1843, and the duration of the imprisonment of such prisoners during last year. We have, accordingly, ascertained such numbers, duration, and proportion ; and the Table on the following page exhibits the corresponding apportionment of the said sum on the several counties. No part of this assessment is payable by the county of Nairn, but the sum of £7 14*s.* 4*d.*, which, though estimated in last year's Report, had been omitted to be notified to the Local Authorities, falls to be assessed upon that county.

Building Local Prisons.

3. *Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons.*—We estimate that the sum of £10,000 will be required to be raised by assessment, in manner provided by the Act, for the current year, for defraying the expense of building, altering, and repairing the Local Prisons. The Table on the following page shows the apportionment of this assessment on the several counties.

Current Expenses of County Boards.

4. *Current Expenses of County Boards.*—For the reasons stated in former Reports, and already adverted to, we make no estimate of the expense of transmitting prisoners from one Local Prison to another, the expense of the aliment of prisoners in the County Prisons, and, generally, the current expenses of such Prisons. The amount of this assessment is, as provided by the statutes, to be fixed and determined by the County Boards, and is payable to them.

TABLE of Estimated Assessments apportioned on the several Counties of Scotland, including the Burghs situated therein, for the Year 1845, for the purposes specified in the 35th 37th, and 36th Sections of the original Act; and also containing the additions consented to be made to the ordinary Assessment under the said 36th Section of that Act.

COUNTIES.	For the Expenses of converting the Buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and of furnishing and completing the same. Sect. 35.	For Defraying the Expenses of the Establishment of the General Prison, and of the General Board in 1844. Sec. 37.			For the Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing the Local Prisons. Sec. 36.	Proportion of addition to Assessment under the 36th Section of the Act, to be levied in 1845.
		Expenses of General Prison.	Expenses of General Board prior to 1st Sept. 1844.	Total.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen. . .	62 15 5	315 2 3	46 13 3	361 15 6	734 17 11	..
Argyle . . .	47 4 5	21 0 7	2 14 7	23 15 2	328 3 4	500 0 0
Ayr	60 5 2	351 5 1	52 7 9	403 12 10	434 5 10	..
Banff. . . .	17 10 3	78 6 6	13 1 8	91 8 2	128 18 4	733 6 8
Berwick . . .	14 9 7	80 1 7	10 2 3	90 3 10	99 15 10	..
Bute	6 4 4	..	..	..	47 18 4	..
Caithness . .	10 18 8	..	..	..	121 5 10	..
Clackmannan .	10 13 5	73 3 9	7 5 2	80 8 11	95 16 3	152 0 0
Dumbarton . .	24 3 7	110 16 9	18 10 1	129 6 10	157 15 10	..
Dumfries .	31 15 8	90 3 5	12 2 7	102 6 0	285 5 5	..
Edinburgh . .	155 1 10	2,042 9 11	279 19 0	2,322 8 11	1,462 2 6	..
Elgin . . .	13 7 9	32 17 6	4 5 9	37 3 3	105 17 11	..
Fife	55 2 0	211 15 4	26 0 8	237 16 0	454 17 6	555 11 1[4]
Forfar . . .	99 17 4	604 13 3	78 11 1	683 4 4	707 13 9	..
Haddington . .	14 16 2	49 13 7	4 17 4	54 10 11	135 6 8	{285 14 3[5] / 200 0 0
Inverness. . .	44 17 4	54 4 3	7 19 8	62 3 11	313 7 1	895 8 10[6]
Kincardine . .	10 15 11	23 5 4	4 4 7	27 9 11	113 18 4	76 16 10
Kinross . . .	3 12 4	..	..	..	88 15 5	..
Kirkcudbright .	14 14 2	43 5 5	5 14 0	48 19 5	144 14 7	..
Lanark . . .	183 15 10	1,782 14 10	242 6 0	2,025 0 10	1,345 0 10	..
Linlithgow . .	16 2 6	8 15 3	0 5 7	9 0 10	113 17 11	255 0 0
Nairn . . .	3 11 4	..	..	..	36 19 2	113 0 10
Orkney & Zetland	..	26 7 0	5 5 4	31 12 4	..	..
Orkney . . .	12 11 8	7 7 6	..	7 7 6	88 10 11	..
Peebles . . .	5 15 8	27 12 5	3 4 3	30 16 8	35 9 2	200 0 0
Perth . . .	55 1 8	260 2 4	38 9 11	298 12 3	630 6 3	..
Renfrew . . .	81 16 8	473 17 7	69 10 7	543 8 2	562 17 1	..
Ross & Cromarty	22 18 7	78 4 1	9 14 9	87 18 10	253 2 1	687 10 0
Roxburgh . .	33 14 1	27 11 2	2 11 3	30 2 5	320 14 2	..
Selkirk . . .	4 1 1	..	..	..	29 19 7	..
Stirling . . .	44 6 9	310 14 0	43 12 5	354 6 5	332 15 5	625 0 0
Sutherland . .	8 16 5	5 7 7	..	5 7 7	69 9 7	337 5 4
Wigtown. . .	18 9 8	72 0 10	9 5 6	81 6 4	143 15 5	200 0 0
Zetland . . .	11 2 9	..	..	..	76 5 9	..
	1,200 0 0	7,262 19 1	998 15 0	8,261 14 1	10,000 0 0	5,816 13 11[5]

We had long thought it desirable that an Accountant should be appointed to check our accounts, which are intricate and voluminous, with a view to the annual Reports which it is our duty to make to you; and we have appointed Mr. David Accountant.

Murray, a gentleman of much experience in his profession, and who possesses, from particular circumstances, special qualifications for the performance of these duties, to officiate in that capacity, at a salary of from £30 to £40 per annum. Mr. Murray is also to examine carefully into the system of book-keeping in use at the General Prison, so as to insure its being in all respects suitable and sufficient.

We have thus reported on the matters required by the Statute, and have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servants,

MELVILLE, *Chairman.*
BREADALBANE.
ROSEBERY.
MANSFIELD.
F. MAULE.
D. BOYLE.
JOHN HOPE.
DUNᴺ M'NEILL.
J. IVORY.
ADAM ANDERSON.
AND. RUTHERFURD.
ALEX. E. MONTEITH.
GRAHAM SPEIRS.
FREDERIC HILL.
JOHN WIGHAM, Jun.
ROBᵀ WHIGHAM.
JOHN CAY.
DUNFERMLINE.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

STATEMENT of the DATES of MEETINGS of the GENERAL BOARD of DIRECTORS of PRISONS in SCOTLAND, and of the NAMES of the MEMBERS composing their several COMMITTEES, and DATES of their MEETINGS, during the Year 1844.

General Board—Seventeen Meetings.

10 January.	20 May.	20 September.
12 February.	17 June.	5 November.
6 March.	27 July.	4 December.
26 „	15 August.	13 „
20 April.	27 „	21 „
11 May.	11 September.	

Committee on Finance—Seven Meetings.

Viscount Melville,	Mr. Monteith,	Mr. Sheriff Whigham, and
Lord Ivory,	Mr. Speirs,	Mr. Cay.
The Solicitor-General,	Mr. Wigham,	

Mr. Speirs, convener; and three a quorum.

26 January.	5 June.	25 September.
4 March.	12 „	11 December.
	6 August.	

Committee on Rules and Appointments—Ten Meetings.

Viscount Melville,	Solicitor-General,	Mr. Hill,
Lord Justice Clerk,	Dean of Faculty,	Mr. Wigham, and
Lord Ivory,	Mr. Rutherfurd,	Mr. Sheriff Whigham.
	Mr. Speirs,	

Lord Ivory, convener; and three a quorum.

29 February.	6 April.	28 October.
11 March.	19 „	15 November.
18 „	5 June.	19 December.
	25 July.	

Committee on Local Prisons—Twelve Meetings.

Viscount Melville,	Lord Advocate,	Mr. Monteith,
Lord Dunfermline,	Solicitor-General,	Mr. Hill, and
Lord Justice Clerk,	Dean of Faculty,	Mr. Cay.
	Mr. Rutherfurd,	

Viscount Melville, convener; and three a quorum.

7 February.	29 April.	27 September.
26 „	30 May.	10 October.
6 March.	19 June.	25 „
18 „	10 July.	4 December.

Committee on Removal of Prisoners—Forty-seven Meetings.

Viscount Melville,	Dean of Faculty,	Mr. Speirs,
Lord Justice Clerk,	Mr. Rutherfurd,	Mr. Hill,
Lord Advocate,	Mr. Monteith,	Mr. Wigham, and
Solicitor-General,		Mr. Cay,

With power to any two to act.

Mr. Speirs, convener.

10 January.	23 January.	20 February.
11 „	24 „	28 „
19 „	12 February.	6 March.

Appendix.
No. I.

8 March.	20 June.	18 September.
20 „	25 „	25 „
25 „	2 July.	27 „
19 April.	5 „	7 October.
30 „	6 „	31 „
17 May.	16 „	13 November.
18 „	17 „	16 „
20 „	19 „	18 „
25 „	5 August.	22 „
30 „	6 „	29 „
5 June.	10 September	13 December.
11 „	11 „	14 „
13 „	14 „	

Committee on Health of Prisoners—Two Meetings.

Lord Dunfermline, Solicitor-General, Mr. Monteith, and
Lord Ivory, Mr. Sheriff Whigham.

Lord Dunfermline, convener.

13 May. 15 May.

Committee on Exercise of Prisoners.

Solicitor-General. Mr. Hill.

Lord Dunfermline, convener.

Committee on Diet.

Viscount Melville, Mr. Hill, Mr. Wigham, and
Mr. Speirs, Mr. Sheriff Whigham.

Committee on General Prison, and on Removals—Thirteen Meetings.

Viscount Melville,	Solicitor-General,	Mr. Hill,
Lord Dunfermline,	Dean of Faculty,	Mr. Sheriff Whigham,
Lord Justice Clerk,	Mr. Rutherfurd,	Mr. Cay,
Lord Advocate,	Mr. Monteith,	Mr. Speirs, and
Lord Ivory,		Mr. Wigham.

Lord Dunfermline, convener; and three a quorum.

15 January.	7 June.	10 October.
26 February.	28 „	25 „
4 March.	5 August.	11 November.
29 April.	20 September.	13 December.
	27 „	

Visitors to inspect the General Prison, with Powers—Twenty-one Meetings.

The Lord Advocate and Mr. Sheriff Whigham, 5th and 6th January.
The Earl of Mansfield and Mr. Speirs, 15th and 16th February.
Lord Ivory and Mr. Rutherfurd, 25th and 26th March.
Lord Dunfermline and Mr. Monteith, 1st May.
Mr. Wigham, 28th, 29th, and 30th May.
Mr. Cay, 3rd and 4th July.
Mr. Solicitor-General, 9th and 10th August.
The Earl of Mansfield and Mr. Sheriff Whigham, 17th and 18th September, and 1st and 2nd October.
Lord Dunfermline and the Honourable Fox Maule, 28th October.
The Marquess of Breadalbane, 18th November.
The Earl of Rosebery, 4th December.

Committee on Regulations under the 5th Section of the Amending Prisons Act—One Meeting.

Lord Dunfermline, Mr. Rutherfurd, Mr. Speirs, and
Lord Ivory, Mr. Hill.

Lord Dunfermline, convener.

15th August.

Committee to inquire as to a proper Person for Appointment to the Office of Chaplain to the General Prison—Two Meetings.

Viscount Melville, Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Advocate, Solicitor-General, Mr. Monteith, and Mr. Wigham.

The Lord Advocate, convener.

18 November. 30 November.

Committee to frame Regulations, by which the Chaplain of the General Prison is to be guided in the performance of his Duties.

Viscount Melville, Lord Justice Clerk, Solicitor-General, Mr. Wigham, and Mr. Hill.

The Lord Justice Clerk, convener.

Committee to Communicate with the Governor on the subject of the Clerkship of the General Prison—Three Meetings.

Mr. Monteith, Mr. Speirs, Mr. Wigham, and Mr. Sheriff Whigham.

Mr. Sheriff Whigham, convener.

18 June. 11 July. 25 July.

Committee on Ventilation and Heating of the General Prison.

Viscount Melville, Lord Justice Clerk, Mr. Wigham, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Sheriff Whigham.

The Lord Justice Clerk, convener.

Committee to settle Terms with Mr. Brown, Architect, connected with the Superintendence of the General Prison Buildings, &c.—Two Meetings.

Mr. Monteith, Mr. Wigham, Mr. Sheriff Whigham.

Mr. Monteith, convener.

20 March. 20 April.

Committee on Prison Discipline—Three Meetings.

Viscount Melville, Lord Dunfermline, Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Advocate, Lord Ivory, Solicitor General, Mr. Speirs, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Sheriff Whigham.

Lord Melville, convener.

11 November. 23 December. 30 December.

Abstract of Meetings.

General Board		17
Committee on Finance	7	
,, on Rules, &c.	10	
,, on Local Prisons	12	
,, on Removal of Prisoners	47	
,, on Health of Prisoners	2	
,, on Exercise of Prisoners	—	
,, on Diet	—	
,, on General Prison and Removals	13	
,, on Visitors to General Prison	21	
,, on Regulations	1	
,, on Chaplaincy of General Prison	2	
,, on Chaplaincy Regulations	—	
,, on Clerkship of General Prison	3	
,, on Ventilation and Heating	—	
,, on Superintendence of General Prison Buildings	2	
,, on Prison Discipline	3	
	—	123
Total		140

Appendix.
No. II.

No. II.

Anno Septimo et Octavo Victoriæ Reginæ.

Cap. XXXIV.

AN ACT to amend and continue until the first day of *September* One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the law with respect to Prisons and Prison Discipline in *Scotland*. [19th *July*, 1844.]

2 & 3 Vict. c. 42. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 67.

Whereas an Act was passed in the third year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to improve Prisons and Prison Discipline in Scotland*, and another Act was passed in the sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act for the better regulating the Number of Prisoners admitted to the General Prison at Perth*: And whereas it it is expedient to make further provision for the Improvement of Prisons and Prison Discipline in *Scotland*: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the commencement of this Act the last-recited Act shall be repealed.

Last-recited Act repealed.

Part of first-recited Act repealed.

II. And be it enacted, That so much of the first-recited Act as provides that all the expenses of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland* (excepting the salary of the secretary) shall be defrayed by assessment upon the counties of Scotland, and burghs situated therein, shall from and after the commencement of this Act be repealed.

Sheriffs of Edinburgh and Perth to be Members of the General Board.

III. And be it enacted, That after the present Sheriffs of the counties of *Edinburgh* and *Perth* (who have been appointed members of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland* by Her Majesty) shall respectively cease to hold their said offices, the Sheriff of the County of *Edinburgh* for the time being, and the Sheriff of the County of *Perth* for the time being, shall be members of the said General Board, in addition to those named or referred to in the first-recited Act; and that of the fourteen persons other than those referred to by their official titles in the first-recited Act, whom Her Majesty is empowered to appoint as members of the said General Board, three only shall necessarily be persons holding, or who shall have held, the office of Sheriff Depute, instead of five, as required by the first-recited Act.

General Board empowered to classify Prisoners.

IV. And whereas doubts exist as to the classification of certain classes of prisoners as civil or criminal prisoners, and as to the classification and modification of the discipline and treatment of criminal prisoners, under the provisions of the first-recited Act, and it is expedient that such doubts be removed; be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall be in the power of the said General Board from time to time to direct the classification of all prisoners as civil or criminal prisoners, in so far as may regard their discipline and treatment in prison, and to direct the classification of criminal prisoners with reference to age, strength, conduct, or other circumstances, and to modify the discipline and treatment in regard to separation or otherwise, of any such prisoners or classes of prisoners: Provided always, that a copy of the Regulations of the General Board for these purposes shall be transmitted to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, who shall have power to rescind or amend the same in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

General Board may issue declarations as to the General Prison being open for the reception of Prisoners of certain descriptions.

V. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said General Board from time to time, by any writing under the hands of five or more of them, which shall be published in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and in such other manner as they shall think proper, to make regulations for specifying what description of prisoners shall be received into the said General Prison, having regard therein to the principle, so far as the same shall be compatible with the discipline and due management of the said General Prison, that, all other things being the same, those prisoners whose sentences of imprisonment have the longest time to run, shall be preferably received into the prison, and that no prisoner shall be received therein the expiration of whose sentence shall occur within six months from the date of his being so received; and to order and cause to be removed to the said General Prison all or any prisoners falling within the description specified in such regulations, but so as in no ways to overcrowd the said General Prison: Provided always, that a copy of all such Regulations shall be transmitted to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, who shall have power to rescind or amend the same in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

None but such Prisoners to be sent to the General Prison.

VI. And be it enacted, That while any such regulations shall be in force it shall not be lawful for any criminal court to insert in any sentence of imprisonment an order that any prisoner not within such specification, shall be conveyed to, or confined in, the said General Prison, or to order such prisoner to be conveyed to, or confined in, the said General Prison; and any sentence containing any such order shall be effectual only to the extent of authorising the confinement of the prisoner in the prison in which he would have been legally confined if no such order had been inserted in the sentence of imprisonment.

Prisoners for a year may be sentenced to another Prison.

VII. And be it enacted, That nothing contained in the first-recited Act or this Act shall be taken to preclude any criminal court of competent jurisdiction from sentencing to imprisonment for one year or upwards, in any lawful prison other than the said General Prison, any prisoner for whose crime such imprisonment shall be a suitable punishment, and who, according to the Regulations of the said General Board, cannot be at that time received into the said General Prison.

VIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said General Board, at any time or times when they may deem it necessary for the proper accommodation of prisoners in the said General Prison, to order and cause to be removed from the said General Prison to the several local prisons from which they may have been removed, such number of prisoners as to the said General Board shall appear to be expedient; and such removal shall be made under similar regulations, and conducted in the same manner in which the removal of prisoners before the expiration of their sentences from the said General Prison to the prison nearest their residence, or in the county where their crimes may have been committed, is by the first-recited Act directed to be made.

General Board may remove Prisoners from the General Prison to the local Prison from which they have been removed.

IX. And be it declared and enacted, That all removals of prisoners made by order of the said General Board, and also by order of any criminal court, directing any prisoner to be conveyed from the said General Prison to any local prison, or from any local prison to the said General Prison, or from any one prison to any other prison, may be carried into effect by means of prison officers, or by means of constables or other criminal officers.

Removals by Prison Officers.

X. And be it enacted, That when any criminal shall have been sentenced to imprisonment for any period not less than six months, the clerk of the High Court of Justiciary, if such sentence shall have been pronounced by the said High Court, or the clerk of the Circuit Court of Justiciary, if such sentence shall have been pronounced by the Circuit Court of Justiciary, or the sheriff clerk of the sheriffdom, if such sentence shall have been pronounced by the Sheriff Court, shall, within eight days after such sentence shall have been pronounced, make a return thereof to the Secretary of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland*, which return shall be in the form of the schedule hereto annexed.

Return of Sentences of Imprisonment to be transmitted to the General Board.

XI. And be it enacted, That sheriffs, within their respective sheriffdoms, shall have power, upon summary application by the Prison Board of the County, accompanied by proper and satisfactory medical certificates, to authorise the removal of any civil prisoner, or any criminal prisoner undergoing sentence of imprisonment, who may be afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, or any disease which threatens immediate danger to life, and cannot be treated in prison, from any prison within the county to any hospital or other proper place within the same, or to any hospital near the same, for such period, and under such precautions for the safe and proper custody of the prisoner, and of his re-imprisonment, as they may direct.

Sheriffs may authorise the removal of sick Prisoners.

XII. And be it enacted, That the provisions made in the first-recited Act relative to the proper custody, treatment, and maintenance of certain insane or lunatic prisoners in a lunatic asylum, or otherwise, and the reservation of all competent right of relief of the expenses thereby incurred, shall be extended to all insane or lunatic prisoners; and the provisions made in the first-recited Act and this Act relative to the removal of such prisoners to a lunatic asylum may be carried into effect either by the said General Board, or by any County Prison Board acting under the authority of the said General Board; and the said General Board shall also have power to order and cause to be removed to the General Prison any insane or lunatic prisoners from any lunatic asylum in which they may have been or may be placed, under the provisions of the first-recited Act or this Act, or from any local prison: Provided always, that the insanity or lunacy of every such prisoner, if not previously ascertained in a court of law, shall be certified by the certificates on soul and conscience of two or more medical men, being physicians or surgeons, who have personally visited and carefully examined the prisoner.

Certain provisions in first-recited Act extended to insane or lunatic Prisoners.

XIII. And be it declared and enacted, That sheriffs, within their respective sheriffdoms, shall have the like powers and jurisdictions as have been possessed by magistrates of royal burghs, within their respective burghs, with respect to applications and proceedings for aliment and for liberation of civil prisoners.

Sheriffs may dispose of applications for aliment and liberation of civil Prisoners.

XIV. And be it enacted, That if any person shall carry or bring, or attempt or endeavour, by throwing over the walls or any other means, to introduce into any prison in *Scotland* any letters, tobacco, spirits, or other articles not allowed by the rules of such prison, it shall be lawful for any person to apprehend such offender, and to carry him or her before the sheriff or the sheriff substitute of the county, or any two justices of the peace of the county, who are hereby empowered to hear and determine such offence in a summary way; and if the person complained of shall be lawfully convicted of such offence, the sheriff, sheriff substitute, or justices shall forthwith commit such offender to the common gaol or house of correction, there to be kept, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding one calendar month, unless such offender shall immediately pay down such sum of money, not exceeding five pounds, nor less than forty shillings, as such sheriff, sheriff substitute, or justices shall impose; and such fine shall be applied towards the expense of such prosecution, and the surplus, if any, towards the maintenance of such prison.

Penalty for introducing prohibited articles into Prisons.

XV. And be it enacted, That *Orkney* and *Zetland*, with their respective dependencies, shall be taken to be separate counties for the purposes of the first-recited Act and this Act; and the said General Board shall be empowered to make such division of the assessments imposed under the first-recited Act on the said county, and of the scale of proportions of assessment falling on *Orkney* and *Zetland*, and of the number of members of the County Prison Board thereof, and to adopt such other measures as they shall deem just and necessary to carry this enactment into effect; and that the property belonging to the Crown in *Orkney* shall be assessed in like manner as the property belonging to other proprietors in the landward part of the said county is assessed for the purposes of the said first-recited Act and this Act.

Orkney and Zetland separate counties for the purposes of Prisons.

XVI. And be it enacted, That resolutions to form unions, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining local prisons for the joint use of two or more counties, may be entered into by the

Union of counties.

Appendix.
No. II.

Commissioners of Supply of such counties and the magistrates of the burghs in the said counties, either at their respective meetings to elect members of their several County Boards in *April* annually, or at any other meeting between the day of the annual meeting and the thirtieth day of *November* in any year; and any such resolutions may be carried into effect by such committees as may be agreed upon; and in any case where it shall appear to the General Board to be proper, such unions may be formed for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a prison for the custody of all kinds of prisoners; and when any such union shall be formed, it shall be lawful for the sheriffs and other magistrates of the counties forming the same to exercise the same jurisdiction with respect to such common prison, and the removal of prisoners to and from the same, as if it were locally situated within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

Meetings of County Prison Boards.

XVII. And be it enacted, That the first meeting of any County Prison Board after the annual appointment of members may, instead of being held on the third *Wednesday* of *May*, as provided by the first-recited Act, be held on the day on which the meeting of Commissioners of Supply of such county, usually holden on the thirtieth day of *April* in each year, is held, provided that notice of such meeting of such County Board shall have been given according to the provisions of the said first-recited Act, and such meeting may be adjourned to a future day, if necessary; and at such first meeting the sheriff of such county, or in his absence the sheriff substitute acting at the place where the meeting is held, shall preside until a chairman and convener shall be elected; and in case of equality of votes previous to such election, shall have a double or casting vote; and the said Commissioners of Supply, and the magistrates and councils of burghs authorised to appoint members of County Boards, shall severally have power from time to time to supply any vacancies which may occur in their appointment of persons to form a County Board; and it shall be lawful to County Boards from time to time to supply any vacancy which may occur in the office of their chairman and convener; and it shall not be held to invalidate the acts of any County Board that any Commissioners of Supply or magistrates of burghs have failed duly to appoint the several numbers of persons authorised to be appointed by them as members of County Boards, but that each County Board may act if three members thereof shall assemble: Provided always, that in case of failure as aforesaid, the General Board may authorise such Commissioners of Supply or magistrates to do what may seem to the General Board to be expedient for the due execution of the purposes of the first-recited Act and this Act.

Vacancies may be supplied in County Boards.

County Boards may dismiss Officers, and establish a retiring fund.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That the County Prison Boards shall have the power of dismissing at pleasure all officers of prisons and other persons appointed by them, and shall also have power, subject to the approval of the General Board, to make rules for setting apart a portion of the salaries or wages of their officers towards establishing a fund for granting allowances to discharged or retired officers.

County Boards may hold property, &c.

XIX. And be it declared and enacted, That the several County Prison Boards may acquire and hold heritable and moveable property, monies, goods, and effects; and all titles, securities, and investments, and evidences taken for the same, may be taken to the said Boards by the name and description of the Prison Board of the County wherein the same shall be established, without further description; and all such property, monies, goods, and effects which shall have been or may be so taken and vested shall be deemed to be held for the use of such Boards for the time being, and shall pass and be transmitted to such Boards for the time being, without the necessity of any conveyance or assignation from one Board to another; and the said County Prison Boards may also, for all purposes of civil or criminal action or diligence, or reference or arbitration, institute, defend, or enter into civil or criminal proceedings in the name of such Board or of their clerk for the time being; and no such proceedings shall discontinue or abate by any vacancy in any of the said offices, but may be proceeded in to all intents and purposes in the name of the Board or clerk for the time being; and no judge or sheriff or sheriff substitute shall be disqualified from acting as such in any such civil or criminal proceedings by reason of being a member of such Board.

County Boards may give up parts of Prison grounds or buildings for Court rooms.

XX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for County Prison Boards, with the approbation of the said General Board, to give up or dispose of any part of the ground or buildings belonging to them which may not be required for their prisons, for the purpose of providing accommodation for courts of justice.

Table of assessment on population and crime may be altered, and last Census used.

XXI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said General Board to alter, as they shall think just, the scale of proportions of assessment on the several counties, for the purpose of converting the buildings at *Perth* into a General Prison, and of furnishing and completing the same, framed by them in terms of the first-recited Act, according to a combined estimate of the amount of population and crime in such counties, and from time to time frame a new scale or scales of proportions of the said assessment on similar principles, having regard to the then last general account of the population taken by authority of Parliament, and the more recent materials for estimating crime; and also to apportion and divide the whole sums to be assessed upon each county, including the burghs therein, in pursuance of the first-recited Act and this Act, according to the relative population of such burghs, and the landward part of such counties respectively, as determined by such general account of the population, or by any agreements made in pursuance of the first-recited Act or this Act.

Power to reduce estimate of population in burghs.

XXII. And be it enacted, That it shall be in the power of the Commissioners of Supply of each county, or of each County Prison Board, with the approbation, in the latter case, of the General Board, to agree that the estimate of the population of any burgh within such county shall, for the purposes of assessment under the first-recited Act and this Act, be

diminished by deducting therefrom such amount as to the said Commissioners of Supply or County Prison Board may seem expedient; and in case of any such agreement being made by the Commissioners of Supply, the amount so deducted from the estimate of the population of any burgh shall be added, for the purposes aforesaid, to the estimate of the population of the landward part of such county.

Burghs may consent to additional assessment at other meetings than in April.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That the magistrates and town councils of burghs authorised to choose members of County Prison Boards may consent to an additional assessment for building, altering, and repairing local prisons, either at their annual meeting in *April* for the purpose of choosing such members, or at any meeting to be holden between the annual meeting and the thirtieth day of *November* in any year.

General Board may apportion additional assessment consented to by three-fourths.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That in case any additional assessment for building, altering, and repairing local prisons in any county shall be consented to by the Commissioners of Supply of such county on behalf of the landward part thereof, or by the magistrates and town councils of burghs situated therein entitled to choose members of the County Prison Board on behalf of their respective burghs, and it shall appear that the persons on whose behalf such consent has been given shall have contributed or been liable to contribute not less than three-fourths of the assessments imposed on such several counties and burghs situated therein under the first-recited Act and this Act in the preceding year, it shall be in the power of the said General Board, if they shall think fit, to apportion and divide such additional assessment so consented to on behalf of the persons contributing three-fourths of the assessments as aforesaid, in like manner, and as effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been duly consented to by the Commissioners of Supply of such county, and the magistrates and town councils of all the burghs situated therein entitled to choose members of the County Prison Boards.

County Boards may determine current expenses at other meetings than in September.

XXV. And be it enacted, That County Prison Boards may from year to year fix the amount of assessment upon the several counties and burghs situated therein, to defray the expense of removing prisoners from one local prison to another, the expense of the aliment of prisoners in the county prison, and generally the current expenses of such prisons, at any meeting to be held for that purpose in the month of *April* or of *May* annually, if they shall think proper so to do, instead of in the month of *September* annually, as required by the first-recited Act.

Prolongation of time for repayment of additional assessments.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That in every case in which an additional assessment for building, altering, or repairing local prisons in any county shall have been consented to and assessed under the provisions of the first-recited Act, it shall be competent for the Commissioners of Supply of such county, and the magistrates of the several burghs therein entitled to choose members of county boards, with consent of the said General Board, to alter the distribution of such assessment, so as to distribute the same over a greater number of years, but not exceeding those which may have to elapse before the expiration of the first-recited Act as extended by this Act; and in every case in which an additional assessment for building, altering, or repairing local prisons shall be consented to under the provisions of the first-recited Act and this Act, it shall be competent for the said General Board, with concurrence of the parties consenting to such assessment, to distribute the same over any number of years that shall be agreed upon, not exceeding those which may have to elapse before the expiration of the first-recited Act as extended by this Act.

New valuations to be made when deemed necessary by Commissioners of Supply.

XXVII. And whereas by the first-recited Act power was given to the Commissioners of Supply of any county to assess the sums annually apportioned on the landward part of such county, according to the real annual value of the whole lands and other subjects there specified, or in any other manner in use in such county, for any general assessment therein for any public purpose; and it was provided that any valuation required to be made in order to such assessment should from time to time, at intervals of not less than three years, be made by and under the direction and at the expense of such Commissioners: And whereas such frequent re-valuations of whole counties will be attended with much expense, and may be unnecessary; be it enacted, That in future it shall not be compulsory on the Commissioners of supply to make fresh valuations at intervals of not less than three years, but that the Commissioners of Supply shall at intervals of not less than three years take into consideration the valuation then last made, and any objections that may be stated thereto, and it shall be competent for the said Commissioners of Supply, at such intervals, and as often as they shall deem necessary, to cause a new valuation to be made, either of the whole county or of any part or parts thereof, or to cause the last valuation to be corrected in any particulars in which it shall be found to be erroneous or defective.

Property under Two Pounds may be exempted from annual assessment.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Supply of any county to exempt from the annual assessment to be levied from the landward part of such county all and every property the annual value of which shall not exceed two pounds sterling, provided the proprietor of such property shall not be possessed of property exceeding the annual value of two pounds in the whole within the landward part of such county liable to be assessed for such annual assessment.

Interpretation of "Property" in burghs.

XXIX. And whereas doubts are entertained as to the interpretation of the expression "property" in burghs, in the construction of the first-recited Act; be it declared and enacted, That in the construction of the said Act "property" in burghs shall extend to and include houses, shops, warehouses, mills, manufactories, cellars, canals, railways, gardens, yards, and all lands, buildings, and pertinents thereof.

Appendix.

No. II.

XXX. And be it enacted, That the first-recited Act as amended by this Act shall continue in force until the first day of *January*, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

Further continuance of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42.

Assessment for raising 20,000*l.* not to exceed 1200*l.* in any one year.

XXXI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the assessment not exceeding two thousand pounds in any one year, for the purpose of raising the sum of twenty thousand pounds mentioned in the said first-recited Act, to be paid by the different counties of *Scotland* and burghs situated therein, shall not, from and after the determination of the assessment made for the current year, exceed the sum of one thousand two hundred pounds in any succeeding year during the continuance of the said Act as extended by this Act.

This Act to be in force for same time, and to be construed with former Act.

XXXII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall commence on the first day of *September*, One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, except in so far as herein otherwise directed, and shall continue in force for the period during which the first-recited Act as amended by this Act shall be in force, and shall be taken to be part thereof, and be construed in like manner therewith, and shall be held to alter or repeal the same in so far as the same is at variance or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act: Provided always, that all assessments which shall have been made, or which, according to the provisions of the said recited Act, should have been made before the said First Day of *September*, One thousand eight hundred and forty-four, shall be levied and applied in the manner and for the purposes by the said Act directed.

Act may be amended or repealed.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed during this Session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Married or Unmarried.	Offence.	County where Offence committed.	Date of Offence.	No. of previous Convictions and from what Courts.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.

No. III.

REPORT by THOMAS BROWN, Architect, on the State of the Buildings at the General Prison.

Works completed last Year.

The draining, trenching, and the forming of the grounds and roads around the prison, with the repairs on the drains and the renewal of the water-pipes of the officers' houses, have been completed, and improvements and additional conveniences have been made in the Chaplain's house. A work-room for the Matron has been erected adjoining the prison; part of the punishment cells have been warmed; large coal-stores have been formed; and the hospitals for sick and insane prisoners have been completed.

State of the Prison and Officers' Houses.

Prisons. In the course of last year I frequently had an opportunity of examining the state of the prison, and have reported to the Board on various matters connected therewith, and at the close of the year I have to report that the state of every department connected with the buildings is very satisfactory.

Cells. In the course of the year 1843, a few of the cells in the prison remained partially damp, and measures in some cases were applied to remedy this evil. These cases of damp, however, as I formerly anticipated, are disappearing, and I have no doubt that in a year or two, as the walls become gradually dry, any dampness which may still remain will have ceased to exist.

Ventilation. The ventilation of the prison has been carefully attended to during the past year, and is, in my opinion, in a very perfect state.

Heating. The heating apparatus has been in full operation in the prison, when required. During the last two months the average heat in the cells has been 53°. No proper record has been kept of the quantity of fuel used for the warming and ventilating of the prison; but the corridors and staircases in the prison, and 388 cells, and other apartments equal to cells in size, entering off the corridor, have been warmed and ventilated, and the cost of the whole fuel used for these purposes, and for the domestic part of the establishment, has been at the rate of one half-penny per day for each apartment, the whole of which are in general either filled with prisoners or used by officers. The boiler of the heating apparatus has been repaired during the autumn, and some improvements made on its furnace, the result of which, and the improved superintendence of that department will, I hope, effect a saving of fuel in future years. In connexion with this subject, I may again remind the Board that the double glass windows for the corridors, which were included in Dr. Reid's Original Plan for the warming of the prison, have not yet been put in. The want of these glass sashes reduces the temperature in the cells adjoining the windows, from 4 to 6 degrees below the cells in the other parts in the prison. This also accounts for the great difference of temperature in the prisons, as shown by the Governor's return, in which he gives as his maximum the state of the highest and lowest thermometers, although he has in one wing three or four different thermometers within a degree of each other at different places; and the thermometer in the cells next the windows not less than 5 degrees below all the others.

Hospital for insane Prisoners. The hospital for the insane prisoners, which has been formed in one of the old prisons, consists of three large rooms, capable of containing from 16 to 18 prisoners in all, with a cell for refractory prisoners, a room for the keeper, a bath, and other conveniences, and is now all in complete order.

Hospital for sick Prisoners. The hospital for sick prisoners has been formed in the same old building in which the hospital for the insane has been fitted up, and consists of 10 large cells, five on the ground floor being set apart for males, and five on the upper floor for females. The access to the cells for the males and females is by different doors. Apartments for the keepers, baths, and other conveniences, have been provided, and the cells are warmed and ventilated. The whole of this hospital has been completed, and the heating apparatus in operation for some time past.

Water-works, Gas-fittings, and Buildings in general. The water-works, gas-fittings, and the buildings in general, have all received any necessary repairs that were required during the season.

Edinburgh, No. 3, Charlotte-street,
1st January, 1845.

THOMAS BROWN.

No. IV.

RETURN of Prisoners Temporarily Liberated from the General Prison at Perth, during the Year 1844, by virtue of Warrants from the High Court of Justiciary, on account of Medical Certificates of Immediate Danger to Life.

Current Number.	Name.	Age. M.	Age. F.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.	Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Period of Imprisonment Awarded.	Date of Admission into General Prison.	Date of Liberation.	Number of Days in Prison.	Disease.	Whether contracted before or after entering Prison.	Probable Cause of the Disease.
143 2	T. W. . .	23	..	Edinburgh.	High Court . .	Mobbing and Rioting	28th July, 1843.	18 months	3rd August, 1843	6th Feb. 1844	193	Threatening Consumption.	Before . .	Hereditary.
181 2	H. F. A. .	27	..	Ditto . .	Ditto	Falsehood, Fraud, and wilful Imposition.	25th July, 1843.	Ditto . .	4th August, 1843	10th Feb. 1844	200	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Syphilis and abuse of mercury.
168 2	J. S. . .	11	..	Ditto . .	Sheriff Court . .	Theft by Housebreaking.	11th May, 1843.	Ditto . .	3rd August, 1843	12th Feb. 1844	277	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	A weakly diseased boy.
87 2	A. C. . .	22	..	Inverness .	Circuit Court . .	Assault, with intent to Ravish.	20th April, 1843	Ditto . .	19th May, 1843	21st June, 1844	428	Ditto . . .	After . .	Hereditary.
185 2	J. R. . .	56	..	Glasgow .	Sheriff Court . .	Theft	21st July, 1843.	14 months .	5th August, 1843	17th Aug. 1844	393	Worn out man .	Before . .	Hard drinking.*
37 2	F. E. M'N.	..	20	Stirling .	Circuit Court . .	Theft and Forgery .	18th April, 1843	2 years .	26th April, 1843	17th Aug. 1844	487	Threatening Consumption.	After . .	Hereditary.
100 3	D. Y. . .	29	..	Glasgow .	Ditto	Forgery and Uttering	4th May, 1844 .	18 months .	21st May, 1844.	22nd Oct. 1844	171	Ditto . . .	Before . .	Ditto.†

* Was never a day well all the time he was here.

† Was much reduced by disease on admission.

JA. STUART.

WM. MALCOM, M.D.

No. V.

REPORT of Deaths in the General Prison at Perth, from 1st January to 31st December, 1844, inclusive.

Current No. in Register.	Name.	Age. M.	Age. F.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.	Date of Sentence.	Period of Imprisonment Awarded.	Date of Admission into General Prison.	Date of Death.	Number of Days in Prison.	Where Interred.	Disease.	Whether contracted before or after entering Prison.	Probable Cause of the Disease.	Remarks.
140 2	A. S. .	..	35	Edinburgh.	Sheriff Court	1st June, 1843	18 months .	3rd July, 1843	27th May, 1844	329	Within the precincts of prison.	British Cholera	After . .	Uncertain . . .	Had been a very dissipated woman—leading a very irregular life.
39 3	G. M'G .	50	..	Perth . .	Circuit Court	3rd May, 1844	15 months .	15th May, 1844	23rd July, 1844	69	Ditto .	Consumption.	Before . .	Drink and exposure .	Was in the last step of disease on his admission.
61 2	S. B. .	..	23	Aberdeen .	Ditto . . .	27th April, 1843	2 years . .	17th May, 1843	19th Sept. 1844	491	Ditto .	Ditto . . .	After . .	Hereditary . . .	Was a feeble, delicate woman

I certify that the dates of death, the diseases, whether contracted before or after imprisonment, the probable cause of disease of the several prisoners above named, and relative remarks, are correct,—these columns having been filled up under my directions.

WM. MALCOM, M.D.

I certify that the current numbers, names, ages, where tried, dates of sentence, periods of imprisonment awarded, dates of admission, number of days in prison, and where interred, are correct; and also that the friends of the above-named prisoners were written to, in order that they might have an opportunity of removing the bodies for interment, if they wished to do so.

JA. STUART.

Appendix.
No. VI.

No. VI.

REPORT by WILLIAM MALCOM, Esq., M.D., Surgeon to the General Prison at Perth.

SIR, *Perth, 1st January*, 1845.

I HAVE to report, through you, for the information of the General Board of Directors of Prisons for Scotland, the state of health of the prisoners in the General Prison, for the year 1844.

I have every reason to be fully satisfied with the state of health of the prisoners during the past year, and I would beg to mention that out of the number of prisoners confined in this prison during that time, amounting to 563, only three deaths have occurred; and this number happening among persons of all times of life, from 72 to a very early age, speaks most favourably for the healthiness of the locality of the prison, and of the treatment given to the prisoners.

One of the prisoners died of a violent attack of British cholera, which disease was rather prevalent in the city of Perth at the time. She was a woman who had led a very dissipated life, and whose constitution was in consequence worn out.

The second was a man, who had laboured under pectoral complaints for several years. The disease was aggravated and rendered incurable by excessive drinking, irregularity, and advanced age. He was a very short time in the prison; was ill when he came in; and never rallied at all.

The third person who died was a delicate female, in whose family pulmonary consumption was hereditary, and in whom the disease would have manifested itself under any circumstances. I enter into these details as showing that in no instance could the cause of disease or death be attributed to confinement or treatment in the General Prison.

No case of typhus or continued fever has occurred in the prison, and not many cases of a dangerous character have been under treatment. Few persons have been off work for many days in consequence of illness; the greatest number at any one time having been three, and it has frequently happened that there was not one. At this time there is not a person ill, whose disease I look on with any alarm for the result.

I beg here to state my perfect satisfaction with the diet as it at present stands, as being of a healthy and nutritious quality, and given in sufficient quantity for the wants of the prisoners.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM MALCOM.

To Ludovic Colquhoun, Esq.,
Secretary of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland.

No. VII.

No. VII.

REPORT by the GOVERNOR of the GENERAL PRISON at PERTH.

SIR, *General Prison, Perth, 27th January*, 1845.

I BEG to transmit to you, for the information of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, a Report relative to this prison for the year 1844, and I respectfully request you to lay the same before them.

The number of prisoners in custody at the close of 1843 was 346, of whom there were 251 males and 95 females. The following Table shows the period of sentence of imprisonment of these prisoners, and their ages:—

In Custody at close of 1843.	AGES.																	
	12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12		21 Years and above 16		30 Years and above 21		40 Years and above 30		50 Years and above 40		60 Years and above 50		60 Years and upwards.		Total.	
12 months and under 18.	1	1	14	2	15	10	19	10	13	3	1	2	2	1	..	..	65	29
18 ,, ,, 2 years	9	2	30	3	32	11	29	14	12	6	2	..	2	4	1	..	117	40
2 years and upwards .	3	..	22	1	16	6	13	9	10	4	3	4	1	2	1	..	69	26
Total . . .	13	3	66	6	63	27	61	33	35	13	6	6	5	7	2	..	251	95

The number of prisoners admitted into the General Prison during the year 1844 was 217, of whom there were 164 males and 53 females. The following Table will show the period of sentence of imprisonment of these prisoners, and their ages:—

Admitted during 1844.	AGES.																	
	12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12		21 Years and above 16		30 Years and above 21		40 Years and above 30		50 Years and above 40		60 Years and above 50		60 Years and upwards.		Total.	
12 months and under 18.	2	1	14	3	27	8	14	11	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	63	23
18 ,, ,, 2 years	3	..	20	4	16	7	28	10	7	6	6	1	2	1	..	..	82	29
2 years and upwards .	..	..	9	..	8	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1
Total . . .	5	1	43	7	51	15	43	22	11	6	7	1	4	1	..	..	164	53

Appendix. No. VII.

The number of prisoners liberated during the year 1844, either by expiration, or by remission of their sentences, or who died, or who were temporarily liberated on account of danger to life from further imprisonment, was 255, of whom there were 182 males and 73 females. The period of sentence of imprisonment of these prisoners and their ages are shown in the following Table:—

Liberated, or Dead, in 1844.	AGES.																	
	12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12		21 Years and above 16		30 Years and above 21		40 Years and above 30		50 Years and above 40		60 Years and above 50		60 Years and upwards.		Total.	
12 months and under 18 .	1	1	14	2	13	10	18	10	13	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	63	27
18 ,, ,, 2 years	8	2	25	3	24	9	25	11	7	5	..	..	2	2	1	..	92	32
2 years and upwards .	2	..	7	1	6	4	3	6	5	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	27	14
Total . . .	11	3	46	6	43	23	46	27	25	11	5	..	5	3	1	..	182	73

The number of prisoners in custody at the close of 1844 was 308, of whom there were 233 males and 75 females. The period of sentence of imprisonment of these prisoners and their ages, are shown in the following Table:—

In Custody at close of 1844.	AGES.																	
	12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12		21 Years and above 16		30 Years and above 21		40 Years and above 30		50 Years and above 40		60 Years and above 50		60 Years and upwards.		Total.	
12 months and under 18.	2	1	14	3	29	8	15	11	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	65	25
18 ,, ,, 2 years	4	..	25	4	24	9	32	13	12	7	8	1	2	3	..	..	107	37
2 years and upwards .	1	..	24	..	18	2	11	4	6	1	..	4	..	2	1	..	61	13
Total . . .	7	1	63	7	71	19	58	28	21	8	8	7	4	5	1	..	233	75

The number of prisoners in custody at the close of 1843 being . . 346
and the number admitted during 1844 being. 217

shows that the total number in custody during the year was . . . 563

The average daily number in custody during the quarter ended 31st March was 347
,, ,, ,, 30th June ,, 329
,, ,, ,, 30th Sept. ,, 327
,, ,, ,, 31st Dec. ,, 304

The health of the prisoners has been remarkably good. The number of deaths has been 3, and 7 have been temporarily liberated in virtue of warrants of the High Court of Justiciary, upon application of the Lord Advocate, excepting in one instance, where the application was made by the prisoner himself; and all proceeding on medical certificates that these prisoners laboured under diseases of such a nature that further imprisonment would be dangerous to life. The number of cases of sickness during the year has been 23, being in the proportion of 1 to 24½, and generally of a mild nature, attributable to ordinary causes.

The heating of the prison has been in a very satisfactory state. The subjoined Table will show the temperature that has been maintained in the prison during the last fortnight of the year. The ventilation having been much improved since last Report, may now be considered very effective.

Date.	Temperature in Corridor.		Temperature in Cells.		Average.	External Temperature.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.		Maximum.	Minimum.
December 18	58	54	54	52	53	41	40
,, 19	58	55	55	52	53½	38	34
,, 20	57	54	55	52	53	27	25
,, 21	55	53	55	51	52½	27	25
,, 22	55	54	55	51	52	35	30
,, 23	56	54	55	51	52½	40	38
,, 24	56	54	55	51	53	38	36
,, 25	56	54	54	51	53	38	35
,, 26	56	54	54	51	53	34	33
,, 27	56	54	54	51	53	35	34
,, 28	56	54	54	52	53	36	32
,, 29	58	55	55	52	53½	36	34
,, 30	58	55	55	52	53½	35	34
,, 31	57	55	55	52	54	36	32

The prisoners have been exercised daily in the airing yards and galleries, under the inspection of the exercising warders, with the assistance of the sub-warders, from ¼ past 6 o'clock

morning till 6 o'clock evening, in the summer, and from ½ past 8 o'clock morning till dusk, in winter, excepting two hours in summer and one hour in winter per day, when the warders are at meals.

The average airing allowed to each prisoner daily during the year has been one hour and six minutes. The stiffness of limbs which existed among the prisoners, to a great extent, at the close of 1842 and beginning of 1843, has entirely disappeared, and I am of opinion that the time allowed for exercise has been sufficient to keep up a healthy activity.

The prisoners generally have conducted themselves with propriety, and have evinced a great desire to be industrious, and to acquire habits of cleanliness and order.

Of the number in custody the conduct of 483 has been good. The number punished was 135, being in the proportion of 1 to 4⅛. Of the 135, the conduct of 48 has been bad, 32 medium, and 55 good.

6	of those punished were aged		12	years and under		
58	„	„	16	„	and above	12
50	„	„	21	„	„	16
16	„	„	30	„	„	21
5	„	„	30 and upwards.			

Very considerable progress has been made in the ordinary branches of education taught in the prison, and it has been satisfactory to observe the anxiety displayed by the prisoners to be instructed, and I must do the teachers the credit to say, that their exertions have been eminently successful. The progress made by the prisoners will be apparent from the following statement:—

Of the 217 admitted during the year,—

41 could not read,
112 could read with difficulty,
54 could read well,
70 could not write,
128 could write with difficulty,
19 could write well,
158 had no knowledge of arithmetic,
54 had a partial knowledge of ditto,
5 were well informed in ditto.

Of these, 87 have been taught reading or writing, or both, in the prison, 120 have been improved in reading or writing, or both, and 154 have been taught or improved in arithmetic.

The desire manifested generally by the prisoners to receive instruction in religious knowledge, has been evident from the attention and respect paid to their teachers, and from their solicitude to obtain information from the books with which they have been supplied; and I have reason to know that several prisoners who, on their admission, were totally ignorant of the Bible now study it carefully, and frequently ask for explanation of those passages of Scripture which they do not fully comprehend. Judging from these circumstances, I would venture to hope that the knowledge they have acquired in religious duties will impress them with the propriety of abstaining from crime, and the necessity of their endeavouring by every means in their power to earn an honest livelihood on their restoration to society.

The utmost exertions have been used in procuring employment for the prisoners engaged in the several departments of work performed in the prison. Those persons who, on their admission, were ignorant of any trade, have been instructed in such trades as were available, and which they had a desire to follow. The modes of employment have depended in a great measure upon the demand for the articles manufactured in the prison, and I am glad to have it in my power to report that the orders for goods manufactured have been such as to give almost constant employment to the prisoners, particularly to those engaged in shoe-making, mat-making, and weaving, the most important and profitable branches of trade carried on in the prison. Excepting in the weaving department, the material has been supplied by the prison, while manufacturers who give orders for weaving send material to be manufactured at a sum agreed upon according to the market price and the workmanship.

In the tailoring department much difficulty has been experienced in procuring orders for work, and such as have been obtained, the parties supplied the material. This branch of work has been almost entirely applied to prison use, in making the prisoners' clothing and teaching the prisoners the trade. The only reason I can assign for the scarcity of orders in this department is owing to the workmanship, which from the greater proportion, if not almost the whole of those employed in it, having been taught in the prison, is very inferior. Latterly, much improvement has been made, and I hope to secure means of employment.

The gross profits arising from the whole work of the prisoners during the year has been 1053*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.*, and the net amount available for the prison was 579*l.* 16*s.* 0¾*d.*, as appears from the following view of the outlay connected with the prisoners' labour and of the returns therefrom:—

Appendix. No. VII.

Debtor.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1st. Value of Undisposed-of Goods and Materials, and Implements of Labour on hand, at 31st December, 1843, *viz.*—		
Undisposed-of Goods	575 10 2½	
Materials	109 5 4½	
Tools and Implements	390 15 0	
		1,075 10 7
2nd. Outstanding Accounts for Sales and Work executed at 31st December, 1843	..	235 8 2
3rd. Outlay, this Year, for Materials, Implements, and Carriage of Goods	..	1,069 9 6
4th. Prisoners for Over-work, *viz.*—		
Payments during the Year	290 14 1¾	
Sums due to them at 31st December, 1844	183 0 11	
		473 15 0¾
Sum of Debit	..	2,854 3 3¾

Creditor.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1st. Receipts by the Governor, *viz.*—			
1st. Outstanding Accounts of 1843 and preceding Year	181 3 7		
2nd. Sales, and Work executed to Purchasers and Employers	1,175 1 5		
		1,356 5 0	
2nd. Value of Materials, &c., issued for the use of the Prison, other than Implements of Labour	..	251 0 0	
3rd. Earnings rated to Prisoners employed in Prison Services	..	458 12 6	
4th. Outstanding Accounts, by Purchasers and Employers, at 31st December, 1844, *viz.*—			
For Sales, and Work executed in 1843 and preceding Year	54 4 7		
Ditto, Ditto, in 1844	332 0 7		
		386 5 2	
5th. Value of Undisposed-of Goods, Materials, and Implements of Labour on hand, at 31st December, 1844, *viz.*—			
Undisposed-of Goods	308 5 6½		
Materials	159 5 2½		
Tools and Implements	514 5 11½		
		981 16 8½	
Sum of Credit			3,433 19 4½
Balance, being available Profits this Year			579 16 0¾

The following Table will show the number of prisoners employed at the more useful and profitable trades at the close of the year, with the amount of earnings in each trade respectively:—

Average Number Employed.	Trade.	Earnings.	Average for each for the Half-Year.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4	Carpenters	27 8 10¾	6 19 8½
34	Shoemakers	51 11 8¾	1 10 4
20	Tailors	66 6 6	3 6 4¾
16	Mat Makers	67 11 7½	4 4 5¾
92	Weavers	279 19 1	3 0 10¼
1	Blacksmith	6 11 2½	6 11 2½
1	Tinsmith	6 17 0	6 17 0
168		506 6 0½	3 0 4 General Average.

The articles manufactured by the prisoners not made to order are sent to the store, where they are exhibited for sale, and parties have an opportunity of purchasing. The store warder makes monthly journeys to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and other large towns, carrying with him samples of the goods in store and taking orders. In this manner the work of the prisoners is disposed of, and a number of accounts have been opened with regular customers.

With regard to the prisoners employed in carpentry and smith work, the articles made by them and their work generally has been applied to the use of the prison.

In the female department, the work of the prisoners has been wholly to order, and the employers have supplied the material.

The discipline of the prison has been much improved during the year, and the staff of

warders in the male department consists of one head warder, one store-warder, one shoemaker trades' warder with one assistant, one weaver trades' warder with two assistants, one tailor trades' warder with one assistant, and one mechanic trades' warder; five discipline warders, three sub-warders, and one exercising warder with one assistant; one cook-house warder, one water-house warder, one furnace warder, one out-door warder, one outer-gate warder, one inner-gate warder, one outside night warder, and one inside night warder.

The daily routine of duty performed by these warders is as follows, viz.:—

At ½ past 5 o'clock, morning, the first bell is rung as a notice for the warders to prepare for duty.

At ¼ to 6, the second bell is rung for the warders to assemble and the prisoners to rise.

At a few minutes before 6 o'clock, the head warder opens the prison and distributes the keys to the several warders.

At 6 o'clock, the night warders outside and inside the prison are relieved from duty, and the warders begin to unlock the cell-doors (and in winter light the gas, which occupies six minutes) and deliver to the prisoners their working tools.

The prisoners then put out their night vessels at the cell doors, and having arranged and swept their cells, and washed themselves, commence work.

A sufficient number of prisoners termed passage-men are then turned out to empty and cleanse the night-vessels and replace them at the several cell-doors, under the immediate superintendence of the warders; and the number so turned out never exceeds two in each gallery. This duty is performed in such a manner that the passage-men have no opportunity of seeing any of the other prisoners, it being so arranged that while they are cleansing the night-vessels and bringing them back to the cell-doors, the warder is receiving the sweepings of the cells, and returning to the prisoners the night-vessels which have been cleansed. The passage-men are also employed, under the superintendence of warders, in cleansing the corridors, passages, and stairs, at times most suitable and with a strict regard to the principle of separation.

At ½ past 7 o'clock, breakfast is distributed by the warders assisted by the passage-men, and the time occupied is 10 minutes. At this hour the warders who superintend the airing and exercise of the prisoners go to breakfast and return at ½ past 8 o'clock. Immediately after breakfast is served, one-half of the warders then in the prison go to breakfast, and, on their return, the other half are relieved for the same purpose.

The airing and exercise of the prisoners, which, as before stated, commences in summer at ¼ past 6, and in winter at ½ past 8 o'clock, is thus effected. The cell door is opened by one of the warders attached to the gallery, who signalizes the warder at the outer gate that he has sent out a prisoner, and the signal is answered so soon as the prisoner is received, and passed out to the airing yards; and in this way the prisoners do not see each other in passing to and from the airing yards.

At 8 o'clock the teachers, four in number, commence their duties, and instruct the prisoners, going from cell to cell, for eight hours daily, excepting on Saturday and Sunday, the hours of duty being respectively two and five hours on those days.

At 10 o'clock the warders of the several galleries report to the Governor any articles required in the prison from the store, and an order is granted upon the store-warder, who supplies what is ordered. The duty of the store-warder is to keep the books connected with the receipt and consumption of all provisions, and the general supplies of the prison; he also attends to the forwarding of all goods made in the prison, to purchasers and employers; keeps the accounts relative to the manufactured goods, and renders monthly statements of all goods sold from the store. He is occasionally employed on duty in the prison. His hours of duty are from 6 o'clock morning till 6 and 9 o'clock evening, alternately.

I may here mention that the forwarding of work executed in the female department to employers, is attended to by the matron.

At 1 o'clock dinner is served to the prisoners, which is accomplished in 12 minutes. At the last-mentioned hour the warders who are engaged in airing and exercise, go to dinner and return at 2 o'clock. Immediately after dinner is served, one-half of the warders then in the prison go to dinner, and on their return relieve the other half, as is done at the breakfast hour.

At ½ past 4 o'clock the prisoners put out at their cell doors their night-vessels, and the same system is pursued as in the morning.

At 5 o'clock one-half of the warders who perform duty in the prison go to tea, and return at 6 o'clock, when the other half go off duty for the night, each division being on duty from 6 o'clock, A.M., to 6 and 9 o'clock, P.M., alternately. At dusk the head-warder goes round the prison grounds, to see that nothing is left outside that might be made available as a means of escape.

At 7 o'clock supper is served to the prisoners, which occupies eight minutes.

At 8 o'clock the outside night-warder takes duty, and when the prison is closed at 9 o'clock he goes round the premises, and every half-hour thereafter patroles round the prison, at the same time attending to the heating apparatus and the fire in the ventilating shaft.

At ½ past 8 o'clock the prisoners' working tools are removed from their cells.

At ¼ to 9 o'clock the signal-bell is rung to sling hammocks and prepare for bed, and at this hour the head-warder goes round the prison, and tries all the outside gates and doors to see that all is secure.

At five minutes to 9 o'clock the signal-bell is rung, to put out lights and try the cell doors, which occupies three minutes.

At 9 o'clock the bell is rung to close the prison; and the warders, who then assemble in the inner lodge, deliver their keys to the head-warder, which are deposited in an iron box kept in

Appendix. No. VII.

the inner lodge, and the outer door keys, with the key of the iron box, are delivered to the governor.

The inside night-warder, who takes duty at this hour, and is locked in, immediately goes round all the galleries to see that no neglect has arisen in securing the cell doors. He visits regularly the several galleries, and reports to the outside warder four times during the night, and oftener if circumstances require.

The pumping of the water from the River Tay to supply the prison is performed by six prisoners, who are taken out separately by the water-house warder, whose hours of duty are from 6 o'clock morning to 6 and 8 o'clock evening, alternately, having one hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner. Two prisoners at a time are employed at the pumps in separate compartments, so that they neither see, nor have communication with, each other. The hour at which this duty commences is regulated according to the state of the tide, and the time that each party of two are employed varies from the same cause. The time, however, may be stated generally from 6 to 8 o'clock morning, 10 to 1, and 3 to 6 o'clock afternoon. The cook-house warder is assisted by two prisoners in the cooking department, and has charge of a prisoner employed in the bake-house, which adjoins the cook-house. These prisoners are taken from the prison at 6 o'clock morning, and the warder continues on duty with them until ½ past 7 o'clock evening. He is allowed one hour for each meal, during which time his place is supplied by the out-door warder.

The outer-gate warder takes duty at 6 o'clock morning, and goes off at 6 and 8 o'clock, P.M., alternately, and has two hours for meals. During his absence at meals the water-house warder attends to the gate. In addition to his duty of opening and shutting the gate, the outer-gate warder records in books, kept for the purpose, all articles brought into, or taken out of, the prison.

The furnace warder takes duty at 6 o'clock morning, and leaves at 8 o'clock P.M., having three hours for meals, and during his absence his duties are attended to by the out-door warder. His duties are to attend to the heating apparatus of the prison, the hospital, the drying-house, and to the ventilating-shaft.

The out-door warder takes duty at 6 A.M., and with the assistance of two prisoners, cleans the offices and weighs and conveys coals from the coal-yards to the various furnaces, and to the prison offices. His other duties are to convey the letters from the post-office in the forenoon; take goods from the store to the town, and the general porter work of the prison; he also relieves the cook-house and furnace warders at their meal hours, and executes sundry jobbings about the prison. He is allowed two hours for meals, and goes off duty at 7 o'clock, evening.

The female department consists of one sub-matron, four discipline warders, one laundress, one exercising warder, and one door warder.

The duties performed by them are similar to those of the male warders, and their hours of duty are the same, with the exception that each warder goes off duty one day in the week at 3 o'clock, P.M. They are allowed half-an-hour for breakfast, one hour for dinner, and half-an-hour for tea. The laundress does not go off duty during the day, and leaves the prison at 8 o'clock, P.M. Two teachers are employed in this department, and their duties are similar to those in the male department.

On Sunday one-half of the warders take duty in the prison at the usual hour of 6 o'clock, morning; and the same rules with regard to cleanliness of the cells are observed as on week days. The exercise of the prisoners is of necessity shorter than on other days, owing to the reduction of the force of warders, and the performance of Divine service, which occupies three hours, commencing at 10 o'clock forenoon in the female prison, 11 o'clock in the north, and 12 o'clock in the south wings of the male prisons.

It is necessary to employ prisoners pumping water on Sundays as on week days, in order to keep up a sufficient supply of water for the use of the prison.

Besides the duties before enumerated, there are a great many other duties performed by the warders at uncertain times, and of such natures as circumstances may require, and which it may be unnecessary to enter into detail upon.

The entrance gate of the outer wall of the prison is closed every night at ½ past 10 o'clock, and no warder is permitted to be absent from the prison beyond that hour without permission in writing from the governor.

The supplies of provisions, clothing, bedding, and other articles of continuous furnishing have been made by contract, except in the article of coals, for which no offers were tendered, and I have, therefore, invariably obtained a supply of good quality at the very lowest market price, and in some instances at the shipper's price. I may mention that I have communicated with coal proprietors with the view of entering into private contracts, but the parties to whom I wrote declined making offers, owing to the disturbed state of the coal districts, and the unsettled state of the market. The articles supplied where no contracts existed, I have obtained from respectable merchants of good quality, and at fair prices; and the accounts for articles so supplied have been either paid for in cash, or reported quarterly to the Board along with the liabilities incurred by contract.

The following Table gives a classified view of the expenditure during the year 1844 (exclusive of the expenditure upon labour account), and the cost of the prisoners per head annually:—

	Buildings, Improvements and Ordinary Current Repairs.	Conveying Prisoners from Local Prisons to the General Prison.	Salaries and Wages.	Uniform of Officers.	Bibles and other Books, Registers, Stationery, and Printing.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Value of Stock on hand at 31st Dec. 1843	..	..	..	..	..
Outlay during 1844	625 15 5½	326 7 1	2665 3 8	104 3 10½	112 6 9½
Value of Stock on hand at 31st Dec. 1844	625 15 5½	326 7 1	2665 3 8	104 3 10½	112 6 9½
	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure	625 15 5½	326 7 1	2665 3 8	104 3 10½	112 6 9½
Annual Cost per head—the average number of prisoners being 327	1 18 3¼	0 19 11	8 3 0	0 6 4½	0 6 10½

	Prison Diet.	Contingent Alimentary Charges.	Medicine.	Clothing.	Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Value of Stock on hand at 31st Dec. 1843	25 17 0	2 14 7	..	133 17 1	38 17 1
Outlay during 1844	1602 2 0¾	156 13 5½	57 12 4	775 4 4¼	47 13 2
	1627 19 0¾	159 8 0½	57 12 4	909 1 5¼	86 10 3
Value of Stock on hand at 31st Dec. 1844	29 17 7¼	0 13 1	..	410 12 0¾	39 1 5
Expenditure	1598 1 5½	158 14 11½	57 12 4	498 9 4½	47 8 10
Annual Cost per head—the average number of prisoners being 327	4 17 8¾	0 9 8⅛	0 3 6¼	1 10 5¾	0 2 10¾

	Lighting Prison.	Lighting Officers' Houses and Outhouses.	Fuel.	Cooking and Washing.	Travelling Expenses of Prisoners from the General Prison to their usual places of Residence.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Value of Stock on hand at 31st Dec. 1843	0 17 0	..	87 3 0	5 7 10	..
Outlay during 1844	187 19 10	45 1 8	304 5 9¾	121 3 4	80 6 6
	188 16 10	45 1 8	391 8 9¾	126 11 2	80 6 6
Value of Stock on hand at 31st Dec. 1844	..	..	49 1 8	6 0 0	..
Expenditure	188 16 10	45 1 8	342 7 1¾	120 11 2	80 6 6
Annual Cost per head—the average number of prisoners being 327	0 11 6¾	0 2 9	1 0 11¼	0 7 4½	0 4 11

	Clothing to Prisoners on Liberation.	Furniture, Fittings, and Utensils.	General Continent Charges.	Total (1st to 18).
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Value of Stock on hand at 31st Dec. 1843	..	35 4 1	9 18 3	339 15 11
Outlay during 1844	5 12 4	151 2 2½	350 15 10¼	7719 9 9½
	5 12 4	186 6 3½	360 14 1¼	8059 5 8½
Value of Stock on hand at 31st Dec. 1844	..	65 5 0	18 11 10	619 2 8
Expenditure	5 12 4	121 1 3½	342 2 3¼	7440 3 0½
Annual Cost per head—the average number of prisoners being 327	0 0 4¼	0 7 5	1 0 11	22 15 0½

I have, &c.

JA. STUART, *Governor*.

The Secretary to
The General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland.

No. VIII.

TABLE of the whole Establishment of Officers in the General Prison, Perth,

Name of Prison.		Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Whether Married or Single.		Previous Occupation and Place of Residence.		Commencement of Appointment.
					Married.	Single.	Occupation.	Residence.	
GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.	1	James Stuart	Governor	..	1	..	Superintendent of Police, Edinburgh.	Edinburgh	8th Dec. 1842.
	2	Vacant	Chaplain	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	William Malcom	Surgeon	..	1	..	Physician	Perth	14th March, 1842.
	4	Edward Pond	Clerk	..	..	1	Superintendent of Dumbartonshire Police.	Dumbarton	5th August, 1844.
	5	Peter Cruickshank	Head Warder	25	..	1	Clerk and Foreman	Edinburgh	14th Nov. 1844
	6	John Emslie	Store Warder	43	1	..	Serjeant 92nd Regiment.	Dundee	8th July, 1843
	7	Andrew Imrie	Trades' Warder	39	..	1	Bell-hanger, &c.	Edinburgh	23rd March, 1842.
	8	James Jardine	Ditto	40	1	..	Officer of Police	Ditto	10th Dec. 1842
	9	James Ross	Ditto	32	1	..	Tailor	Bonhill	23rd March, 1842.
	10	David Galletly	Assistant Warder	29	1	..	Ditto	Perth	8th August, 1843.
	11	Robert Caw	Ditto	30	..	1	Shoemaker	Ditto	18th Jan. 1844
	12	Peter Paterson	Warder	39	1	..	Weaver	Ditto	11th Nov. 1843
	13	Andrew Walker	Ditto	29	1	..	Stocking Weaver	Edinburgh	19th June, 1844
	14	Peter Burgess	Ditto	28	1	..	Weaver	Perth	3rd Sept. 1844
	15	Alexander Ramsay	Ditto	26	1	..	Shoemaker	Edinburgh	15th Dec. 1843
	16	John Menzies	Ditto	31	1	..	Carrier's Clerk	Perth	14th Aug. 1843
	17	John Smith	Ditto	32	1	..	Weaver	Ditto	16th April, 1843
	18	Robert Mill	Ditto	29	1	..	Gas Fitter	Ditto	..
	19	Allan M'Gregor	Ditto	27	1	..	Plumber	Ditto	28th Aug. 1843
	20	Alexander Webster	Assistant, or Pass Warder.	28	..	1	Weaver	Ditto	4th Sept. 1844
	21	Alexander Larg	Ditto	26	..	1	Ditto	Ditto	7th Sept. 1844
	22	Robert Dow	Ditto	28	1	..	Ditto	Ditto	7th May, 1844
	23	John Ferguson	Exercising Warder	39	1	..	Serjeant 93rd Regiment	Ditto	28th Nov. 1844
	24	Robert Miller	Ditto	49	1	..	Serjeant in Sappers and Miners.	Ditto	23rd March, 1842.
	25	James Gonie	Cook-house Warder	38	..	1	Serjeant of Police	Edinburgh	22nd Sept. 1843
	26	Alexander M'Laggan	Furnace Warder	28	1	..	Blacksmith	Perth	2nd Sept. 1844
	27	William Stewart	Out-door Warder	39	1	..	Mason	Ditto	25th Nov. 1843
	28	John Dow	Water-house Warder	22	..	1	Weaver	Ditto	28th Nov. 1843
	29	John Amos	Door Warder	28	1	..	Officer of Police	Edinburgh	10th Dec. 1842
	30	Henry Talbot	Inner Gate Keeper	42	1	..	Colour Serjeant 72nd Regiment.	Perth	30th Oct. 1844
	31	Ann Smith	Outer Gate Keeper	28	1	..	Warder's Wife	Ditto	23rd July, 1843
	32	Archibald Stewart	Outside Night Gate Keeper.	32	1	..	Bricklayer	Arbroath	23rd March, 1842.
	33	James Laine	Inside Night Gate Keeper.	30	1	..	Officer of Police	Edinburgh	12th Dec. 1843
	34	John M'Rae	Teacher	39	..	1	Teacher	Milton of Balgonie	16th Jan. 1844
	35	James Baxter	Ditto	26	1	..	Ditto	Alyth	2nd Sept. 1844
	36	Robert Stewart	Ditto	19	..	1	Ditto	Kinfauns	24th August, 1844
	37	Charles Gow	Ditto	21	..	1	Ditto	Perth	29th Nov. 1844
	38	Mrs. C. P. M'Millan	Matron	..	1	..	Matron	Glasgow Prison	5th Feb. 1842
	39	Margaret Hall	Assistant Matron	29	..	1	Matron's Assistant	Ditto	23rd March, 1842.
	40	Jessie Hardie	Warder	30	..	1	Laundress	Glasgow	..
	41	Mary Ann Lauder	Ditto	25	..	1	Forewoman in Shop	Perth	15th June, 1844
	42	Mary Morris	Ditto	21	..	1	Dressmaker	Inveraray	18th August, 1843
	43	Marjory M'Pherson	Laundress	25	..	1	Straw Hat Maker	Perth	1st Sept. 1843
	44	Gordon Finlater	Exercising Warder	22	..	1	Domestic Servant	Ditto	26th Nov. 1842
	45	Catherine Young	Door Warder	18	..	1	Dress Maker	Salt Coats	9th July, 1842
	46	Ann Maxton	Warder	25	..	1	Upper Servant	Perth	9th March, 1844
	47	Catherine Brown	Teacher	30	..	1	Teacher	Crieff	13th Oct. 1843
	48	Vacant	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..

General Prison,
Perth, 25th January, 1845.

No. VIII.

with their several Salaries, Wages, and Allowances, 31st December, 1844:

Peculiar circumstances under which Appointment of Officer employed is made, when Age exceeds 40 Years.	No. of Hours per Week which he is required to give to his Prison Duties, if holding any other Office than that of Keeper, Matron, or Surgeon.	As to Keeper and Warders, whether they sleep within the Prison, or in House adjoining, or elsewhere.	Caution required.	Salaries and Allowances. Weekly Wages of Subordinate Officers.	Other Allowances, including House-room, Fuel, Light, &c.	Total Amount of Officers' Salaries & Wages per Annum.	REMARKS.
			£.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
. .	. .	House adjoining	1000	..	House, garden, and gas.	500 0 0	
. .	. .	..	..	..	. .	250 0 0	
. .	. .	Perth	..	..	None	150 0 0	
. .	48, and longer according to circumstances.	House adjoining	..	..	House and gas . .	100 0 0	
. .	72	Ditto	..	1 5 0	House, gas, & uniform	65 0 0	Appointment not reported to Board for confirmation.
Superior qualifications.	. .	Ditto	..	0 18 0	Ditto	46 16 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	1 1 0	Ditto	54 12 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	1 1 0	Ditto	54 12 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	1 1 0	Ditto	54 12 0	
. .	. .	Perth	..	0 16 0	Uniform	41 12 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 14 0	Ditto	36 8 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 18 0	Ditto	46 16 0	
. .	. .	House adjoining	..	0 16 0	House, gas, & uniform	41 12 0	
. .	. .	Perth	..	0 16 0	Uniform	41 12 0	
. .	. .	House adjoining	..	0 16 0	House, gas, & uniform	41 12 0	
. .	. .	Perth	..	0 16 0	Uniform	41 12 0	
. .	. .	House adjoining	..	0 16 0	House, gas, & uniform	41 12 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 16 0	Ditto	41 12 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 16 0	Ditto	41 12 0	
. .	. .	Perth	..	0 10 0	Uniform	26 0 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 10 0	Ditto	26 0 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 10 0	Ditto	26 0 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 14 0	Ditto	36 8 0	Appointment not reported to Board for confirmation.
Superior qualifications.	. .	House adjoining	..	0 16 0	House, gas, & uniform	41 12 0	
. .	69	Ditto	..	0 18 0	Uniform	46 16 0	
. .	72	Perth	..	11s. & 14s.	Ditto	32 11 0	This officer receives only 11s. per week when the furnaces are not in operation.
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 14 0	Ditto	36 8 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 14 0	Ditto	36 8 0	
. .	. .	House adjoining	..	0 16 0	House, gas, & uniform	41 12 0	
Superior qualifications.	. .	Perth	..	0 14 0	Uniform	36 8 0	Appointment not reported to Board for confirmation.
. .	. .	House adjoining	..	0 3 6	..	9 2 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 16 0	House, gas, & uniform	41 12 0	
. .	65	Ditto	..	0 14 0	Ditto	36 8 0	
. .	47	Perth	..	1 6 10	None	70 0 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 13 5	..	35 0 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 13 5	..	35 0 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 13 5	..	35 0 0	
						2339 17 0	
. .	. .	House adjoining	..	..	Furnished house and gas.	100 0 0	
. .	78	Ditto	..	0 16 0	House, gas, & uniform	41 12 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 10 0	Ditto	26 0 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 10 0	Ditto	26 0 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 10 0	Ditto	26 0 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 10 0	Ditto	26 0 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 10 0	Ditto	26 0 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 7 6	Ditto	19 10 0	
. .	. .	Ditto	..	0 10 0	Ditto	26 0 0	
. .	47	Perth	..	0 16 0	None	41 12 0	
. .	. .	..	..	0 16 0	None	41 12 0	
						400 6 0	
					Total . .	2740 3 0	

JA. STUART, *Governor.*

Appendix.

No. IX.

No. IX.

CERTIFICATE by the MEDICAL OFFICER of the Prison of of the State of Health of , a Prisoner in said Prison, to be transmitted "To the Surgeon of the General Prison at Perth," agreeably to the General Board's Circular Letter of date 11th October, 1844.

DISEASES.	The Medical Officer is required to state, in this column, how far the Prisoner is free from, or affected by
General Debility	
Local Debility	
Stiffness of Limbs . . . . . (*N.B.*—Specify whether they are Pliant, Medium, or Stiff.)	
Softness of Muscles . . . . . (*N.B.*—Specify whether they are Firm, Medium, or Soft.)	
Contagious Disease	
Rheumatism	
Phthisical Disease	
Organic Disease of the Heart, or Great Blood-Vessels	
The Surgeon is also required to state—	
The Prisoner's Age	
Whether he enjoys a fair average condition of Health	
Whether he is free from Weakness of Mind, Mental Imbecility, Epilepsy, or Insanity	
Whether he has ever attempted Suicide . .	
Whether he is accustomed to separate confinement	
If a Female,—Whether she is with child, or nursing	
Weight of the Prisoner on admission to the Prison, specifying Date	
Weight at Date of Certificate . . .	

Signature,

Date,

Date,

Surgeon to the Prison of in the County of do hereby certify, that a Prisoner in the said Prison, is not in such a state of Bodily or Mental Health [*as the case may be*] as to be qualified for reception into the General Prison at Perth, inasmuch as [*here state the reasons*].

Signature,

No. X.

CERTIFICATE by the MEDICAL OFFICER of the Prison of , of the State of Health of , a Prisoner removed from that Prison to the Prison of at the Date of Removal, to be transmitted with him to the latter Prison, and submitted, on his admission there, to the Surgeon of the said Prison for his assent or dissent, and to be afterwards deposited with, and retained by, the Keeper of that Prison, agreeably to the General Board's Circular Letter of 19th November, 1844.

DISEASES.	The Medical Officer of the Prison *from* which the Prisoner is removed is required to state in this column how far the Prisoner is free from, or affected by	The Medical Officer of the Prison *to* which the Prisoner is removed is required to state in this column how far he assents to or dissents from the statements in the preceding column.
General Debility		
Local Debility		
Stiffness of Limbs. (*N.B.*—Specify whether they are Pliant, Medium, or Stiff.)		
Softness of Muscles (*N.B.*—Specify whether they are Firm, Medium, or Soft.)		
Contagious Disease		
Rheumatism		
Phthisical Disease		
Organic Disease of the Heart, or Great Blood Vessels		
The Surgeon is also required to state—		
The Prisoner's Age		
Whether he enjoys a fair average condition of Health		
Whether he is free from Weakness of Mind, Mental Imbecility, Epilepsy, or Insanity		
Whether he has ever attempted Suicide		
Whether he is accustomed to separate Confinement		
If a Female.—Whether she is with child, or nursing		
Weight of the Prisoner on admission to the Prison, specifying Date		
Weight at Date of Certificate		

Signature,
Date,

Signature,
Date,

Appendix.

No. XI.

Number of Members in each County Prison Board.

No. XI.

TABLE showing the Number of Members in each County Prison Board, and the Name of their Chairman and Clerk in 1844.

No.	Counties.	Number of Members in each County Board.	Chairman.	Clerks.
1	Aberdeen	22	Alexander Thomson, of Banchory.	Newell Burnett, Aberdeen.
2	Argyll	12	Sir J. P. Orde, of Kilmory, Bart.	Donald M'Intyre, Inverary.
3	Ayr	19	The Hon. F. Macadam Cathcart, of Craigengillan.	David Shaw, Ayr.
4	Banff	8	Thomas A. Duff, of Haddo .	William Coutts, Banff.
5	Berwick	9	George Buchan, of Kelloe .	John Johnston, Dunse.
6	Bute	6	Robert Thom, of Ascog . .	John Gillies, Rothesay.
7	Caithness	7	Robert Innes of Thrumster .	John Henderson, Wick.
8	Clackmannan. . .	6	The Sheriff	Andrew Jameson, Alloa.
9	Dumbarton . . .	8	The Sheriff	Robert Macome, Dumbarton.
10	Dumfries	15	J. M'Alpine Leny, of Dalswinton.	Charles Baird, Dumfries.
11	Edinburgh . . .	19	The Lord Provost . . .	D. and W. Murray, 39, George Street, Edinburgh.
12	Elgin	8	The Sheriff	Patrick Duff, Elgin.
13	Fife	31	The Sheriff	Christie and Pagan, Cupar, Fife.
14	Forfar.	22	Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. . .	Thomas Carnaby, Forfar.
15	Haddington . . .	10	Sir Robert Houstoun. . .	H. M. Davidson, Haddington.
16	Inverness. . . .	15	The Sheriff	Alexander M'Tavish, Inverness.
17	Kincardine . . .	6	The Viscount Arbuthnot. .	James Tindal, Stonehaven.
18	Kinross	6	Charles Stein, of Hattonburn	Robert Forbes, Kinross.
19	Kirkcudbright . .	8	J. Clerk Maxwell, of Middlelie	W. H. M'Lellan, Kirkcudbright.
20	Lanark	22	Robert Findlay, of Easterhill	William Davie, Glasgow.
21	Linlithgow . . .	7	The Sheriff	John Hardie, Linlithgow.
22	Nairn.	7	J. C. Brodie, of Lethen . .	Robert Malcolm, Nairn.
23	Orkney	6	The Sheriff	B. M. Ranken, Kirkwall.
24	Zetland	6	The Sheriff	W. R. Duncan, Lerwick.
25	Peebles	8	The Sheriff	John Bathgate, Peebles.
26	Perth	19	Robert Smythe, of Methven .	David Clark, Perth.
27	Renfrew	17	W. M. Fleming, of Barrochan	Robert Wilson, Paisley.
28	Ross and Cromarty .	15	Sir Colin M'Kenzie, Bart. .	H. J. Cameron, Dingwall.
29	Roxburgh. . . .	12	The Sheriff	John Elliot, Jedburgh.
30	Selkirk	7	George Pott, of Todrigg . .	Robert Paton, Selkirk.
31	Stirling	12	C. A. Moir, of Leckie . .	Robert Campbell, Stirling.
32	Sutherland . . .	6	George Gunn, of Rhives . .	Donald M. Smith, Dornoch.
33	Wigtown	14	Sir William Maxwell, Bart. .	A. M. Caird, Stranraer.

APPENDIX No. XII.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS

BY THE

KEEPERS OF PRISONS IN SCOTLAND.

No. XII.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS by the Keepers of the Prisons in Scotland, in which Prisoners are Sentenced to Imprisonment fo and Extent of Accommodation in these Prisons, and the Mode in which Prisoner

1	2		3			4																5		
						Number of Criminal Prisoners in Prison on 30th November.																Greatest Numbe of Prisoners at any one time during the said Period in the Prison, not confined separately.		
COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners during the said Months.			TOTAL.			Under Sentences of Imprisonment for periods of Six Months and under Twelve Months.						Under Sentences of Imprisonment for periods of Twelve Months or upwards.								
									Aged 18 Years and under.			Aged above 18 Years.			Aged 18 Years and under.			Aged above 18 Years.					
			Male.	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Tot
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	50	32	82	65	35	100	1	..	1	3	3	6	..	2	2	3	3	6	2	..	
Argyll	Inverary	2	12	3	15	8	4	12	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	2	2	4	13	..	1
	Campbelltown	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	
	Tobermory	4	No Prisoners confined in this Prison under sentence for a term so long as 60 days.																				
Ayr	Ayr	5	44	19	63	44	16	60	1	1	2	4	2	6	1	..	1	2	1	3	3	3	
Banff	Banff	6	16	4	20	10	3	13	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	4	1
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	6	2	8	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	8	2	1	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	9	3	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Clackmannan	Alloa	10	7	2	9	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	11	14	7	21	11	7	18	2	..	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	12	5	1
Dumfries	Dumfries	12	30	9	39	26	12	38	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	3	
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	13	264	202	466	241	187	428	13	2	15	15	15	30	13	5	18	20	17	37	181	193	37
Elgin	Elgin	14	4	1	5	4	2	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Forres	15	No Prisoners under sentence for 60 days or upwards confined in this Prison.																				
Fife	Cupar	16	16	11	27	16	14	30	..	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	2	
	Dunfermline	17	7	5	12	6	5	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	1
	Kirkaldy	18	No Prisoners confined in this Prison under sentence for a term so long as 60 days.																				
Forfar	Forfar	19	13	4	17	9	4	13	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	4	
	Dundee	20	76	45	121	85	44	129	27	2	29	11	6	17	1	..	1	4	8	12	32	54	8
	Arbroath	21	4	4	8	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	1
	Montrose	22	10	5	15	8	6	14	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	
Haddington	Haddington	23	9	4	13	12	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	2
Inverness	Inverness	24	21	9	30	18	7	25	..	..	..	4	2	6	1	2	3	3	..	3	29	9	3
	Portree	25	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	26	5	2	7	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	27	3	1	4	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	28	6	3	9	7	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	Maxwelltown	29	No Prisoners confined in this Prison under sentence for a term so long as 60 days.																				
Lanark	Glasgow	30	249	206	455	228	199	427	7	8	15	12	12	24	2	1	3	10	8	18	2	104	10
	Lanark	31	12	1	13	17	3	20	1	..	1	2	1	3	2	..	2	4	..	4	..	2	
	Hamilton	32	26	10	36	32	10	42	4	2	6	..	..	..	5	..	5	1	1	2	12	7	1
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	33	5	1	6	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	
Nairn	Nairn	34	No return.																				
Orkney	Kirkwall	35	5	2	7	3	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	2	
Zetland	Lerwick	36	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	
Peebles	Peebles	37	6	1	7	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	
Perth	Perth	38	37	23	60	46	23	69	6	..	6	7	7	14	2	..	2	4	2	6	45	24	6
	Dunblane	39	5	1	6	8	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
	Blairgowrie	40	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Renfrew	Paisley	41	70	30	100	82	25	107	6	2	8	10	5	15	6	..	6	3	..	3	50	17	6
Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	42	6	..	6	7	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	..	
	Tain	43	5	1	6	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	
	Stornoway	44	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cromarty	45	No Prisoners during the said months.																				
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	46	20	5	25	18	7	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	4	2	2	
Selkirk	Selkirk	47	2	1	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	48	33	25	58	28	23	51	..	3	3	4	6	10	2	..	2	4	..	4	36	27	6
Sutherland	Dornoch	49	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	50	2	1	3	4	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Stranraer	51	5	..	5	5	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	3
Perth	General Prison	52	231	80	311	231	80	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	17	120	128	63	191	..	..	..
	Total		1349	765	2114	1315	742	2057	70	20	90	96	70	166	139	27	166	204	109	313	533	491	102

No. XII.

riods of Sixty Days or upwards, bearing reference to the Months of October and November, 1844; and showing the Nature ve been confined, whether separately or otherwise, therein during the said Period.

6			7					8			9			10					11		
Number of Cells or Rooms in the Prison, for Confinement of Criminal Prisoners, during the Night, or Night and Day.			Greatest Number of Prisoners confined together during the Night, or Night and Day, in one Cell or Room, at any one time during the said Period, specifying whether Convicted are confined with Unconvicted, and Civil with Criminal.					Average Daily Number of Prisoners confined together during the Night, or Night and Day, in Cells or Rooms during the said Period.			Number of Cells or Rooms in the Prison, for confinement of Criminal Prisoners, during the Day only.			Greatest Number of Prisoners confined together during the Day, in one Day Room, at any one time during the said Period, specifying whether Convicted are confined with Unconvicted, and Civil with Criminal.					Average Daily Number of Prisoners confined together during the Day in Day Rooms, during the said Period.		
			Number.			Convicted with Unconvicted.	Civil with Criminal.							Number.			Convicted with Unconvicted.	Civil with Criminal.			
Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem	Total			Male.	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total			Male.	Fem.	Total
00	44	144	2	..	..	Separately.	Separately.	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4	10	3	..	..	Ditto.	Ditto,	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	2	3	3	..	Together.	Together.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	12	51	3	3	..	Separately.	Separately.	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	4	4	3	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	11	3	..	..	Together.	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	Together.	..	..	..	..
15	3	18	..	3	..	Separately.	Ditto.	8	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	Separately.	..	..	..	..
29	7	36	2	3	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	22	8	30	14	5	19	2	3	..	Ditto.	Separately.	20	9	29
45	129	274	41	8	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	170	119	289	..	63	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	14	51	..	2	..	Separately.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3	7	5	4	..	Together.	Ditto.	4	2	6	2	..	2	9	..	..	Together.	Separately.	5	..	5
10	2	12	5	4	..	Separately.	Ditto.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	31	103	2	3	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	22	26	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	7	2	3	..	Ditto.	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	16	2	..	..	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	8	6	8	..	Together.	Separately.	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	8	11	10	..	Ditto.	Occasionally together.	21	8	29	2	1	3	20	10	..	Together.	Occasionally together.	21	8	29
2	2	4	2	..	..	Separately.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	3	2	..	..	Ditto.	Separately.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	3	16	..	..	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	134	470	2	42	..	Ditto.	Separately.	2	75	77	10	16	26	2	8	..	Separately.	Separately.	4	20	24
21	2	23	..	2	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	6	34	2	3	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	4	4	..	..	Together.	Ditto.	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	6	3	2	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	6	3	..	..	Separately.	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	11	2	..	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	10	32	5	5	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	7	2	..	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	4	..	..	Together.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	19	73	14	12	..	Separately.	Separately.	9	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	3	5	..	..	Together.	Together.	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	3	5	..	..	Ditto.	Separately.	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	8	36	2	2	..	Separately.	Separately.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	10	..	..	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	2	9	9	22	..	Together.	Ditto.	5	14	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	13	..	..	..	Separately.	Ditto.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	4	2	..	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	4	3	..	..	Ditto.	Ditto.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
260	100	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
807	552	1959	165	147	..			297	277	574	43	85	128	36	21	..			50	37	87

No. XIII.

TABLE of Declarations and Orders made by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, during the Year 1844, in pursuance of the 22nd section of the original Prisons Act.

Counties.	Names of Prisons Discontinued, or Legalized.	Dates of Declarations.	Dates of Publication in Edinburgh Gazette.	Extent and Effect of Declaration.	Dates on and after which Declarations take effect.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. Ayr. . .	Small Prison or Lock-up House at Ayr, and the Prisons or Lock-up Houses at Newton-on-Ayr, Maybole, Mauchline, Katrine, Galston, Newmills, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Dalry, and Prestwick.	5th Nov., 1844.	8th Nov., 1844.	Discontinued as Prisons	19th Nov., 1844.
2. Banff . .	Banff, Keith, Aberchirder, Cullen, Macduff, Dufftown, Portsoy, and Tomintoul.	5th Nov., 1844.	8th Nov., 1844.	That building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, situated on rising ground near St. Catherine Street, in the Burgh of Banff, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners; and also, that building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, situated on rising ground at the south of the village of Aberchirder, and that building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, situated near or upon the market-stance, at the south side of the Town of Keith, declared to be legal Prisons for the reception of Prisoners, other than and except Prisoners of the following descriptions, viz.:—1st, Prisoners for Civil Debts due to subjects; 2ndly, Prisoners for debts or taxes due to the Crown not being fines or penalties inflicted on conviction of offences; 3rd, Prisoners on *meditatione fugæ* warrants, granted at the instance of creditors for the performance of civil obligation; 4th, Prisoners *ad factum præstandum*; and 5th, Prisoners until they find caution to return to service, under the condition and declaration that convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding ten days should, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to the said prison at Banff; and the former prisons at Banff, Keith, Cullen, Macduff, Dufftown, Portsoy, and Tomintoul, discontinued as prisons.	19th Nov., 1844.
3. Clackmannan	Alloa	27th July, 1844.	30th July, 1844.	That building recently altered, enlarged, constructed, and fitted up as a Prison, with the enclosed yard thereto belonging, situated at the north end of Marr Street, on the north-west of the Town of Alloa, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners, the former Prison or Lock-up House at Alloa discontinued as a Prison; and the Prison of Stirling also discontinued as a place of confinement for prisoners from the County of Clackmannan, which by the Act of 55th George III. chap. 109, it was enacted, *inter alia*, that the Gaol of the Royal Burgh of Stirling, or the common Gaol of the County of Stirling, should be the common Gaol of the County of Clackmannan, until there should be a common Gaol in the said County of Clackmannan.	13th Aug., 1844.
4. Dumbarton.	Kirkintilloch	5th Nov., 1844.	8th Nov., 1844.	That building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, situated on rising ground nearly in the centre of the Town of Kirkintilloch, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of prisoners, other than and except prisoners of the said five descriptions enumerated in the declaration relative to the Prisons at Keith and Aberchirder, in the County of Banff, under the condition and declaration that convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding ten days shall, as soon as convenient after the dates of their respective sentences, be removed to the Prisons of Dumbarton, in the County of Dumbarton, and the former Prisons at Kirkintilloch discontinued.	19th Nov.. 1844.
5. Dumfries .	Sanquhar and Lochmaben.	10th Jan., 1844.	12th Jan., 1844.	Discontinued as Prisons	24th Jan., 1844.
Ditto	Annan, Lockerby, Moffat, and Langholm.	5th Nov., 1844.	8th Nov., 1844.	That building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison at Annan, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of prisoners other than and except prisoners of the said five descriptions enumerated in the declaration relative to the Prisons at Keith and Aberchirder, in the County of Banff, under the condition and declaration that convicted prisoners, sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding ten days shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to the Prison of Dumfries, and the former Prison at Annan, and the Prisons at Lockerby, Moffat, and Langholm, discontinued.	19th Nov., 1844.

Table of Declarations and Orders made by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland—*continued.*

Counties.	Names of Prisons Discontinued, or Legalized.	Dates of Declarations.	Dates of Publication in Edinburgh Gazette.	Extent and Effect of Declaration.	Dates on and after which Declarations take Effect.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
6. Edinburgh.	Canongate, in the City of Edinburgh.	6th March, 1844.	8th March, 1844.	Declared to be continued as a Prison until 19th of January, 1846, for the following description of prisoners, viz.:—1st, Prisoners for civil debts due to subjects; 2nd, Prisoners for debts or taxes due to the Crown, and for fines or penalties inflicted on conviction of offences; 3rd, Prisoners on *meditatione fugæ* warrants granted at the instance of creditors for the performance of civil obligation; 4th, Prisoners *ad factum præstandum;* 5th, Prisoners until they find caution to return to service; 6th, Prisoners until they find caution under writs of law-burrows, and with respect to such prisoners, to be deemed and taken to be part of the prison of Edinburgh in the City; but under the condition and provision that, on the said 19th January 1846, the said Prison should, if not sooner discontinued by the General Board, cease, and be discontinued as a Prison.	6th March, 1844.
Ditto	Leith	20th Sept., 1844.	20th Sept., 1844.	The whole cells and apartments on the upper floor, and the cell or apartment entering from the same stair on the second flat below, of the Burgh Buildings at Leith, recently altered and fitted up as a Prison, declared to be a legal Prison, under the denomination of the Prison of Leith, for the reception of criminal prisoners, under the condition and declaration that convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding three days shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to the Prison of Edinburgh, and the former Police Prison at Leith discontinued as a Prison.	1st Oct., 1844.
7. Fife . .	Cupar	6th March, 1844.	8th March, 1844.	That building recently erected and fitted up as Prison, on part of the lands of Tittencrieff, in the parish of Cupar, with the enclosed court and airing-yards thereto belonging, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners; and the former Prison at Cupar, and also those two cells on the ground-floor of the county buildings in Catherine Street, of Cupar, belonging to the Commissioners under the Fife Court-house Act, discontinued as Prisons.	30th March, 1844.
Ditto	Burntisland	20th May, 1844.	21st May, 1844.	Discontinued as a Prison.	30th May, 1844.
Ditto	Dunfermline	8th Jan., 1845.	10th Jan., 1845.	That building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, situated about half a mile to the east of the Town of Dunfermline, and grounds and pertinents thereto belonging, surrounded by a boundary wall, declared to be a legal Prison, under the denomination of the Prison of Dunfermline, for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, and the former Prison of Dunfermline discontinued.	21st Jan., 1845.
8. Forfar. .	Forfar	20th April, 1844.	23rd April, 1844.	That building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, situated at the south-west corner of the market-muir, of the Burgh of Forfar, with the enclosed ground thereto belonging, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal Prisoners, and the former Prison at Forfar discontinued.	30th April, 1844.
Ditto	Brechin	17th June, 1844.	18th June, 1844.	That building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, situated on the west side of Southesk Street, on the east side of the Town of Brechin, and enclosed on all sides with stone walls, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of prisoners other than and except prisoners of the said five descriptions enumerated in the declaration relative to the Prisons at Keith and Aberchirder, in the County of Banff, under the condition and declaration that convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding ten days shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to such of the Prisons of Forfar or Dundee, in the County of Forfar, as the Prison Board for the said County may from time to time direct, and the former Prison at Brechin discontinued.	28th June, 1844.
9. Haddington	Dunbar	17th June, 1844.	21st June, 1844.	Discontinued as a Prison for the imprisonment for a longer period than ten days at one time, of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment.	28th June, 1844.
10. Inverness .	Two large cells on ground-floor of Castle Hill Buildings of Inverness.	17th June, 1844.	18th June, 1844.	Those two large cells on the ground-floor of the Castle Hill Buildings of Inverness, belonging to the Commissioners appointed under the Act of 2nd and 3rd William IV. chap. 104, which are used for the reception of prisoners, at the time of the sittings of the Circuit Court of Justiciary, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, until a proper Prison be provided, and to be deemed and taken to be part of the present Prison of Inverness.	28th June, 1844.

Table of Declarations and Orders made by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland—*continued.*

Counties.	Names of Prisons Discontinued, or Legalized.	Dates of Declaration.	Dates of Publication in Edinburgh Gazette.	Extent and Effect of Declaration.	Dates on and after which Declarations take Effect.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
11. Kincardine.	Laurencekirk	26th March, 1844.	29th March, 1844.	That building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison at Laurencekirk, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of prisoners other than and except prisoners of the said five descriptions enumerated in the declarations relative to the Prisons at Keith and Aberchirder, in the County of Banff, under the conditions and declarations that prisoners committed to the said Prison, until liberated in due course of law, shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective committals, be removed to the Prison of Stonehaven, in the County of Kincardine, and also that convicted prisoners, sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding ten days, shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to the said Prison of Stonehaven.	9th April, 1844.
Ditto	Inverbervie	5th Nov., 1844.	8th Nov., 1844.	That building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison at Inverbervie, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of prisoners of the description, and under the conditions and declarations specified in the declaration relative to the said Prison of Laurencekirk.	19th Nov., 1844.
12. Lanark. .	Small Prisons in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, viz.:—The Gorbals, Anderston, and Broomielaw Police Cells, the three lower cells of the Calton Police cells, and the Prison at Rutherglen.	5th Nov., 1844.	8th Nov., 1844.	Discontinued as Prisons	19th Nov., 1844.
13. Linlithgow.	Bathgate and Queensferry	4th Dec., 1844.	6th Dec., 1844.	Discontinued as Prisons	18th Dec., 1844.
14. Peebles. .	Peebles	5th Nov., 1844.	8th Nov., 1844.	The Prison situated within the Burgh of Peebles, with the airing-ground and pertinents thereto belonging, all as recently altered and enlarged, but excluding therefrom the Police-office and Lock-up room attached thereto, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners.	19th Nov., 1844.
15. Perth . .	Culross	26th March, 1844.	29th March, 1844.	Discontinued as a Prison	9th April, 1844.
16. Renfrew . .	Port Glasgow . .	6th March, 1844.	8th March. 1844.	Discontinued for the imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen days at one time, of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment.	20th March, 1844.
17. Roxburgh .	Hawick and Kelso . .	12th Feb., 1844.	13th Feb., 1844.	That building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, situated at the head of the Crosswynd of Hawick, with the court-yard and airing-ground thereto belonging; and that building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, situated in the Tofts, near to the back way of Kelso, with the court-yard and airing-ground thereto belonging, declared to be legal Prisons for the reception of prisoners other than and except prisoners of the said five descriptions enumerated in the declaration relative to the Prisons at Keith and Aberchirder, in the County of Banff; under the condition and declaration that convicted prisoners, sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding ten days, shall, as soon as convenient after the date of their respective sentences, be removed to the Prison at Jedburgh, and the former Prisons at Hawick and Kelso discontinued.	27th Feb., 1844.
18. Sutherland.	Dornoch	6th March, 1844.	8th March, 1844.	That building recently erected and fitted up as a Prison, situated immediately to the south side of the main street of the Burgh of Dornoch, near to the ancient Castle or Palace of Dornoch, with the enclosed airing-ground and small terrace thereto belonging, declared to be a legal Prison for the reception of all descriptions of civil and criminal prisoners, and the former Prison at Dornoch discontinued.	20th March, 1844.

APPENDIX No. XIV.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS

BY THE

PRISON BOARDS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

No. XIV.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS by the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, with reference to the System of 31st October 1843,

County Prison Board.	Prison.	Nature of System of Inspection.	Number of Inspections during the Year.	Interval between Inspections.	Reason if any Prison not Inspected.	Reason if any Prisoner not seen.	Whether re result of Inspections are recorded as suggested.	State of Buildings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	By Members of the County Board.	56	Various; longest interval 24 days.			Yes.	Good.
2. Argyll	Inverary	Ditto	18	Various; longest interval 45 days.		One—Fever	Yes.	Satisfactory, except Debtors' Prison.
	Campbelltown	Ditto	No record prior to 21st August.	14 to 30 days			Yes, since 21st Aug.	Satisfactory in so far as cleanliness and good order are concerned.
	Tobermory	Ditto	10	When no prisoners are confined.			Yes.	Good.
3. Ayr	Ayr	By Members of County Board, and by a Committee of Justices of the Peace.	52	One week			Yes, in the Keeper's Inspection-book, when necessary.	Good.
	Other Prisons	No system adopted.						
4. Banff	Banff	By Members of County Board.	26	14 days			Yes.	Good; but accommodation insufficient.
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	Ditto	2	220 days			Yes.	
	Dunse	Ditto	7	78 days			Yes.	Good.
	Coldstream	Ditto	No Inspection recorded.					
	Lauder	Ditto	One Inspection recorded.					
	Aytoun	Ditto	No Inspection recorded.		This Prison has been twice visited by Justices of the Peace.			
	Earlstown	Ditto	No Inspection recorded.					
6. Bute	Rothesay	Ditto	25	14 days			Yes.	Good.
7. Caithness	Wick	Ditto	19	3 weeks			Yes.	Old buildings in good repair, and new buildings in progress.
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	Ditto	7 since the 13th Aug.	14 to 20 days.			Yes.	New, and in good order.
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	Ditto	46	8 days			Yes.	Complete.
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	Ditto	30	12 days			Yes.	In good repair, and cells warm, dry, and generally well ventilated.
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Ditto	20	About 14 days.		From numbers and short sentences utterly impracticable.	Almost always.	In excellent repair.
	Canongate	Ditto	5	About 2 months.		All Prisoners in custody at time of visit.	Yes.	Satisfactory.
	Edinburgh Lock-up House.	Occasionally by ditto, but chiefly by Governor of Prison of Edinburgh.	Upwards of 100	Generally 2 or 3 days.		Ditto	Yes.	As satisfactory such as are in
	Police Prison of Leith.	By Surgeon of Prison	7 (from July 1844).	Generally about 14 days.		Ditto	Yes.	This Prison
	Musselburgh	Partly by Members of County Board, and partly by Governor of Edinburgh Prison.	19	Generally from 2 to 3 weeks.		Ditto	Yes.	Very Good
12. Elgin	Elgin	By Members of County Board.	20	About 18 days.		Ditto	Yes.	Good.
	Forres	By Provost of Forres, who is a Member of the County Board.	Prisoners are seldom confined in this Prison, and but for short periods.					

No. XIV.

Inspection observed by them relative to the Prisons and Prisoners under their Charge respectively, in the Year from to 31st October 1844.

General results of Inspection, in regard to						Remarks.
State of Prison Discipline, and Conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction—Moral and Religious—of Prisoners.	Insufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Satisfactory.	In accordance with the rules, in so far as practicable.	Constantly employed in accordance with the Rules.	In accordance with Rules.	Appears sufficient .	Generally good.	
Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Ditto	Satisfactory . . .	Sufficient . . .	Good.	
In so far as practicable, and as regards conduct of officers satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	No employment; there being no accommodation.	Satisfactory . . .	Insufficient . . .	Generally good.	
Good.	Satisfactory.	No employment .	No instruction . .	No exercise . . .	All healthy . . .	This Prison is legalized for periods of 60 days, but prisoners are seldom confined in it for more than 14 days at one time.
Good.	Good.	Considerable . .	Good	Sufficient . . .	Excellent.	
Good.	Good.	In accordance with Rules.	In accordance with Rules.	Insufficient . . .	Generally good . .	A new Prison at Banff was opened on 19th Nov. 1844.
Good.	. .	. .	. .	. .	Health affected by the use of treacle water.	
Good.	. .	Employed in beating sand.				
Good.	Satisfactory.	Approved . . .	Satisfactory . . .	Sufficient . . .	Generally good.	
Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	All employed . .	Satisfactory . . .	Sufficient . . .	Invariably good.	
Good.	Satisfactory.	All employed . .	Not recorded . .	Sufficient . . .	The health of the Prisoners transferred from Stirling Prison has improved, and the health of the other Prisoners has been good.	Inspection-book kept since the opening of the Prison on 13th August, 1844.
Good.	Satisfactory.	All employed . .	Satisfactory . . .	Sufficient . . .	Generally good.	
Good.	Good.	All employed . .	No remark . . .	No remark . . .	Good.	
Quite satisfactory.	In conformity with the Rules.	All employed in suitable kinds of labour.	In terms of the Rules, and results very satisfactory.	Quite sufficient .	Remarkably good.	
Satisfactory.	Ditto.	Employment not being compulsory by the Rules, very few of the prisoners do any work.	Prisoners always visited by Chaplain of Edinburgh Prison on Sundays.	No airing yard, but Prisoners exercised daily in corridors.	Ditto.	
as circumstances will admit of. All the Prisoners incarcerated in this Prison are (with the exception of custody for a few hours only) transferred to the Prison of Edinburgh.					Good.	
was discontinued on 1st October, 1844, on account of its unsuitableness for the confinement of Prisoners.					Good	Inspection-book only kept since the beginning of July, 1844.
Good.	In conformity with the Rules.	Occasionally employed in oakum picking.	Properly attended to	No airing yard, but Prisoners daily exercised in day-room.	Good.	
Good.	Good.	All employed in suitable kinds of labour.	Regularly attended to	Yes	Good.	

ABSTRACT of RETURNS by the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, with reference to the System
31st October 184

County Prison Board.	Prison.	Nature of System of Inspection.	Number of Inspections during the Year.	Interval between Inspections.	Reason if any Prison not Inspected.	Reason if any Prisoner not seen.	Whether result of Inspections are recorded as suggested.	State of Buildings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Fife . .	Cupar . . .	By Members of County Board.	78	Less than one week.	. .	. .	Yes.	Excellent.
	Dunfermline .	Ditto	52	One week .	. .	. .	Yes.	Very indifferent.
	Kirkaldy . .	Ditto . . .	Many; 16 of of which are recorded.	Less than one month.	. .	. .	Partly.	Good.
	Kinghorn . .	No regular system of Inspection; the cells are very rarely occupied.						
	Inverkeithing .	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto			
	Pittenweem .	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto			
	St. Andrews .	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto			
	Newburgh . .	By Members of County Board.	Many; 2 only recorded.	2 months	. .	. .	Partly.	Very good.
14. Forfar . .	Dundee . . .	Ditto	10	About one month since Feb. 1844.	. .	. .	Yes.	In good repai
	Forfar . . .	Ditto	11	About 16 days.	. .	. .	Yes.	New and goo
	Arbroath . .	Ditto	13	About 1 month.	. .	. .	Partly.	New; some the lower cells are occasionally dam
	Brechin . .	Ditto	4, since May 1844.	Various.	Months when no Prisoners are in custody.	. .	Yes.	New and goo
	Montrose . .	Ditto	20	One month.	. .	. .	Yes.	Good, and cel well aired an ventilated.
15. Haddington.	Haddington .	Ditto	5 recorded; others not recorded.	Not regular.	. .	. .	Partly.	Bad.
	Dunbar . .	Ditto	This Prison is seldom used but as a lock-up house. No inspection recorded. Stat					
	North Berwick.	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto		Ditto	
16. Inverness .	Inverness . .	By Members of the County Board, and by Justices of the Peace connected with the County.	29 by Members, and 10 by Justices of the Peace.	10 to 15 days.	. .	. .	Yes.	Considered not quite se cure; alway clean and well aired.
	Portree . . .	No return.						
17. Kincardine	Stonehaven .	By Members of County Board.	16	Less than one month	. .	. .	Yes.	Good.
	Lawrencekirk .	Ditto	. .	. .	No Prisoners have been confined during the year			
18. Kinross .	Kinross . . .	Ditto	11	About one month.	. .	. .	Yes.	Alterations and additio in progress.
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright .	Ditto	19	Less than one month.	. .	. .	Yes.	Good.
	Maxwelltown .	Ditto	8	About one month.	. .	. .	Yes.	Good.
	Creetown . .	This Prison, which is used as a mere lock-house, is occasionally inspected by the Steward or his substitute						
20. Lanark .	Glasgow . .	By Members of County Board.	11	About one month.	. .	Visits do not always extend to every department.	Yes.	Good.
	Hamilton . .	By Members of County Board and by the Governor of Glasgow Prison.	15 by Members, & 18 by Governor.	Less than 1 month.	. .	. .	Yes.	Good.
	Lanark . . .	By Members of County Board.	12	About one month.	. .	. .	Yes.	Good.
	Douglas . .	By Governor of Local Committee.	No record kept of Inspections. Prisoners seldom or never in confinement. Stat					
	Airdrie . . .	By Members of County Board and Sheriff Substitute.	16	About one month.	. .	. .	Yes.	Good, except the lower fla which has bee a little damp, but is now im proving.

pection observed by them relative to the Prisons and Prisoners under their Charge respectively, in the Year from 31st October 1844—*continued.*

General results of Inspection, in regard to						Remarks.
ite of Prison scipline and Conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction—Moral and Religious—of Prisoners.	Insufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Good.	Kindly treated.	All employed in suitable kinds of labour.	Good	Well exercised . .	Good.	
Good.	Ditto	Ditto . . .	Good	Limited, from state of Prison.	Very good.	
Good.	Ditto	Ditto . . .	Good	Sufficient	Good.	
Good.	Good.	. .	. .	. .	Good.	
Good	Good.	Good	Good	Good	Good.	
Good.	Good.	All employed, with the exception of Civil Prisoners.	Good	Sufficient	Good	The Inspections of the old Prison were not recorded. The new Prison has been open for 6 months.
Good.	Good.	Fully employed for the last four months.	No Teacher or Chaplain, the Prisoners are visited every Sunday evening by a Clergyman.	Exercised for one hour each day, in the open air.	Generally good.	
Good.	Well treated.	Generally all employed.	No sufficient time for affording much instruction.	Sufficient . . .	Generally good.	
ery good.	Well treated.	All employed in suitable kinds of labour.	Duly attended to .	Sufficient . . .	Good.	
Good.	Good.	As much as practicable.	Regularly attended to	As much as the confined limits of the Prison will admit.	As good as the crowded state of the Prison has admitted.	
building bad. Ditto. scipline as omplete as an be effected. Conuct of Officers highly atisfactory. atisfactory.	In terms of the Rules, in so far as practicable.	All employed . .	Highly satisfactory .	No airing yard, but Prisoners are exercised within the Prison by using dumb bells.	Good.	
	Good.	All employed in suitable kinds of labour.	Satisfactory. . . .	Sufficient . . .	Generally very good.	
atisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Generally employed	In some cases beneficial.	As much as the state of alterations would admit.	Generally good.	
Good.	Good.	All fully enployed .	Very favourable .	Quite sufficient . .	Good.	
Good.	Good.	No employment . .	No report . . .	Quite sufficient . .	Good	The system of Inspection commenced in January, 1844.
o record of the Inspections is kept.						
accordance th the Rules.	In accordance with Rules.	Rules in full operation.	Rules in full operation.	Exercise too limited.	Generally good.	
Good.	Ditto . . .	Ditto	Regularly attended to.	Sufficient	Good.	
Good.	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto, with the exception of 2 months when there was no Chaplain.	Sufficient . . .	Generally good.	
building bad.	The Keeper is reported to be a good man.		No case of sickness.			
Good.	Proper treatment.	Regularly employed .	Regulary attended to.	Sufficient . . .	Good.	

ABSTRACT of RETURNS by the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, with reference to the System e
31st October, 184

County Prison Board.	Prison.	Nature of System of Inspection.	Number of Inspect ons during the Year.	Interval between Inspections.	Reason if any Prison not Inspected.	Reason if any Prisoner not seen.	Whether result of Inspections are recorded as suggested.	State of Buildings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	By Members of County Board.	16	Less than 1 month.			Yes.	In good repair.
22. Nairn	Nairn	Ditto	9	Longest 62 days, shortest 18 days.			Partly.	Clean, and well ventilated, but accommodation defective. New building in progress.
23. Orkney	Kirkwall	Ditto	15	Less than 1 month.			Yes.	Substantial, dry warm, and well aired.
24. Peebles	Peebles	Ditto	12	About one month.			Yes.	New buildings, &c., completed at date of return.
25. Perth	Perth	Ditto	12	One month.			Yes.	In good repair, and in a state of great cleanliness.
	Dumblane	Ditto	34	Weekly or thereby.			Yes.	Good.
	Blairgowrie	By the Sheriff quarterly, and by Justices of the Peace monthly.	4	3 months			Yes.	Good.
26. Renfrew	Paisley	By Members of County Board.	26	14 days			Yes.	The recorded
	Greenock	Ditto	26	14 days			Yes.	
	Port Glasgow Renfrew	These Prisons being temporary places of detention, no system of inspection has been adopted.						
27. Ross and Cromarty.	Dingwall	By Members of County Board.	32	Various			Yes.	In good repair.
	Tain	Ditto						
	Cromarty	Ditto						
	Stornoway	Ditto	73	Various			Yes.	In good repair.
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	Ditto	25	14 days			Yes.	Alterations under consideration.
	Kelso	Ditto	Several, but only four recorded.	One month.			Partly.	Satisfactory.
	Hawick	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto			Ditto.	Ditto.
29. Selkirk	Selkirk	Ditto	12 only recorded.	A week or thereby.			Ditto.	Good.
30. Stirling	Stirling	Ditto	11	One month.			Yes.	Good, but accommodation limited and defective.
31. Sutherland.	Dornoch	Ditto	12 since Mar. 1844.	Less than 1 month.			Yes.	Good.
32. Wigtown	Stranraer	Ditto	38, besides visits not recorded.	Less than a week.			Generally.	Tolerable.
	Wigtown	By Members of County Board, Burgh Magistrates, the County Justices of Peace, and others.	18 recorded.	Less than 1 month.			Yes.	Tolereble.
33. Zetland	Fort Charlotte	By Members of County Board.	25	14 days			Yes.	Good.

Inspection observed by them relative to the Prisons and Prisoners under their Charge respectively, in the Year from to 31st October 1844—*continued.*

General results of Inspection, in regard to						Remarks.
State of Prison Discipline and Conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction—Moral and Religious—of Prisoners.	Insufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Good.	In accordance with Rules.	In accordance with Rules.	Rule not in observance.	Insufficient . . .	Generally good.	
Good.	Good, and in accordance with Rules, in as far as the state of the buildings admit.	All employed . .	Attended to, but impracticable from the very limited periods of imprisonment, to carry a regular system into useful effect.	Exercised within cells.	Generally good.	
Good.	Good and kind .	All employed . .	Good	No airing-yard. Exercised in cells.	Good.	
Good.	Good . . .	Rule carried out as far as practicable.	Rule observed by Chaplain in making weekly visits.	Sufficient . . .	Good.	
Good.	In accordance with Rules.	Regularly employed .	Satisfactory . . .	Satisfactory . . .	Good	20 inspections were made by the sheriff-substitute, and 3 by the town council of Perth.
Good.	Satisfactory .	Fully employed . .	Satisfactory . . .	Sufficient . . .	Good.	
Satisfactory.	. .	. .	. .	None	Generally good-	
notices of Inspections do not enter into particulars; the notice generally simply sets forth that the Prison and Prisoners had been visited and found in good order.						
Good.	Good . . .	Satisfactory . . .	Essentially beneficial.	Deficient	Generally good.	
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	No record of inspections.
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	No regular system of inspection.
Good.	Good . . .	No employment . .	No instruction . .	No exercise . . .	. .	General results imperfect from want of sufficient accommodation.
Satisfactory.	Satisfactory. .	Fully employed . .	Satisfactory . . .	In terms of regulations.	Extremely good.	
Satisfactory.	Satisfactory .	No employment . .	No instruction . .	Satisfactory . . .	Good	Prison generally empty.
Ditto.	Ditto . . .	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Good.	Good . . .	All employed . .	Attended to . . .	Sufficient . . .	Good.	
Good.	Good . . .	All employed in suitable kinds of labour.	Improvement . .	No out-door exercise, but exercise in cells apparently sufficient.	Generally good.	
Satisfactory.	Satisfactory .	Constantly employed.	Satisfactory . . .	Sufficient . . .	Good	The new prison was opened on 20 March, 1844.
Satisfactory.	Satisfactory .	All employed . .	No observation . .	Exercise given in so far as limits of Prison permit.	Generally good.	
Good.	Kind and firm .	All employed . .	Apparently attended with success.	Ditto, no airing-ground, the want of which is greatly felt.	Good.	
Good.	Good . . .	Generally employed .	Good	Good	Good.	

Appendix.

No. XV.

No. XV.

OPINION of HER MAJESTY'S ADVOCATE and SOLICITOR-GENERAL for SCOTLAND.

Opinion for the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland.

WE are of opinion that no Constable or other Officer can legally commit to a Prison any party whom he has apprehended, without a regular Warrant of Commitment from a Magistrate.

We are of opinion that no Gaoler is bound, or can be compelled, to receive into Prison, for the purpose of temporary confinement or detention, a party apprehended by a constable, or other Officer, without a written Warrant.

We are of opinion that a Constable or other Officer may, in certain circumstances, apprehend a party without a written Warrant, and may detain the person of the Prisoner in a place of confinement for a night, or such other short time as may be necessary for carrying him before a Magistrate.

On the question whether such detention may legally be made in a prison, there may be difficulty. If the Officer, having custody of the prisoner, is merely allowed to remain with him within the walls of the Prison, without committing him to the custody of the gaoler, or subjecting him to the rules and discipline of the Prison, it is doubtful whether the prisoner would have any ground of action in consequence of such detention having taken place within the walls of a prison, instead of the walls of the Constable's Cell or strong room. But it is a different question whether such use of a prison ought to be, or can legally be, permitted by the Directors of Prisons. It appears to us that the Buildings, under the statutory control of the Directors are not places for temporary custody or detention of Prisoners while in the custody of a Constable, but Prisons, for certain purposes, erected and maintained out of certain funds, and placed under certain rules and regulations; and we very much doubt the legal power of the Board to sanction the application of these buildings to any other purposes.

The opinion of

DUNCAN M'NEILL,
ADAM ANDERSON.

Edinburgh, 27th September, 1844.

No. XVI.

No. XVI.

Extract from "Register of Criminal Prisoners, No. 2," kept at the Prison of in the County of , applicable to the prisoner under-named, transmitted to the prison of , on the day of , with a view to trial.

Date of admission,	Complexion,
By whom committed,	Hair,
Name,	Eyes,
Sex,	Marks,
Age,	Offence,
Height,	Conduct during imprisonment.

No. XVII.

No. XVII.

Register of Criminal Prisoners brought to the Prison of , in the County of , with a view to trial.

From whence transmitted, { County, Prison,	Marks,
	Offence,
Date of admission,	Conduct during confinement,
By whom committed,	Date of admission into this prison,
Name,	Date of trial,
Sex,	By what court tried,
Age,	Sentence,
Height,	Liberated,
Complexion,	Removed,
Hair,	If removed, { When, To what place.
Eyes,	

No. XVIII.

No. XVIII.

RETURN by the Prison Board of the County of , to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, respecting an application to the Sheriff of , under 7 and 8 Vict., c. 34, s. 11, relative to the Removal of Sick Prisoners, for removal of the prisoner under-named, from the Prison of in the said County.

DIRECTION.—This Return to be authenticated and transmitted to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, on or before the third day after the date of the Sheriff's deliverance, agreeably to the General Board's Circular Letter of 19th November, 1844.

Name.	Age.	Sentence.			If not under Sentence, on what other Warrant committed.	Full Copies of all Entries in the Surgeon's Book, as to the Illness of the Prisoner in question, from the date of first committal.	Full Copy of Certificate on which application for removal is made.	Full Copy of the Sheriff's deliverance.
		Date.	Nature.	Duration.				
						Sig.		
						Date,		

No. XIX.

Eleventh Section of Act 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 34.

"And be it enacted, That Sheriffs within their respective Sheriffdoms shall have power upon summary application by the Prison Board of the County, accompanied by proper and satisfactory Medical Certificates, to authorise the removal of any civil prisoner or any criminal prisoner undergoing sentence of imprisonment, who may be afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, or any disease which threatens immediate danger to life, and cannot be treated in prison, from any prison within the County to any hospital or other proper place within the same, or to any hospital near the same, for such period and under such precautions for the safe and proper custody of the prisoner, and of his re-imprisonment, as they may direct."

Chambers of General Prisons' Board,
Edinburgh, 26th December, 1844.

SIR,

I am desired by the General Board of Directors of Prisons, to request the particular attention of the County Prison Board to the terms of the 11th section of the Act 7th and 8th Vict., c. 34—of which I prefix a copy—and which authorises the Sheriff of the County, on summary application by the County Board, accompanied by proper and satisfactory medical certificates, to remove from any prison within the County to an Hospital, or other proper place, for such period and under such precautions as he may direct, any civil prisoner or any criminal prisoner undergoing sentence of imprisonment, who may be afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, or any disease which threatens immediate danger to life, and cannot be treated in prison.

The County Board will observe, that the jurisdiction thus given to Sheriffs extends, in addition to cases of contagious and infectious diseases, only to cases of disease "which cannot be *treated* in prison." Disease alone, however severe its character, is insufficient to found such jurisdiction. The statute expressly requires that the disease must, besides, be one which cannot be *treated* in prison; and the existence of this condition is essential.

I am directed, therefore, to impress upon the County Board, that it is absolutely necessary, in any application which they may present to the Sheriff under the provisions of the above-quoted section of the Act, that such application should expressly bear that the disease of the prisoner to whom it has reference is one which cannot be treated in prison; and that the Medical Certificates by which the application is accompanied should distinctly set forth that fact. Unless these conditions shall be complied with, the County Board must expect that the Sheriff, having regard to the requirements of the Statute, will refuse the application as incompetent.

Cases of serious disease may occur, in which, though medical men may be of opinion that a continuance of confinement would be dangerous to life, they might still not feel themselves justified, considering the excellence of most of the prisons,—the provisions for heating them, and the constant attendance of warders, in certifying that the disease is one which could not be *treated* in prison. In many cases the medical treatment may be carried on more effectually with the class of persons who are the patients, in a prison, than it could be in any other situation. In cases where longer *imprisonment* is in itself considered likely to be dangerous to life, (a distinct class of cases,) the proper course will be that an application should be presented as previously to the High Court of Justiciary,—the jurisdiction given to the Sheriff being, as already observed, limited to cases of contagious or infectious disease, and that class of cases in which the medical treatment necessary, even in cases of danger, cannot be conducted in prison.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

To the Clerk of the Prison Board of the County of } (Signed) LUDOVIC COLQUHOUN.

No. XX.

DIGEST of RETURNS made to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland by the Prison Boards of th
Boards, and the Compensations

1	2	3			4				5				6	
Counties.	Prisons.	Average Number of Criminal Prisoners during the Year ended 30 June, 1844.			Clerks and District Clerks to County Prison Boards and their Committees.				Governors or Keepers.				Matrons.	
					Clerks.			District Clerks.	Money.			Other Allowances.	Caution required.			Money.			Other Allowances.
		M.	F.	T.	£.	s.	d.	£. s. d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Aberdeen. .	Aberdeen. .	63	23	86	100	0	0	..	300	0	0	House, fire, light, soap, and vegetables.	1500	0	0	70	0	0	House, fire, light, and soap.
	Peterhead .	..	..	..	..			..	15	0	0	Use of garden, and allowance for fire and light.	50	0	0	Included in Salary of Keeper			
Argyll . .	Inverary .	12	4	16	25	0	0	..	75	0	0	House, fuel, and gas	150	9	0	15	0	0	House, fuel, & gas
	Campbelltown	3	1	4	..			..	60	0	0	None	..			12	0	0	. .
	Tobermory .	..	..	..	..			..	7	10	0	None	15	0	0	..			. .
Ayr . . .	Ayr . . .	43	17	60	70	0	0	..	100	0	0	House-room, gas, and coals.	300	0	0	25	0	0	House, gas, & coals
	Irvine. . .	..	..	..	..			..	1	10	0	Per month. . .	..			..			. .
	Kilmarnock .	..	..	..	..			..	..			Superintendent of Police.	..			..			. .
	Saltcoats . .	..	..	..	..			..	6	0	0	House	20	0	0	..			. .
	Largs. . .	..	..	..	..			..	6	0	0	Ditto	20	0	0	..			. .
	Cumnock. .	..	..	..	..			..	6	0	0	Ditto	20	0	0	..			. .
	Stewarton .	..	..	..	..			..	6	0	0	Ditto	20	0	0	..			. .
Banff. . .	Banff. . .	6	2	8	25	0	0	..	50	0	0	None	500	0	0	5	0	0	. .
Berwick . .	Greenlaw. .	8	2	10	35	0	0	..	70	0	0	House, fuel, & light	100	0	0	10	0	0	. .
	Dunse . .	..	..	..	..			..	..			House-room . .	..			..			. .
	Lauder . .	..	..	..	..			..	..			Ditto	..			..			. .
	Earlstown .	..	..	..	..			..	..			Ditto	..			..			. .
	Coldstream .	..	..	..	..			..	..			Ditto	..			..			. .
	Aytoun . .	..	..	..	..			..	..			Ditto	..			..			. .
Bute . . .	Rothesay. .	2	1	3	10	0	0	..	42	0	0	House, coal, & gas	50	0	0	10	10	0	House, coal, & gas
Caithness .	Wick . . .	1	..	1	25	0	0	..	40	0	0	House, fuel, & light	200	0	0	10	0	0	House, fuel, & ligh
Clackmannan	Alloa . . .	..	..	..	35	0	0	..	60	0	0	House, fuel, gas, and servant.	100	0	0	Included in Salary of Keeper			
Dumbarton .	Dumbarton .	13	7	20	25	0	0	..	70	0	0	House, and £10 for fuel and light.	150	0	0	20	0	0	. .
	Helensburgh.	..	..	..	..			..	..			House, fuel, & light	..			..			. .
Dumfries . .	Dumfries . .	26	5	31	40	0	0	..	85	0	0	Ditto	200	0	0	30	0	0	House, fuel, & ligh
	Annan . .	..	..	..	..			..	5	0	0	None	..			..			. . .
Edinburgh .	Edinburgh .	241	196	437	235	0	0	..	400	0	0	House, fuel, & light	1000	0	0	75	0	0	House, fuel, light, and washing.
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house	7	5	12	..			..	41	14	3	. .	..			..			. .
	Canongate .	..	..	..	..			..	100	0	0	House, fuel, & light	500	0	0	..			. .
	Leith Prison.	2	1	3	..			..	10	0	0	. .	..			..			. .
	Musselburgh.	..	..	..	..			..	13	0	8	. .	5	0	0	6	10	4	. .
Elgin. . .	Elgin . . .	5	2	7	20	0	0	..	40	0	0	House, fuel, & light	50	0	0	10	0	0	House, fuel, & ligh
	Forres . .	..	..	..	..			..	12	0	0	House	25	0	0	3	0	0	House . . . .
Fife . . .	Cupar	20	4	24	110	0	0	20 0 0	90	0	0	House, coals, & gas	100	0	0	30	0	0	. .
	Dunfermline .	12	2	14	..			..	60	0	0	Ditto	100	0	0	15	0	0	. .
	Kirkaldy . .	9	2	11	..			..	40	0	0	Ditto	..			Included in Salary of Keeper			
	Newburgh .	..	..	..	..			..	6	10	0	. .	10	0	0	..			. .
	Inverkeithing	..	..	..	..			..	20	10	8	. .	..			..			. .
	Kinghorn .	..	..	..	..			..	13	0	0	. .	10	0	0	..			. .
	Pittenweem .	..	..	..	..			..	6	10	0	. .	10	0	0	..			. .
	St. Andrews .	..	..	..	..			..	18	4	0	. .	10	0	0	..			. .
Forfar . .	Dundee . .	85	48	133	110	0	0	50 5 0	200	0	0	House, fuel, & light	500	0	0	50	0	0	House . . . .
	Forfar . .	5	2	7	..			..	52	0	0	House, fuel, & gas	100	0	0	12	0	0	House, fuel, & ga
	Arbroath . .	5	2	7	..			..	45	0	0	House, fuel, & light	60	0	0	17	10	0	House, fuel, & ligh
	Montrose . .	6	6	12	..			..	50	0	0	Ditto	60	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto . . . .
	Brechin . .	1	1	2	..			..	31	10	0	Ditto	50	0	0	Included in Salary of Keeper			
Haddington .	Haddington .	11	3	14	25	0	0	..	70	0	0	. .	20 over & above performance.			10	0	0	. .
	Dunbar . .	..	..	..	..			..	6	0	0	. .	..			2	0	0	. .
	North Berwick	..	..	..	..			..	3	0	0	. .	..			..			. .
Inverness. .	Inverness .	21	5	26	75	0	0	..	120	0	0	None	100	0	0	30	0	0	House, fuel, ligh and use of store.

No. XX.

veral Counties, brought down to 31st October, 1844, showing the Salaries of Officers appointed by the County Prison fficers Suspended or Removed.

7				8			9			10			11			12	13			14		
Chaplains.				Teachers.			Surgeons.			Sub-Governors, Assistant Keepers, or Head Warders.			Clerks in Prisons.			Male and Female Warders, Watchmen, Gatekeepers, Porters, Gardeners, Nurses, Servants, and Cooks, some of whom have other Allowances besides the Salaries or Wages stated.	Total Amount of Officers' Salaries and Wages per Annum, exclusive of Salaries to Clerks of County Boards.			Total Amount of Annual Compensations.		
										Money.			Other Allowances.									
o.	£.	s.	d.	No.	£.	s.	d.	No.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		No.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1	100	0	0	1	60	0	0	2	42	0	0	140	0	0	House, fire, light, & soap	..	..			*Males.* Two at 18*s.* each one at 15*s.*, one at 14*s.* four at 12*s.* each, and one at 7*s.* weekly. *Females.* Two at £25 per annum each.	1074	0	0	25	0	0
.	..			..			..	..	Not fixed	..		..			..	..				. .	15	0	0	. .		
.	10	0	0	..			..	10	0	0	31	4	0	. .		..	..			. .	141	4	0	20	0	0
.	3	0	0	..			..	10	0	0	..			. .		..	..			. .	85	0	0	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..			. .		..	..			. .	7	10	0	. .		
.	30	0	0	2	25	0	0	..	25	0	0	..			. .	..	..			*Males.* One at 16*s.*, and one at 14*s.* weekly.	283	0	0	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..			. .		..	..			. .	18	0	0	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..			. .		..	..			. .	.	.		. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..			. .		..	..			. .	6	0	0	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..			. .		..	..			. .	6	0	0	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..			. .		..	..			. .	6	0	0	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..			. .		..	..			. .	6	0	0	. .		
.	30	0	0	..	Included in Salary of Chaplain			..	10	0	0	..			. .	..	..			. .	95	0	0	. .		
.	Gratuitous			..	12	0	0	..	10	0	0	..			. .	..	5	0	0	. .	107	0	0	. .		
.	..			..			..	..	Not fixed			..			. .	..	..			. .	.	.		. .		
.	..			..			..	..	Ditto			..			. .	..	..			. .	.	.		. .		
.	..			..			..	..	Ditto			..			. .	..	..			. .	.	.		. .		
.	..			..			..	..	Ditto			..			. .	..	..			. .	.	.		. .		
.	10	0	0	..			..	..	5	5	0	..			. .	..	..			. .	67	15	0	30	0	0
.	12	0	0	..			..	..	10	0	0	..			. .	..	..			*Female*, at £5 17*s.* per ann.	77	17	0	. .		
.	Not fixed			..			..	..	Not fixed			..			. .	..	..			Warder at £30 per annum	90	0	0	. .		
.	10	10	0	..			..	..	17	10	0	23	8	0	and Diet at £4 11*s.*	..	..			. .	145	19	0	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..	..			. .	..	..			. .	.	.		. .		
.	..			..			..	..	15	0	0	41	12	0	. .	..	..			. .	171	12	0	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..	..			. .	..	..			. .	5	0	0	. .		
.	120	0	0	5	290	0	0	..	120	0	0	75	0	0	. .	2	100	0	0	*Males.* Two at £46 18*s.* 7*d.* each; 15 at £41 14*s.* 3*d.* each; one at £40 13*s.* 4*d.*, and one at £36 10*s.* *Females.* Two at £31 5*s.* each; five at £26 15*s.*, and one teacher of knitting at £35.	2266	6	7	298	0	0
.	..			..			..	..			..	..			. .	..	..			Cook at £15 12*s.* 10*d.*	57	7	1	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..	..			. .	..	..			*Male*, £41 14*s.* 3*d.* *Female*, £15 12*s.* 10*d.*	157	7	1	. .		
.	..			..			..	..	5	5	0	..			. .	..	..			Warder and Ward-woman, £44 6*s.* 5*d.*	59	11	5	. .		
.	..			..	10	0	0	..	5	5	0	..			. .	..	..			. .	34	16	0	. .		
.	10	0	0	..	10	0	0	..	15	0	0	..			. .	..	..			*Female*, at £4. . . .	89	0	0	. .		
.	..			..	..			..	..			..			. .	..	..			. .	15	0	0	. .		
.	Not fixed			..	Not fixed			..	..			41	12	2	House, gas, & coals.	..	..			*Female*, Warder at £13. .	174	12	0	10	0	0
.	20	0	0	..	10	0	0	..	10	0	0	..			. .	..	..			. .	115	0	0	. .		
.	10	0	0	..	Included in Salary of Chaplain.			..	5	0	0	..			. .	..	..			. .	55	0	0	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..	..			. .	..	..			. .	6	10	0	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..	..			. .	..	..			. .	20	10	8	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..	..			. .	..	..			. .	13	0	0	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..	..			. .	..	..			. .	6	10	0	. .		
.	..			..			..	..			..	..			. .	..	..			. .	18	4	0	. .		
.	50	0	0	..	50	0	0	..	40	0	0	40	0	0	House, fuel, & light.	..	..			*Males.* One at £40, three at £36 10*s.*, one at £27. 6*s.* *Females.* Two at £15 12*s.* each.	638	0	0	. .		
.	Gratuitous			..	..			..	10	0	0	..			. .	..	..			Assistant £30. . . .	94	0	0	. .		
.	..			..	..			..	7	7	0	..			. .	..	..			Assistant £7 7*s.* . . .	76	7	0	. .		
.	..			..	6	6	0	..	12	12	0	..			. .	..	..			. .	83	18	0	. .		
.	..			..	..			..	2	2	0	..			. .	..	..			. .	33	12	0	. .		
.	20	0	0	..	..			..	21	0	0	..			. .	..	..			Warder and Teacher at £40.	161	0	0	. .		
.	..			..	..			..	..			..			. .	..	..			. .	8	0	0	. .		
.	..			..	..			..	..			..			. .	..	..			. .	3	0	0	. .		
.	20	0	0	..	12	0	0	..	25	0	0	..			. .	..	..			Two warders at £39 each	285	0	0	. .		

Digest of Returns made to the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, by the Prison Boards of t
Boards, and the Compensations

1	2	3			4			5				6		
Counties.	Prisons.	Average Number of Criminal Prisoners during the Year ended 30 June, 1844.			Clerks and District Clerks to County Prison Boards and their Committees.			Governors or Keepers.				Matrons.		
					Clerks.			District Clerks.			Money.	Other Allowances.	Caution required.	Money.	Other Allowances
		M.	F.	T.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Kincardine	Stonehaven	6	2	8	25 0 0			..			40 0 0	House and fuel, with £5 for cooking.	200 0 0	10 0 0	None
	Inverbervie	..	..	..	..			..			2 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Laurencekirk	..	..	..	..			..			2 2 0	..	..	1 0 0	..
Kinross	Kinross	1	1	2	15 0 0			..			25 0 0	House	100 0 0	5 0 0	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	11	3	14	30 0 0			..			75 0 0	House, fuel, & light	100 0 0	15 0 0	House, fuel, & ligh
	Maxwelltown	1	1	2	..			..			15 0 0	House	..	..	..
	Creetown	..	..	..	..			..			4 0 0	House	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	298	193	491	300 0 0			60 0 0			525 0 0	House, fuel, light, and washing, and £35 for travelling expenses in visiting other prisons in the County.	1000 0 0	80 0 0	House, fuel, ligh washing, & victu
	Gorbals	..	..	..	..			..			None	..	..	12 0 0	..
	Anderston	..	..	..	..			..			None	..	..	6 10 0	..
	Rutherglen	..	..	..	..			..			10 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..
	Calton	..	..	..	..			..			18 5 0	..	10 0 0	3 0 0	..
	Broomielaw	..	..	..	..			..			..	..	..	..	..
	Hamilton	29	6	35	..			..			80 0 0	House, fuel, & light	Unlimited.	30 12 0	House, fuel, ligh washing, and u of store.
	Airdrie	6	4	10	..			..			50 0 0	House, fuel, light, and washing.	50 0 0	15 0 0	House, fuel, ligh and washing.
	Lanark	20	2	22	..			..			70 0 0	House, fuel, light, and washing.	20 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto, and use store.
	Douglas	..	..	..	..			..			10 0 0	None	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	7	2	9	40 0 0			..			45 0 0	£7 for a house	150 0 0	10 0 0	..
	Bathgate	..	..	..	..			..			2 0 0	None	..	..	..
	Queensferry	..	..	..	..			..			2 0 0	None	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	1	..	1	15 0 0			..			45 0 0	House rent of £5 5s.	75 0 0	Included	in Salary of Keepe
Orkney	Kirkwall	2	1	3	30 0 0			..			40 0 0	House rent of £5	80 0 0	10 0 0	..
Zetland	Lerwick	4	1	5	15 0 0			..			40 0 0	House, and £10 for coals and cooking	..	10 0 0	..
Peebles	Peebles	2	1	3	20 0 0			..			46 16 0	House, fuel, & light	50 0 0	Included	in Salary of Keepe
Perth	Perth	58	26	84	50 0 0			10 0 0			100 0 0	Ditto	300 0 0	25 0 0	House, fuel, & lig
	Perth Police	..	..	..	..			..			5 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Dumblane	7	..	7	..			..			40 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	10 0 0	..
	Blairgowrie	2	2	4	..			..			5 5 0	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	73	30	103	100 0 0			..			100 0 0	Ditto	300 0 0	36 8 0	Ditto
	Renfrew	..	..	..	..			..			10 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Greenock	14	7	21	..			..			80 0 0	Ditto	100 0 0	31 4 0	Ditto
	Port Glasgow	1	..	1	..			..			18 4 0	House	..	7 16 0	..
Ross and Cromarty.	Cromarty	2	..	2	Not reported.			10 0 0			10 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Stornoway	..	..	..	..			Not fixed.			10 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Tain	3	..	3	..			10 0 0			24 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Dingwall	8	1	9	..			..			60 0 0	..	60 0 0	15 0 0	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	26	4	30	40 0 0			..			100 0 0	House, fuel, & light	200 0 0	35 0 0	Furnished apart ments, fuel, ligh and washing.
	Hawick	..	..	..	..			..			15 0 0	Coal and light	50 0 0	..	..
	Kelso	..	..	..	..			..			15 0 0	Ditto	50 0 0	..	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	4	1	5	20 0 0			..			45 0 0	None	50 0 0	Included	in Salary of Keepe
Stirling	Stirling	44	20	64	50 0 0			..			100 0 0	House, fuel, & light	200 0 0	35 0 0	Privilege of store
	Falkirk	2	1	3	..			..			26 0 0	2s. 1d. weekly	..	5 0 0	None
Sutherland	Dornoch	6	..	6	21 0 0			..			40 0 0	None	50 0 0	10 0 0	None
Wigtown	Stranraer	3	..	3	40 0 0			13 6 8			75 0 0	..	50 0 0	Included	in Salary of Keepe
	Wigtown	4	1	5	..			..			35 0 0	House-room	25 0 0	5 0 0	..
Perth	GeneralPrison	245	94	339	..			..			500 0 0	House, garden, and gas.	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	Furnished hous and light.

eral Counties, brought down to 31st October, 1844, showing the Salaries of Officers appointed by the County Prison icers Suspended or Removed—*continued.*

7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14
Chaplains.	Teachers.	Surgeons.	Sub-Governors, Assistant Keepers, or Head Warders.		Clerks in Prisons.	Male and Female Warders, Watchmen, Gate-keepers, Porters, Gardeners, Nurses, Servants, and Cooks, some of whom have other Allowances besides the Salaries or Wages stated.	Total Amount of Officers' Salaries and Wages per Annum, exclusive of Salaries to Clerks of County Boards.	Total Amount of Annual Compensations.
			Money.	Other Allowances.				
£. s. d.	No. £. s. d.	No. £. s. d.	£. s. d.		No. £. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
10 10 0	.. 10 0 0	.. 10 10 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	81 0 0	10 0 0
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	2 0 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. 1 1 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	4 3 0	. .
4 0 0	.. ..	.. 4 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	38 0 0	. .
21 0 0	.. ..	.. 15 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	Warder at £36 10*s.* . .	162 10 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	15 0 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	4 0 0	. .
282 0 0	5 201 12 0	.. 150 0 0	100 0 0	House, fuel, & light.	2 140 0 0	*Males.* Two at £54 12*s.* each; seven at £46 16*s.*; ten at £41 12*s.* each; three at £36 8*s.* each; three at £31 4*s.* each, and one at £26. *Females.* Three at £20 each; one at £18 5*s.*; two at £18 each, and six as £15 each.	2764 9 0	158 10 0
..	.. ..	.. ..	18 5 0	. .	.. ..	. .	30 5 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	18 5 0	. .	.. ..	. .	24 15 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	12 0 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	21 5 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	. .	. .
25 0 0	.. ..	.. 25 0 0	46 16 0	. .	.. ..	One at £41 12*s.* . . .	269 0 0	30 0 0
15 0 0	.. ..	.. 12 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	One at £36 8*s.*, and one at £8.	136 8 0	. .
25 0 0	.. ..	.. 10 0 0	39 0 0	. .	.. ..	. .	178 0 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	10 0 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. 20 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	Assistant £10	92 0 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	.	2 0 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	.	2 0 0	. .
5 0 0	.. ..	.. 8 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	63 5 0	. .
10 0 0	.. ..	.. 15 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	80 0 0	. .
10 0 0	.. ..	.. 10 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	80 0 0	. .
5 0 0	.. ..	.. 5 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	57 16 0	. .
70 0 0	.. Included in Salary of Chaplain.	.. 30 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	*Males.* Two at 17*s.* each, one at 14*s.*, and one at 6*s.* weekly. *Female.* One at £12. per ann.	365 8 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	. .	. .
..	.. 5 0 0	.. 8 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	. .	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	. .	. .
100 0 0	.. Included in Salary of Chaplain.	.. 25 0 0	..	. .	.. 46 16 0	*Males.* Two at £41 12*s.* each. *Females.* One at £18 5*s.*, and one at £15. per annum	424 12 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	10 0 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. 15 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	*Males.* Two at £41 12*s.* each. *Female.* One at £16.	225 8 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	26 0 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. 5 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	15 0 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. 5 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	15 0 0	. .
10 10 0	.. ..	.. 10 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	34 10 0	. .
10 10 0	.. ..	.. 8 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	87 10 0	. .
40 5 0	.. Included in Salary of Chaplain.	.. 20 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	Two at 17*s.* each weekly.	288 8 0	15 0 0
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	15 0 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	15 0 0	. .
5 0 0	.. ..	2 10 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	60 0 0	. .
Vacant.	.. ..	.. 25 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	*Males.* Three at 14*s.* each weekly. *Female.* One at 7*s.* weekly.	287 8 0	. .
..	.. ..	.. ..	..	. .	.. ..	. .	36 8 2	. .
10 0 0	.. ..	.. 21 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	81 0 0	14 0 0
15 0 0	.. ..	.. 15 0 0	..	. .	.. ..	Warder and Cook at £21.	126 0 0	. .
10 10 0	.. ..	.. 8 8 0	..	. .	.. ..	. .	58 18 0	. .
200 0 0	6 293 0 0	.. 150 0 0	65 0 0	House, light, & uniform.	.. 100 0 0	*Males.* Three at £46 16*s.* each; three at £54 12*s.* each; eleven at £41 12*s.* each; seven at £36 8*s.* each; three at £26 each, and one at £9 2*s.* *Females.* One at £41 12*s.*, six at £16 each, and one at £19 10*s.*	2729 0 0	. .

No. XXI.

DIGEST of RETURNS from the PRISON BOARDS of the several COUNTIES in SCOTLAND, of the PRISONERS Confined in their respective PRISO
Day of June, 1844

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prisons	In Prison at the commencement of the said Period.										Number received.		
			Criminals.							Civil.			Criminals.		
			Total.			Untried.		Convicted.					Including Cases of Recommitment.		
			Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	M.	F.	T.	Males.	Fem.	Tota
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	49	44	93	10	3	39	41	5	..	5	518	213	7
Argyll	Inverary	2	4	5	9	1	2	3	3	..	..	..	77	14	
	Campbell town	3	4	1	5	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	77	15	
	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	
Ayr	Ayr	5	40	18	58	9	3	31	15	1	..	1	248	92	3
Banff	Banff	6	3	2	5	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	75	31	1
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	5	1	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	54	5	
	Dunse	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	9	
	Lauder	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	16	
	Coldstream	10	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	11	
	Earlstown	11	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	
	Aytoun	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	
Bute	Rothesay	13	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	6	
Caithness	Wick	14	3	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	21	2	
Clackmannan	*See* Stirling	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	21	7	28	7	6	14	1	1	1	2	54	23	
	Helensburgh	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	
Dumfries	Dumfries	18	21	7	28	7	1	14	6	3	..	3	209	71	2
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	19	212	194	406	29	16	183	178	..	..	..	2,912	2,798	5,7
	Ditto, Canongate	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10	..	..	..
	Ditto, Lock-up-House	21	3	9	12	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	729	639	1,3
	Musselburgh	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	50	1
	Leith	23	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	716	370	1,0
Elgin	Elgin	24	4	2	6	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	56	18	
	Forres	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	
Fife	Cupar	26	10	8	18	4	3	6	5	2	..	2	212	36	2
	Dunfermline	27	8	7	15	..	..	8	7	1	..	1	210	58	2
	Kirkaldy	28	24	5	29	4	..	20	5	..	..	..	146	22	1
Forfar	Forfar	29	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	98	32	1
	Dundee	30	91	54	145	18	11	73	43	9	1	10	528	419	9
	Arbroath	31	3	5	8	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	89	38	1
	Montrose	32	2	2	4	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	54	24	
	Brechin	33	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	39	7	
Haddington	Haddington	34	12	4	16	3	..	9	4	1	..	1	202	47	2
	Dunbar	35	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	36	1
	North Berwick	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	
Inverness	Inverness	37	20	5	25	3	1	17	4	2	..	2	103	25	1
	Portree	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	
Kincardine	Stonehaven	39	6	1	7	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	40	12	
Kinross	Kinross	40	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	16	3	
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	41	4	3	7	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	76	18	
	Maxwelltown	42	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	8	
Lanark	Glasgow	43	274	185	459	82	33	192	152	12	1	13	1,796	1,107	2,9
	Lanark	44	22	2	24	2	..	20	2	..	..	..	77	13	
	Hamilton	45	35	8	43	24	3	11	5	2	1	3	137	27	1
	Airdrie	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	79	2
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	47	4	2	6	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	103	20	1
Nairn	Nairn	48	3	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	4	
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	49	1	3	4	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	25	7	
	Lerwick	50	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	27	5	
Peebles	Peebles	51	3	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	4	
Perth	Perth	52	63	23	86	15	5	18	48	5	..	5	539	224	7
	Perth Police Office	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	78	
	Dunblane	54	8	1	9	3	..	5	1	..	..	..	75	7	
	Blairgowrie	55	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	178	35	2
Renfrew	Paisley	56	56	33	89	11	8	45	25	8	..	8	485	216	7
	Greenock	57	21	8	29	16	2	5	6	..	..	..	296	189	4
	Port Glasgow	58	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	65	18	
	Renfrew	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	60	5	1	6	2	..	3	1	1	..	1	62	6	
	Tain	61	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	49	7	
	Cromarty	62	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	20	6	
	Stornoway	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	64	12	5	17	2	..	10	5	1	..	1	169	39	2
Selkirk	Selkirk	65	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	55	23	
Stirling	Stirling	66	50	17	67	17	3	33	14	6	..	6	257	97	3
	Falkirk	67	2	3	5	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	152	56	2
Sutherland	Dornoch	68	4	..	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	28	1	
Wigtown	Wigtown	69	4	..	4	2	..	2	..	3	..	3	38	15	
	Stranraer	70	2	1	3	1	..	1	1	2	..	2	38	9	
Perth	General Prison	71	220	95	315	..	..	220	95	..	..	..	192	75	2
	Total	..	1,363	776	2,139	312	122	1,051	654	78	6	84	13,123	7,551	20,6

No. XXI.

or the Period beginning on the 1st Day of July, 1843, immediately after Midnight of the preceding Day, and ending on the last Midnight of that Day.

ing the said Period.						Total Number in Confinement during the said period, including Cases of Recommitment.						Number removed to other Prisons to undergo the last portion of their Confinement.			Average Number in Confinement during the said period to the nearest Unit.					
Criminals.			Civil.			Criminals.			Civil.			Criminals.			Criminals.			Civil.		
Not including Cases of Recommitment.																				
ales.	Fem.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	F.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	M.	F.	T.
461	185	646	51	1	52	567	257	824	56	1	57	8	4	12	63	23	86	7	..	7
70	11	81	1	..	1	81	19	100	1	..	1	2	1	3	12	4	16	..	..	..
66	15	81	3	..	3	81	16	97	3	..	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	..	..	..
10	2	12	..	..	..	10	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
233	73	306	33	2	35	288	110	398	34	2	36	13	7	20	43	17	60	3	..	3
66	29	95	11	..	11	78	33	111	11	..	11	2	..	2	6	2	8	1	..	1
52	5	57	3	..	3	59	6	65	3	..	3	4	..	4	8	2	10	..	..	..
72	9	81	..	..	..	80	9	89	..	..	..	15	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	16	52	..	..	..	39	16	55	..	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	11	44	..	..	..	35	11	46	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	7	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	2	11	..	..	..	9	2	11	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4	19	8	..	8	17	6	23	8	..	8	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..
21	2	23	7	1	8	24	2	26	7	2	9	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	22	75	8	..	8	75	30	105	9	1	10	4	1	5	13	7	20	1	..	1
8	1	9	..	..	..	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	34	197	38	2	40	230	78	308	41	2	43	4	..	4	26	5	31	4	..	4
,304	1,603	3,907	..	..	..	3,124	2,992	6,116	..	..	..	147	147	294	241	196	437	..	..	..
..	..	..	97	5	102	..	..	..	106	6	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13
652	563	1,215	..	..	..	732	648	1,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	..	..	..
56	47	103	..	..	..	58	50	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
638	291	929	..	..	..	717	371	1,088	..	..	..	88	63	151	2	1	3	..	..	..
50	15	65	4	..	4	60	20	80	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	7	..	..	..
7	1	8	..	..	..	7	1	8	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
204	32	236	13	..	13	222	44	266	15	..	15	3	..	3	20	4	24	2	..	2
193	51	244	12	..	12	218	65	283	13	..	13	13	..	13	12	2	14	1	..	1
144	20	164	..	..	..	170	27	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11	..	..	..
98	32	130	26	..	26	103	32	135	28	..	28	68	27	95	5	2	7	2	..	2
455	310	765	41	3	44	619	473	1,092	50	4	54	8	7	15	85	48	133	4	1	5
84	35	119	..	..	..	92	43	135	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	2	7	..	..	..
51	24	75	..	..	..	56	26	82	..	..	..	22	10	32	6	6	12	..	..	..
37	7	44	..	..	..	41	8	49	..	..	..	5	2	7	1	1	2	..	..	..
184	42	226	6	..	6	214	51	265	7	..	7	10	1	11	11	3	14	..	..	..
93	31	124	..	..	..	103	36	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1	15	..	..	..	14	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	24	125	10	..	10	123	30	153	12	..	12	14	2	16	21	5	26	..	..	..
21	4	25	..	..	..	21	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	12	52	17	..	17	46	13	59	17	..	17	..	..	..	6	2	8	..	..	..
16	3	19	..	..	..	17	3	20	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..
74	18	92	13	..	13	80	21	101	13	..	13	1	1	2	11	3	14	1	..	1
25	8	33	..	..	..	28	8	36	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	1	2	..	..	..
,559	858	2,417	135	4	139	2,070	1,292	3,362	147	5	152	110	30	140	298	193	491	16	1	17
75	13	88	9	..	9	97	15	112	9	..	9	3	..	3	20	2	22	1	..	1
128	26	154	12	..	12	172	35	207	14	1	15	11	1	12	29	6	35	1	1	2
165	67	232	..	..	..	172	79	251	..	..	..	16	10	26	6	4	10	..	..	..
88	15	103	5	..	5	107	22	129	5	..	5	4	2	6	7	2	9	..	..	..
16	4	20	..	..	..	19	4	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
24	7	31	2	..	2	26	10	36	3	..	3	4	..	4	2	1	3	..	..	..
26	5	31	..	..	..	28	5	33	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	1	5	..	..	..
25	4	29	..	..	..	29	4	33	..	..	..	3	1	4	2	1	3	..	..	..
492	172	664	34	1	35	601	246	847	39	1	40	81	28	109	58	26	84	3	..	3
18	19	37	..	..	..	19	78	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	7	80	2	..	2	83	8	91	2	..	2	15	3	18	7	..	7	..	..	..
153	32	185	..	..	..	180	37	217	..	..	..	27	3	30	2	2	4	..	..	..
433	164	597	50	1	51	541	249	790	58	1	59	5	4	9	73	30	103	6	..	6
256	143	399	..	..	..	317	197	514	..	..	..	77	54	131	14	7	21	..	..	..
64	14	78	..	..	..	67	18	85	..	..	..	8	1	9	1	..	1	..	..	..
17	3	20	..	..	..	17	3	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	6	67	3	..	..	67	7	74	4	..	4	4	1	5	8	1	9	..	..	..
38	..	38	..	..	..	51	7	58	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..
13	5	18	1	1	2	22	6	28	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
18	2	20	..	..	..	19	2	21	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	28	155	4	..	4	181	44	225	5	..	5	6	2	8	26	4	30	1	..	1
49	20	69	..	..	..	56	24	80	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	1	5	..	..	..
253	90	343	32	1	33	307	114	421	38	1	39	19	8	27	44	20	64	5	..	5
131	52	183	..	..	..	154	59	213	..	..	..	41	13	54	2	1	3	..	..	..
28	1	29	5	..	5	32	1	33	5	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..
34	15	49	13	..	13	42	15	57	16	..	16	3	2	5	3	..	3	1	..	1
33	8	41	14	..	14	40	10	50	16	..	16	8	..	8	4	1	5	..	..	..
187	74	261	..	..	..	412	170	582	..	..	..	..	2	2	245	94	339	..	..	..
,500	5,449	16,949	723	22	745	14,482	8,326	22,808	797	28	825	909	446	1,355	1,497	745	2,242	72	5	77

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the Pris

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Average Number of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during each of the Four Quarters, *viz.*, that ending											
			30 September, 1843			31 December, 1843			30 March, 1844			30 June, 1844		
			Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	T
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	61	27	88	65	22	87	65	18	83	60	26	
Argyll	Inverary	2	8	4	12	17	4	21	15	3	18	9	3	
	Campbelltown	3	3	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	4	4	1	
	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ayr	Ayr	5	51	24	75	44	16	60	41	13	54	39	18	
Banff	Banff	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	7	3	
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	7	1	8	9	5	14	9	..	9	5	1	
	Dunse	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Lauder	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Coldstream	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Earlstown	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Aytoun	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bute	Rothesay	13	1	1	2	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	
Caithness	Wick	14	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	
Clackmannan	*See* Stirling	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	17	4	21	16	8	24	10	8	18	9	7	
	Helensburgh	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumfries	Dumfries	18	21	7	28	18	3	21	32	4	36	35	5	
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	19	211	213	424	204	189	393	271	178	449	280	203	
	Ditto, Canongate	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Ditto, Lock-up-House	21	7	6	13	6	6	12	8	5	13	8	5	
	Musselburgh	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Leith	23	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	
Elgin	Elgin	24	4	2	6	5	1	6	4	1	5	6	3	
	Forres	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fife	Cupar	26	15	5	20	19	4	23	20	3	23	26	4	
	Dunfermline	27	11	4	15	9	2	11	10	2	12	18	3	
	Kirkaldy	28	22	4	26	10	2	12	3	2	5	2	..	
Forfar	Forfar	29	5	1	6	5	3	8	5	3	8	6	2	
	Dundee	30	97	47	144	88	47	135	78	50	128	76	47	
	Arbroath	31	6	3	9	4	3	7	6	1	7	5	2	
	Montrose	32	2	2	4	4	7	11	8	11	19	8	5	
	Brechin	33	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	
Haddington	Haddington	34	14	1	15	14	3	17	6	4	10	10	4	
	Dunbar	35	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	
	North Berwick	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Inverness	Inverness	37	15	4	19	14	5	19	24	5	29	25	8	
	Portree	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kincardine	Stonehaven	39	5	2	7	5	2	7	8	3	11	6	2	
Kinross	Kinross	40	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	41	2	1	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	
	Maxwelltown	42	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	
Lanark	Glasgow	43	299	194	493	298	184	482	301	206	507	294	188	
	Lanark	44	17	3	20	14	3	17	23	3	26	28	1	
	Hamilton	45	35	6	41	32	5	37	26	6	32	23	7	
	Airdrie	46	3	2	5	8	3	11	9	4	13	5	6	
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	47	8	1	9	7	1	8	5	3	8	8	2	
Nairn	Nairn	48	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	49	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	..	1	3	1	
	Lerwick	50	3	1	4	5	1	6	5	2	7	3	1	
Peebles	Peebles	51	3	1	4	2	1	3	2	..	2	3	1	
Perth	Perth	52	62	25	87	52	24	76	52	27	79	67	27	
	Perth Police Office	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Dunblane	54	6	1	7	8	..	8	7	1	8	6	1	
	Blairgowrie	55	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	
Renfrew	Paisley	56	68	33	101	65	28	93	85	30	115	75	28	
	Greenock	57	23	7	30	11	8	19	9	5	14	11	9	
	Port Glasgow	58	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	Renfrew	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	60	6	1	7	7	1	8	9	1	10	8	1	
	Tain	61	1	..	1	2	..	2	4	1	5	3	1	
	Cromarty	62	2	..	2	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	
	Stornoway	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	64	17	3	20	25	2	27	31	4	35	34	5	
Selkirk	Selkirk	65	2	1	3	3	2	5	5	..	5	6	..	
Stirling	Stirling	66	43	20	63	42	21	63	49	26	75	40	15	
	Falkirk	67	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	
Sutherland	Dornoch	68	4	..	4	7	..	7	6	..	6	6	..	
Wigtown	Wigtown	69	4	1	5	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	
	Stranraer	70	2	1	3	5	1	6	5	1	6	2	1	
Perth	General Prison	71	238	93	331	252	94	346	251	96	347	236	93	
	Total	..	1452	765	2217	1431	719	2150	1539	738	2277	1527	749	2

fined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st of July, 1843, &c.—*continued.*

Number at the end of the said Period, *viz.*, at Midnight on 30 June, 1844										Number in Confinement under Sentence of Transportation.						Greatest Number, including both Sexes, at any one time.						Least Number, including both Sexes, at any one time.					
Criminals.							Civil.			At commencement of the said Period.			At the end of the said Period.			Criminals.			Civil.			Criminals.			Civil.		
Total.			Untried.		Convicted.																						
es.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Males.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Males.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	Males.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.
50	37	97	8	10	52	27	10	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	89	23	112	13	..	13	57	11	68	3	..	3
6	5	11	..	2	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	30	5	35	1	..	1	5	4	9	..	..	..
4	1	5	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	22	51	4	2	25	20	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	29	94	9	..	9	36	8	44	1	..	1
7	5	12	..	..	7	5	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	11	3	14	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
4	1	5	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	17	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	4	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	3	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	8	19	1	2	10	6	1	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	2	21	7	28	2	1	3	7	7	14	1	..	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	5	35	3	..	27	5	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	6	45	9	..	9	13	3	16	2	..	2
99	206	505	60	20	239	186	..	..	..	1	7	8	8	5	13	325	215	540	..	..	..	187	155	342	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	20	..	..	..	7	1	8
0	3	13	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	10	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	3	12	4	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	13	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	3	32	3	..	26	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	8	38	5	..	5	10	3	13	1	..	1
4	2	16	4	..	10	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	5	29	4	..	4	4	..	4	1	..	1
2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	5	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	13	7	..	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	21	5	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..
56	48	114	12	11	54	37	6	1	7	..	2	2	..	2	2	107	57	164	10	1	11	64	48	112	..	1	1
5	3	8	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
1	3	14	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3	10	3	2	4	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	23	2	..	2	4	2	6	..	..	..
	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	8	33	9	3	16	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	9	48	3	..	3	10	4	14	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
5	1	6	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	15	2	..	2	3	1	4	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
12	2	14	..	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	4	20	4	..	4	4	3	7	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	196	496	78	42	222	154	13	1	14	2	33	35	2	11	13	355	233	588	23	1	24	270	161	431	7	1	8
18	2	20	..	..	18	2	2	..	2	3	..	3	2	..	2	29	5	34	5	..	5	11	3	14	..	..	..
21	4	25	12	2	9	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	41	7	48	4	1	5	18	4	22	..	..	..
5	4	9	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	25	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
12	2	14	6	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	21	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
5	1	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
37	25	92	10	7	57	18	5	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	97	42	139	8	..	8	38	16	54	..	..	..
	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	7	4	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14	2	..	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
71	40	111	17	4	54	36	5	..	5	2	6	8	1	..	1	93	35	128	10	..	10	51	26	77	3	..	3
14	8	22	4	4	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	10	42	..	..	..	3	5	8	..	..	..
2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	10	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	16	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
2	2	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	3	27	5	1	19	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	40	8	48	2	..	2	10	4	14	..	..	..
6	..	6	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
37	19	56	6	6	31	13	9	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	2	57	29	86	10	..	10	35	18	53	2	..	2
	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
2	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	10	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10	3	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..
49	98	347	..	..	249	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259	100	359	..	..	..	200	87	287	..	..	..
29	787	2316	314	135	1215	652	91	6	97	13	52	65	20	19	39	2198	950	3148	176	8	184	1060	586	1646	28	3	31

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Number who have Escaped during the said period.						Number who Escaped, but who have been re-taken.						Estimated Average Number of Criminal Prisoners in Separate Confinement.			Estimated Average Number of Criminal Prisoners not in Separate Confinement, but under immediate and constant Superintendence		
			Criminals.			Civil.			Criminals.			Civil.								
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	23	84	..	..	..
Argyll	Inverary	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..
	Campbelltown	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	9	44	..	..	..
Banff	Banff	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10	..	..	..
	Dunse	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lauder	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coldstream	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Earlstown	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aytoun	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Clackmannan	*See* Stirling	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14	..	..	..
	Helensburgh	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	90	188	143	106	249
	Ditto, Canongate	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto, Lock-up-House	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musselburgh	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith	23	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..
	Forres	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunfermline	27	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
	Kirkaldy	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	5	..	5
Forfar	Forfar	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dundee	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	16	75	..	..	..
	Arbroath	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	2	6
	Montrose	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	3	3	6
	Brechin	33	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington	Haddington	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunbar	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Berwick	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Portree	38	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	..	..	..
Kinross	Kinross	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9	4	1	5
	Maxwelltown	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295	107	402	..	40	40
	Lanark	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	20	..	..	..
	Hamilton	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	5	31	2	1	3
	Airdrie	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	47	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
Nairn	Nairn	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..
	Lerwick	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..
	Perth Police Office	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunblane	54	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	7	..	..	..
	Blairgowrie	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	18	68	..	..	..
	Greenock	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	15	3	1	4
	Port Glasgow	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Renfrew	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tain	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cromarty	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stornoway	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	25	3	2	5
Selkirk	Selkirk	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Falkirk	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland	Dornoch	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1
	Stranraer	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Perth	General Prison	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	92	302	4	..	4
	Total	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	974	411	1,385	195	159	354

Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st of July, 1843, &c.—*continued.*

Estimated Average Number of Criminal Prisoners neither in Separate Confinement nor under immediate and constant Superintendence.			Age of Criminal Prisoners received during the said period, as recorded on Admission.										Previous Imprisonments in the said Prison of Criminal Prisoners received during the said Period.									
			Under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		Total.		Once before.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times.		Five times.	
Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	M.	F.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	..	2	109	38	89	34	287	118	27	22	512	212	78	34	41	13	31	16	21	8	14	8
10	1	11	7	..	8	3	52	10	8	1	75	14	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	4	19	4	11	1	35	8	13	2	78	15	6	3	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	..
..	..	..	7	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	8	16	28	6	48	19	140	53	19	7	235	85	28	11	11	9	6	4	5	3	1	2
..	..	..	6	7	9	3	53	17	8	6	76	33	12	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	..	10	..	32	3	6	2	54	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	16	..	15	1	40	17	9	1	80	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	29	13	3	4	35	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	..	4	..	24	7	1	4	34	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	1	..	6	2	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	3	2	1	15	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	3	1	12	1	2	..	21	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	6	7	4	13	6	25	9	5	3	50	22	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	21	27	3	34	27	122	38	16	2	199	70	22	6	11	4	4	1	2	5	1	3
..	..	..	548	185	505	625	1,667	1,843	124	129	2,844	2,782	514	325	248	231	157	166	91	131	57	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	208	67	157	144	324	386	40	42	729	639	126	120	60	58	32	23	12	15	3	5
..	..	..	14	4	13	10	27	33	4	3	58	50	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	78	8	108	50	391	211	51	38	628	307	75	45	40	45	25	11	16	10	3	..
..	..	..	8	2	15	1	30	13	3	2	56	18	5	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	3	..	7	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	24	4	34	5	136	23	15	4	209	36	16	7	4	1	3	..	..	1	..	1
..	2	2	20	2	29	2	131	44	17	10	197	58	26	4	7	3	6	1	2	..	..	2
..	..	..	25	3	17	2	92	14	12	3	146	22	16	4	5	2	2	3	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	8	1	20	4	..	..	30	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	32	58	133	6	104	80	259	303	22	25	518	414	78	61	47	35	30	29	17	23	5	21
..	..	..	20	2	7	5	56	29	5	1	88	37	10	8	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	1	9	2	15	9	4	2	32	14	9	3	6	4	2	2	..	2	..	1
1	1	2	4	..	11	1	15	5	3	..	33	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	31	7	29	12	120	19	12	8	192	46	32	8	8	2	6	1	2	..	6	..
..	..	..	20	4	5	4	68	24	9	4	102	36	3	7	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	11	1	1	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	5	26	9	4	16	7	56	10	8	3	89	24	4	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	3	1	16	3	..	..	21	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	11	4	6	..	23	7	..	1	40	12	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	11	2	2	1	16	3	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	25	1	18	2	29	13	3	1	75	17	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	5	1	15	5	3	1	25	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	46	49	372	95	447	290	814	638	55	56	1,688	1,079	230	151	157	104	108	83	74	63	69	53
2	..	2	17	2	13	1	41	9	3	1	74	13	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	19	1	28	8	74	16	5	1	126	26	17	3	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	14	4	27	12	113	48	3	4	157	68	1	2	6	4	..	1	..	4	..	..
..	..	..	2	1	24	1	66	13	7	3	99	18	11	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	3	..	12	3	..	1	16	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	19	4	..	1	22	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	..	1	9	..	5	1	9	4	3	..	26	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8	..	1	1	16	3	1	..	26	4	4	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
57	23	80	64	14	68	25	287	137	41	18	460	194	107	38	46	23	20	13	7	13	4	5
..	..	..	..	..	3	22	15	56	1	..	19	78	1	20	..	12	..	8	..	6	..	2
1	..	1	7	..	20	2	43	5	4	1	74	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	1	..	3	146	28	..	1	152	33	153	32	24	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
23	12	35	66	16	129	42	265	143	20	11	480	212	91	39	35	16	14	7	7	10	3	10
..	..	..	33	9	36	24	139	89	11	13	219	135	44	36	29	22	13	12	7	12	3	7
..	..	..	10	..	9	2	37	14	1	1	57	17	..	..	6	2	9	1	2	1	1	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	1	15	2	..	..	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1	9	5	2	12	..	33	3	9	..	59	5	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	5	..	9	..	34	3	4	1	52	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	5	1	..	13	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	8	1	8	1	1	..	18	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	14	3	27	3	107	27	15	4	163	37	24	9	11	..	3	..	1	..	2	2
..	..	..	3	..	11	1	37	17	4	5	55	23	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	20	63	34	6	51	23	138	55	15	5	238	89	28	17	12	8	4	4	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	18	8	18	4	51	14	6	2	93	28	8	2	10	1	3	2	1	2	..	..
..	..	..	7	..	9	1	12	..	..	..	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	2	3	..	22	8	5	4	34	14	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	1	9	1	13	7	5	..	30	9	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
31	2	33	50	5	47	22	87	42	8	6	192	75	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
264	158	422	2,215	536	2,381	1,543	7,049	4,687	689	472	12,334	7,238	1,871	1,029	871	619	487	392	276	311	173	242

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Previous Imprisonments in the said Prison of Criminal Prisoners received during the said Period.										Recommittals of Criminal Prisoners who had been previously Imprisoned in the General Prison at Perth, and received during the said period, in so far as known.*					
			6 times and under 10.		10 times and under 20.		20 times and under 50.		50 times and upwards.		Total.		Once.		More than Once.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	18	21	7	4	..	..	..	..	210	104	2	4	..	..	2	4
Argyll	Inverary	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Campbelltown	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	33	..	1	..	..	..	1
Banff	Banff	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunse	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lauder	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coldstream	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Earlstown	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aytoun	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caithness	Wick	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clackmannan	*See* Stirling	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Helensburgh	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	18	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	25	1	..	..	..	1	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	19	126	374	33	381	1	73	..	28	1227	1829	30	22	..	..	30	22
	Ditto, Canongate	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto, Lock-up-House	21	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	233	223	17	7	..	..	17	7
	Musselburgh	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith	23	6	9	4	4	3	2	..	..	172	126	1	..	1	1	2	1
Elgin	Elgin	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Forres	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	10	3	..	..	..	3	..
	Dunfermline	27	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	46	13	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Kirkaldy	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Forfar	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dundee	30	6	28	1	17	..	..	..	..	184	214	6	6	1	3	7	9
	Arbroath	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Montrose	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	13	1	3	..	..	1	3
	Brechin	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington	Haddington	34	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	58	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunbar	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Berwick	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	2	..	..	..	2	..
	Portree	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Kinross	Kinross	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maxwelltown	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	43	100	115	20	35	3	18	..	5	761	627	7	3	3	..	10	3
	Lanark	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hamilton	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	3	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Airdrie	46	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	47	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nairn	Nairn	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Lerwick	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	52	7	4	1	21	..	2	..	..	192	119	4	3	1	..	5	3
	Perth Police Office	53	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunblane	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Blairgowrie	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	35	..	3	..	2	..	5
Renfrew	Paisley	56	6	27	..	2	..	..	..	..	156	111	2	2	..	..	2	2
	Greenock	57	12	22	11	4	..	..	..	..	119	115	2	..	..	..	2	..
	Port Glasgow	58	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Renfrew	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tain	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cromarty	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stornoway	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	64	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	11	2	..	..	..	2	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	30	2	..	..	..	2	..
	Falkirk	67	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	7	1	..	..	..	1	..
Sutherland	Dornoch	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Stranraer	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
Perth	General Prison	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	5	1	..	..	5	1
	Total	..	301	623	81	476	7	95	..	33	4067	3820	91	61	6	6	97	67

* As regards these recommittals, it should be kept in view that a prisoner may have been entered in the books of different

Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st of July, 1843, &c.—*continued.*

Sentences of Criminal Prisoners Convicted during the said Period.																					
Imprisonment for Definite Periods.														Imprisonment for Indefinite Periods, and not included in the preceding Classes of Imprisonment for Definite Periods.							
10 Days and under.		11 Days and not above 60 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years		3 Years and upwards.		Total.		Until Caution be found to keep the Peace after Conviction on Criminal Charge.		Until or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty on Conviction of Offence Prosecuted for the Public Interest.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
49	26	233	112	14	1	9	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	313	143	42	3	92	35	134	38
10	1	34	2	12	1	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	66	7	..	..	2	1	2	1
39	9	17	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	13	1	..	..	..	1	..
4	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	5	136	52	18	2	18	9	7	4	3	2	..	..	193	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	10	16	6	5	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	40	20	..	..	9	1	9	1
..	1	27	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	3	..	..	5	..	5	..
11	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	15	1	..	4	1	5	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	2	29	9	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	39	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	37	61	23	28	5	9	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	150	67	..	..	1	..	1	..
282	464	877	743	62	13	78	34	40	29	..	..	..	..	1339	1283	311	1000	762	132	1073	1132
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	32	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	34	..	..	11	2	11	2
107	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	109	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	7	31	5	2	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	44	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	5	88	18	7	2	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	116	27	5	..	..	..	5	..
96	24	81	15	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	40	1	..	..	..	1	..
51	2	34	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	86	8	1	..	8	1	9	1
..	..	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	106	132	98	41	19	38	16	6	4	..	..	..	..	288	243	25	25	86	102	111	127
11	14	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	16	..	..	6	3	6	3
3	1	11	6	7	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	6	79	18	11	3	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	112	29	8	..	26	..	34	..
7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	5	1	41	12	46	13
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	40	10	5	1	11	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	64	18	..	..	1	..	1	..
5	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	2	8	2	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	6	..	..	5	..	5	..
3	..	9	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	6	25	3	5	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	43	11	1	2	22	1	23	3
11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	12	6	..	..	11	5	11	5
233	74	895	768	130	61	41	22	32	8	..	..	..	..	1331	933	..	..	10	1	10	1
5	..	16	4	10	2	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	43	6	5	1	2	..	7	1
4	3	51	8	11	4	10	2	6	1	3	..	..	..	85	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	27	83	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	2	42	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	1	5	..	5	1
3	..	5	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	8	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	5	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
49	44	282	109	20	6	28	9	27	7	6	2	..	..	412	177	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	29	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	29	182	120	27	8	28	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	266	171	..	..	85	18	85	18
116	79	67	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	126	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	7	20	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
6	..	20	2	7	2	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	38	4	..	..	8	..	8	..
2	1	14	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
21	8	42	17	10	2	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	88	27	..	..	38	2	38	2
37	20	8	3	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	23	..	..	2	..	2	..
16	2	124	38	31	14	13	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	186	64	..	..	13	1	13	1
30	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	9	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
9	5	13	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	7	..	..	5	1	5	1
6	..	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	3	3	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	65	40	10	..	..	191	75	1	..	..	..	1	..
1704	1302	3948	2322	526	169	347	134	326	130	55	15	..	..	6907	4071	410	1033	1270	319	1680	1352

Prisons with reference to the same offence; and, in many instances, this is known to have been the case.

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Sentences of Criminal Prisoners Convicted during the said Period.															
			Transportation.												Death.		Total Sentences.	
			5 Years.		7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Life.		Total.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Male.	Fem.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	..	..	9	6	1	..	3	..	1	..	14	6	..	..	461	187
Argyll	Inverary	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	69	9
	Campbelltown	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	13
	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
Ayr	Ayr	5	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	198	75
Banff	Banff	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	21
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	3
	Dunse	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3
	Lauder	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	16
	Coldstream	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Earlstown	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Aytoun	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bute	Rothesay	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
Caithness	Wick	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1
Clackmannan	*See* Stirling	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	16
	Helensburgh	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	18	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	159	67
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	19	..	..	33	16	8	1	9	..	..	..	50	17	1	..	2463	2432
	Ditto, Canongate	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto, Lock-up-House	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musselburgh	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	36
	Leith	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	109
Elgin	Elgin	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	19
	Forres	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Fife	Cupar	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	27
	Dunfermline	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	40
	Kirkaldy	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	9
Forfar	Forfar	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2
	Dundee	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	399	370
	Arbroath	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	19
	Montrose	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	11
	Brechin	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Haddington	Haddington	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	29
	Dunbar	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	16
	North Berwick	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Inverness	Inverness	37	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	70	19
	Portree	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1
Kincardine	Stonehaven	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	6
Kinross	Kinross	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	14
	Maxwelltown	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	11
Lanark	Glasgow	43	..	..	35	14	20	4	8	8	2	..	65	26	..	..	1406	960
	Lanark	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	7
	Hamilton	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	18
	Airdrie	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	62
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	10
Nairn	Nairn	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1
	Lerwick	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4
Peebles	Peebles	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2
Perth	Perth	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	412	177
	Perth Police Office	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	78
	Dunblane	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3
	Blairgowrie	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	10
Renfrew	Paisley	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351	189
	Greenock	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	126
	Port Glasgow	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	11
	Renfrew	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	4
	Tain	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5
	Cromarty	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Stornoway	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	64	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	135	29
Selkirk	Selkirk	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	23
Stirling	Stirling	66	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	209	66
	Falkirk	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	9
Sutherland	Dornoch	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	8
	Stranraer	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3
Perth	General Prison	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	75
	Total	..	..	..	102	40	39	5	20	8	5	..	166	53	2	..	8755	5476

Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st July, 1843, &c.—*continued.*

Insane Prisoners.																				Revenue Prisoners included in the foregoing Tables.					
Committed as dangerous Lunatics.		Found by the Court to be unfit for Trial.		On Trial, found to be Insane or Lunatic.		Became Insane after Conviction.		Other Descriptions.		Total.		Removed on account of Insanity to Lunatic Asylums.		Discharged.		In Prison at the end of the said Period.		Total.		Total number in confinement under Criminal Warrants in Lunatic Asylums or elsewhere, excepting in Prison, as at the end of the said Period.		Imprisoned until Payment of Fine or Penalty.		Otherwise Imprisoned.		In Prison at the end of the said Period.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	..	2	1	2	..	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	7	1	..	..	1	1
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..
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1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	13	1	..	..	2	..
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1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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23	5	3	6	2	1	..	4	3	60	31	47	23	6	6	6	1	59	30	9	3	83	9	24	2	12	3

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prisons	General Conduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during the said Period.								Punishment for					
			Good.		Tolerable.		Bad.		Total.		Ages of Prisoners who hav					
											Under 17 Years.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Yea and under 5	
			Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	453	209	82	42	32	6	567	257	45	10	16	5	23	2
Argyll	Inverary	2	67	12	8	..	..	2	75	14	2	..	2	1	15	
	Campbelltown	3	82	16	..	..	..	..	82	16	..	..	..	..	..	
	Tobermory	4	10	2	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Ayr	Ayr	5	168	71	34	1	46	20	248	92	13	1	23	3	43	1
Banff	Banff	6	62	26	3	3	13	4	78	33	1	..	3	..	11	
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	37	5	9	..	8	..	54	5	6	..	6	..	7	
	Duns	8	76	8	..	..	4	1	80	9	..	..	..	..	..	
	Lauder	9	..	..	39	16	..	..	39	16	..	..	..	..	..	
	Coldstream	10	22	8	..	..	13	3	35	11	..	..	..	..	..	
	Earlstown	11	7	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Aytoun	12	5	..	2	1	2	1	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Bute	Rothesay	13	14	2	2	2	1	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	
Caithness	Wick	14	23	2	..	..	1	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	2	
Clackmannan	*See* Stirling	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	72	26	2	4	1	..	75	30	3	..	1	3	4	
	Helensburgh	17	8	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumfries	Dumfries	18	117	46	7	9	7	3	131	58	8	2	5	4	11	
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	19	2,709	2,789	365	191	50	12	3,124	2,992	274	34	80	72	58	9
	Ditto, Canongate	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Ditto, Lock-up-House	21	547	596	152	31	30	12	729	639	18	5	9	2	6	
	Musselburgh	22	56	46	1	3	1	1	58	50	..	..	1	..	1	
	Leith	23	no Record													
Elgin	Elgin	24	26	4	30	15	4	1	60	20	2	..	1	..	1	
	Forres	25	6	1	..	..	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Fife	Cupar	26	95	23	29	3	2	..	126	26	6	1	5	..	6	
	Dunfermline	27	176	48	6	1	2	..	184	49	2	..	7	..	9	
	Kirkaldy	28	117	11	15	5	11	4	143	20	5	1	6	..	3	
Forfar	Forfar	29	87	2	7	30	4	..	98	32	1	..	4	..	4	
	Dundee	30	406	305	10	4	39	1	455	310	43	..	27	7	15	
	Arbroath	31	86	37	..	..	2	..	88	37	2	..	..	..	..	
	Montrose	32	30	18	18	3	6	3	54	24	3	..	5	2	..	
	Brechin	33	30	7	3	..	8	1	41	8	..	..	..	..	..	
Haddington	Haddington	34	171	34	11	2	12	5	194	41	4	1	5	2	4	
	Dunbar	35	92	31	..	..	11	5	103	36	..	..	..	..	..	
	North Berwick	36	9	1	4	..	1	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Inverness	Inverness	37	92	20	6	1	5	4	103	25	4	2	2	6	21	
	Portree	38	20	4	..	..	1	..	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	
Kincardine	Stonehaven	39	36	11	5	..	5	2	46	13	4	1	2	..	..	
Kinross	Kinross	40	13	3	3	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	41	59	18	9	1	1	..	69	19	6	..	6	..	4	
	Maxwelltown	42	26	7	1	1	..	..	27	8	..	..	..	..	..	
Lanark	Glasgow	43	1,610	1,118	270	99	190	75	2,070	1,292	240	65	91	43	35	
	Lanark	44	74	12	12	2	16	1	102	15	14	..	13	..	8	
	Hamilton	45	140	27	15	5	8	3	163	35	8	..	7	1	7	
	Airdrie	46	161	73	3	5	8	1	172	79	3	..	3	..	7	
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	47	103	20	..	..	..	..	103	20	..	..	..	..	..	
Nairn	Nairn	48	15	4	..	..	1	..	16	4	..	..	1	..	..	
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	49	10	5	2	1	..	..	12	6	..	..	..	..	3	
	Lerwick	50	27	5	..	..	..	..	27	5	..	..	2	..	5	
Peebles	Peebles	51	29	3	..	..	1	..	30	3	2	..	..	..	..	
Perth	Perth	52	410	180	117	37	12	7	539	224	18	..	10	5	12	
	Perth Police Office	53	19	78	..	..	..	..	19	78	..	..	..	..	..	
	Dunblane	54	75	7	..	..	..	..	75	7	2	..	3	..	3	
	Blairgowrie	55	8	7	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	
Renfrew	Paisley	56	457	205	10	4	3	..	470	209	43	8	62	16	67	
	Greenock	57	267	186	13	3	7	..	287	189	20	4	13	1	14	
	Port Glasgow	58	67	18	..	..	..	..	67	18	..	..	..	..	..	
	Renfrew	59	16	3	..	..	1	..	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	60	53	5	10	..	1	1	64	6	4	..	1	..	7	
	Tain	61	51	7	..	..	..	..	51	7	..	..	..	..	..	
	Cromarty	62	15	5	..	..	..	..	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	
	Stornoway	63	14	..	4	2	..	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	64	148	42	31	2	2	..	181	44	5	1	5	..	21	
Selkirk	Selkirk	65	40	19	15	4	..	..	55	23	..	..	..	..	3	
Stirling	Stirling	66	242	78	26	23	39	13	307	114	25	2	18	4	29	
	Falkirk	67	120	40	22	12	10	4	152	56	1	..	3	..	1	
Sutherland	Dornoch	68	25	..	3	1	..	..	28	1	2	..	1	..	1	
Wigtown	Wigtown	69	24	9	4	1	14	5	42	15	4	..	1	..	9	
	Stranraer	70	31	8	4	2	5	..	40	10	2	..	3	1	3	
Perth	General Prison	71	331	166	42	1	39	3	412	170	56	4	35	1	15	
	Total	..	10,694	6,780	1,466	573	681	205	12,841	7,538	901	142	488	179	498	2

risoners confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st of July, 1843, &c.—*continued.*

Misconduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during the said Period.																		State as to Instruction of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during the said Period.							
curred Punishment.				Cases and Description of Punishment.														On Admission during the said Period.							
																		Reading.							
50 Years and above.		Total.		Number deprived, for a time, of Work.		Number Punished by change in quantity or quality of Food.		Number Confined in Cells for the Refractory.				Number on whom were put Irons.		Number otherwise Punished.		Total.		Could not Read.		Read with difficulty.		Read well.		Total.	
								Light Cells.		Dark Cells.															
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
1	3	85	38	4	1	198	44	1	..	14	5	7	3	5	15	229	68	52	29	262	132	188	42	502	203
..	..	19	2	2	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	3	15	4	29	3	26	7	70	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	9	20	5	36	1	78	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	3	2	10	2
1	..	80	21	..	2	192	28	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	197	30	43	32	72	45	133	15	248	92
..	..	15	3	5	2	15	3	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	25	7	6	14	53	17	19	2	78	33
4	..	23	..	2	..	49	..	3	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	62	..	8	1	8	..	38	4	54	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	7	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	1	3	..	10	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	9	3	15	4
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	13	1	6	..	20	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	6	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	10	7	6	5	26	11	22	7	54	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	8	1
..	..	24	10	2	..	27	4	..	3	8	5	2	1	..	..	39	13	32	20	93	40	65	7	190	67
3	3	415	203	8	2	718	210	7	2	..	..	62	6	12	30	807	250	674	595	1963	476	207	1711	2844	2782
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	33	10	..	..	29	9	..	1	4	..	..	..	4	2	37	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	4	37	13	18	1	56	18
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1
2	..	19	1	1	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	20	2	30	2	66	10	113	24	209	36
.	3	18	6	..	..	26	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	28	10	41	10	83	24	73	24	197	58
1	..	15	1	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	18	4	114	17	59	5	191	26
.	..	9	1	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	2	21	2	8	1	30	5
1	1	86	12	24	..	199	17	28	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	263	17	125	80	114	165	283	165	522	410
.	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	70	34	13	1	88	37
.	..	8	4	2	1	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	10	5	9	3	35	16	54	24
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	2	25	2	34	5
.	..	13	5	..	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	5	36	11	150	34	16	2	202	47
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	30	15	..	..	45	10	..	..	..	..	19	28	..	..	64	38	25	12	32	8	32	4	89	24
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4	..	..	1	..	21	4
.	..	6	2	..	1	20	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	23	10	3	4	23	5	14	3	40	12
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	8	2	16	3
2	..	18	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	15	..	10	4	46	9	18	4	74	17
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	23	4	27	8
2	2	368	131	6	4	35	59	..	..	41	26	331	72	30	6	443	167	403	426	933	587	352	66	1688	1079
1	..	36	1	3	..	98	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	5	..	118	1	6	3	30	6	38	4	74	13
.	..	22	4	2	1	24	1	4	2	2	..	20	3	1	..	53	7	21	7	94	17	11	2	126	26
.	1	13	5	..	..	9	5	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	13	6	37	18	109	45	14	2	160	65
.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	49	4	35	9	99	18
.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	9	1	4	3	16	4
.	..	3	3	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	3	1	4	1	8	3	15	5
1	..	8	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	20	4	6	1	27	5
.	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	13	2	9	1	27	4
1	..	41	14	..	1	35	13	27	2	3	..	1	..	4	..	70	16	70	50	242	101	150	41	462	192
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No record kept.							
.	..	8	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	12	1	29	3	34	3	75	7
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	8	7
3	..	175	56	..	1	561	106	..	..	12	3	7	..	1	1	581	111	113	83	181	38	186	91	480	212
.	..	47	13	..	..	94	18	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	97	18	56	43	85	59	78	33	219	135
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	38	11	7	2	57	17
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	12	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	16	..	18	..	28	6	62	6
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	2	28	1	35	5
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	12	..	..	..	18	2
2	..	33	2	..	..	43	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	49	2	32	13	129	24	2	..	163	37
.	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	2	37	18	11	3	55	23
2	2	74	26	..	2	130	46	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	146	49	57	16	98	35	83	38	238	89
.	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	10	..	18	..	28	1
1	..	15	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	4	4	11	8	20	1	35	13
.	..	8	2	..	..	21	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	3	1	17	3	9	6	29	10
.	..	106	9	15	..	205	..	..	..	135	11	51	5	71	..	477	16	29	11	107	25	56	39	192	75
31	17	1918	611	77	18	2935	625	88	15	234	52	583	122	134	55	4051	887	2116	1552	5624	2057	2693	2421	10,433	6030

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	State as to Instruction of Criminal Prisoners on Admission during the said Period—*continued.* Writing.									
			Could not Write.		Could sign Name merely.		Write with difficulty.		Write well.		Total.	
			Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	151	128	20	2	230	60	101	13	502	203
Argyll	Inverary	2	26	8	12	1	16	4	16	1	70	14
	Campbelltown	3	43	14	1	..	13	..	21	1	78	15
	Tobermory	4	2	1	5	..	..	1	3	..	10	2
Ayr	Ayr	5	119	85	76	4	51	3	2	..	248	92
Banff	Banff	6	19	24	8	3	42	6	9	..	78	33
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	13	5	6	..	5	..	30	..	54	5
	Dunse	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lauder	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coldstream	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Earlstown	11	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	1
	Aytoun	12	6	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	10	1
Bute	Rothesay	13	4	1	..	..	5	3	6	..	15	4
Caithness	Wick	14	6	2	5	..	7	..	2	..	20	2
Clackmannan	*See* Stirling	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	16	15	10	3	25	4	3	1	54	23
	Helensburgh	17	4	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	1
Dumfries	Dumfries	18	63	55	36	11	63	3	25	1	187	70
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	19	1,247	2,051	136	359	1,331	349	130	23	2,844	2,782
	Ditto, Canongate	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto, Lock-up-House	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musselburgh	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	24	7	12	7	..	39	6	3	..	56	18
	Forres	25	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	1
Fife	Cupar	26	81	25	9	1	89	8	30	2	209	36
	Dunfermline	27	86	40	23	..	50	14	38	4	197	58
	Kirkaldy	28	44	14	85	7	65	7	18	..	212	28
Forfar	Forfar	29	7	2	12	2	10	..	1	1	30	5
	Dundee	30	226	287	4	..	133	85	159	38	522	410
	Arbroath	31	31	23	24	9	23	5	10	..	88	37
	Montrose	32	17	10	6	4	21	9	10	1	54	24
	Brechin	33	6	4	8	..	14	..	6	1	34	5
Haddington	Haddington	34	76	34	63	6	53	7	9	1	201	48
	Dunbar	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Berwick	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	37	39	22	20	..	19	2	11	..	89	24
	Portree	38	20	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	4
Kincardine	Stonehaven	39	13	9	3	2	20	1	4	..	40	12
Kinross	Kinross	40	4	2	1	1	8	..	3	..	16	3
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	41	28	10	8	2	37	5	1	..	74	17
	Maxwelltown	42	8	5	2	..	13	2	4	1	27	8
Lanark	Glasgow	43	810	885	148	86	610	103	120	5	1,688	1,079
	Lanark	44	28	11	18	1	20	1	8	..	74	13
	Hamilton	45	62	18	18	4	39	4	7	..	126	26
	Airdrie	46	90	57	19	5	45	5	4	..	158	67
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	47	44	13	50	5	..	..	5	..	99	18
Nairn	Nairn	48	6	2	4	1	5	1	1	..	16	4
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	49	6	3	..	..	6	1	7	..	19	4
	Lerwick	50	4	5	..	..	19	..	4	..	27	5
Peebles	Peebles	51	7	2	4	1	12	1	4	..	27	4
Perth	Perth	52	120	137	127	30	200	33	7	..	454	200
	Perth Police Office	53	No Record kept.									
	Dunblane	54	19	3	33	..	17	4	6	..	75	7
	Blairgowrie	55	1	1	1	5	..	1	6	..	8	7
Renfrew	Paisley	56	225	181	66	6	125	15	64	10	480	212
	Greenock	57	99	112	18	6	92	17	10	..	219	135
	Fort Glasgow	58	12	4	38	11	7	2	..	..	57	17
	Renfrew	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	60	30	6	5	..	7	..	20	..	62	6
	Tain	61	8	4	5	..	20	1	2	..	35	5
	Cromarty	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stornoway	63	17	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	2
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	64	56	28	..	..	105	9	2	..	163	37
Selkirk	Selkirk	65	10	6	8	7	26	10	11	..	55	23
Stirling	Stirling	66	99	50	39	17	65	11	35	11	238	89
	Falkirk	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland	Dornoch	68	5	1	4	..	16	..	3	..	28	1
Wigtown	Wigtown	69	8	13	6	..	10	..	11	..	35	13
	Stranraer	70	16	5	4	2	6	..	3	3	29	10
Perth	General Prison	71	58	39	9	8	101	23	24	5	192	75
	Total	..	4,256	4,484	1,218	612	3,950	826	1,020	123	10,444	6,045

Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st of July, 1843, &c.—*continued.*

Had learned more than mere Reading and Writing.		Improved during the said Period.						Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during the said Period, as appearing from the Register of Sickness.															
		Have improved in Reading or Writing, or both, in Prison.		Have improved in Arithmetic, or other Branch of Instruction.		Have learned a Trade in Prison.		Ages of Prisoners who have experienced Sickness.								Character of Disease, and Time of Appearance.							
								Under 17 Years.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		Total.		Cases of Dangerous Illness.		Cases of Slight Disorders.		Appeared before Imprisonment.		Appeared after Imprisonment.	
Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Fem.	Me.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	9	36	41	14	6	22	38	14	6	12	9	33	22	9	2	68	39	3	2	65	37	45	20	23	19
5	..	12	3	2	..	8	1	..	..	2	..	6	2	1	..	9	2	..	1	9	1	9	2	..	..
..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	1	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	3	1	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	82	17	4	..	50	36	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	4	3	2	2	2	1	4	1	..	2
10	..	25	17	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	1	8	2	1	..	12	3	2	1	10	2	7	2	5	1
2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	1	4	..	13	1	..	..	13	1	7	1	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	11	5	6	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	6	..	2	5	8	1	2	4	6	3	4	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	20	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	2	4	2	..	..
..	1	118	63	..	..	..	..	22	6	27	28	43	46	2	2	94	82	11	6	82	17	45	60	48	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	3	1	2	..	10	2	1	..	9	2	5	..	5	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	16	6	2	4	22	11	..	1	22	10	11	5	11	6
24	1	97	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	2	1	..	18	2	..	..	18	2	9	1	9	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	4	2	..	..	10	2	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..
14	1	20	10	1	..	18	6	45	2	49	22	86	89	8	17	188	130	14	10	174	120	109	66	79	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	4	..	..	8	5	2	3	6	2	5	5	3	..
2	1	8	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	6	6	..	2	11	8	..	..	11	8	7	6	4	2
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Register kept.																	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	..	..	3	6	..	1	4	4	1	4	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	49	6	20	..	10	4	3	..	..	..	6	..	2	1	11	1	2	..	9	1	3	..	8	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	2	..
2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	1	8	1	..	..	8	1	5	1	3	..
.	..	4	2	1	..	3	2	4	..	2	1	16	1	..	1	22	3	3	..	19	3	12	2	9	2
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	570	190	210	80	95	83	11	16	16	49	37	82	4	13	68	160	32	81	36	79	49	125	19	35
8	..	15	6	13	..	8	..	1	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	7	2	1	..	6	2	6	1	1	1
3	..	48	15	12	..	6	..	6	..	3	1	6	7	..	1	15	9	..	..	15	9	6	..	9	9
.	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	5	2	18	6	..	1	25	9	..	..	22	12	16	6	9	3
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	2	..	4	1
1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	2	..	..	5	3	..	..	5	3	1	1	4	2
1	..	6	1	1	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	4	3	..	..	4	3	3	..	1	3
.	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	2	1	..	9	..	2	..	8	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	1	1	..	13	1	..	..	13	1	6	1	7	..
0	..	186	63	16	..	18	32	3	1	7	5	20	15	2	3	32	24	8	14	24	10	24	10	8	14
.	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	..	28	10	4	..	7	1	5	3	18	2	28	20	3	3	54	28	32	15	22	13	36	21	18	7
9	..	6	9	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	10	8	..	..	12	13	4	4	8	9	1	3	11	10
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	14	3	5	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	9	1	1	..	12	1	..	..	12	1	5	..	7	1
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
2	..	107	19	31	..	7	..	..	..	4	1	20	4	3	1	27	6	1	1	26	5	21	4	6	2
.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
.	..	41	32	5	1	5	..	6	..	12	2	32	11	3	1	53	14	4	3	49	11	20	6	33	8
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	3
1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	3	..
0	..	7	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	1	..
.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	..	4	5	1	1	3	4	1	..	3	5
5	1	173	62	91	4	73	44	2	..	3	1	9	2	1	..	15	3	10	2	3	3	5	..	10	3
0	15	1,767	595	461	92	348	253	137	36	199	138	514	371	58	59	908	604	140	150	769	397	508	363	395	238

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners in Confinement during the said
			Number of Sick Prisoners who have been off Work.
			One Day.		Two Days.		Three Days.		Four Days.		Five and under Ten Days.		Ten Days and under 20 Days.		Above 20 Days.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	1	..	7	1	1	8	3	3	13	6	3	1	2	1	30	20
Argyll	Inverary	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	5	2
	Campbelltown	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	4	3
Banff	Banff	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	8	..
	Dunse	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lauder	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coldstream	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Earlstown	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aytoun	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Caithness	Wick	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..
Clackmannan	*See* Stirling	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	1	3	4
	Helensburgh	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	4	2
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	19	..	..	16	12	21	16	12	15	27	22	14	10	7	4	97	79
	Ditto, Canongate	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto, Lock-up-House	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musselburgh	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	24	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	Forres	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	26	..	..	2	..	2	2	3	2	6	3	..	1	..	2	13	10
	Dunfermline	27	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Kirkaldy	28	..	..	5	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	1	1	2	1	18	3
Forfar	Forfar	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dundee	30	1	1	3	5	4	6	6	8	16	23	12	15	6	5	48	64
	Arbroath	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Montrose	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brechin	33	No Register kept.															
Haddington	Haddington	34	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	2
	Dunbar	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Berwick	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	37	1	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	11	1
	Portree	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1
Kinross	Kinross	40	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	8	2
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	41	3	2	..	1	4	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	13	3
	Maxwelltown	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	43	..	..	6	19	9	20	6	13	29	70	13	31	5	7	68	160
	Lanark	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
	Hamilton	45	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	3	2	3	..	1	6	5
	Airdie	46	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	8	2
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	47	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	6	1
Nairn	Nairn	48	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	5	3
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	49	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Lerwick	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Peebles	Peebles	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	52	..	3	..	..	1	1	3	3	8	6	9	5	7	2	28	20
	Perth Police Office	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunblane	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Blairgowie	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	56	..	..	1	3	2	2	4	3	4	1	7	5	3	1	21	15
	Greenock	57	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	4	2	3	..	..	6	9
	Port Glasgow	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Renfrew	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	60	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	8	1
	Tain	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cromarty	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stornoway	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	64	1	..	4	2	2	1	1	..	4	..	1	1	1	1	14	5
Selkirk	Selkirk	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	66	..	1	3	..	2	1	9	2	13	4	5	..	8	2	40	10
	Falkirk	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland	Dornoch	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	69	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Strauraer	70	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	5
Perth	General Prison	71	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	11	1	14	2
	Total	..	13	12	62	45	67	64	59	54	150	149	97	85	67	35	515	45

risoners confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st of July, 1843, &c.—*continued.*

Period as appearing from the Register of Sickness—*continued.*										Civil Prisoners.											
										Amount of Debts.											
Time which Prisoners have been off Work from Illness, including Time which Prisoners not required to Work would have been withdrawn had they been at Work.				Number of Prisoners Removed on Account of Sickness.		Number Liberated on Account of Sickness.		Number of Deaths.		Fines or Forfeitures of £8. 6s. 8d. and under.		Above £8. 6s. 8d. and under £20.		£20 and under £50.		£50 and under £100.		£100 and under £500.		£500 and under £1000.		£1000 and upwards.	
Total Number of Days.		Average Number of Days per Prisoner, calculated on the Average Number of Prisoners.																			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
199	112	3	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	6	..	17	..	19	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
50	19	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	13	..	11	1	2	1	2	..	3	..	..	..
10	22	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
68	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	64	12	9	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	15	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	11	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
372	476	2¼	2½	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	37	..	36	2	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	104	3	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
119	35	13	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	11	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
590	985	7	21	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	19	1	10	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	30	2	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
77	10	77	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
163	4	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
528	1227	2	6	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	44	2	43	1	18	..	11	..	3	..	1	..
82	5	4	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
87	106	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
71	28	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	12	29	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
385	188	6	7	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	12	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
212	108	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	13	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
43	71	3	10	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	148	2	37	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	82	11	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	19	..	13	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	20	6	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
525	119	2	1	..	..	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
372	4091	369¾	260½	8	10	23	5	9	8	48	..	275	6	237	8	74	1	51	..	7	..	2	..

Digest of Returns from the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, of the Prisoners confined in their respective Prisons, for the Period beginning on the 1st of July, 1843, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Civil Prisoners—*continued.*											
		No. of Prisons	Med. Fug.		Ad fact. præ-stand.		Other Causes.		Total.		Work.		
											Number who have consented to work.		Number who have not consented to work.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	51	1	6	1	45	..
Argyll	Inverary	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Campbelltown	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
	Tobermory	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayr	Ayr	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	33	2	..	..	33	2
Banff	Banff	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	10	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..
	Dunse	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lauder	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coldstream	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Earlstown	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aytoun	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bute	Rothesay	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..
Caithness	Wick	14	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	2	..	..	7	2
Clackmannan	*See* Stirling	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	1	9	..
	Helensburgh	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	18	..	..	2	..	7	..	41	2	..	..	41	2
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	19	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto, Canongate	20	1	..	1	..	5	4	106	6	4	2	102	4
	Ditto, Lock-up-House	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musselburgh	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Leith	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
	Forres	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife	Cupar	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..
	Dunfermline	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..
	Kirkaldy	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forfar	Forfar	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	28	..
	Dundee	30	..	..	2	2	..	..	41	3	2	2	39	1
	Arbroath	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Montrose	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brechin	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haddington	Haddington	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
	Dunbar	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Berwick	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..
	Portree	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17	..
Kinross	Kinross	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	11	..
	Maxwelltown	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	43	6	..	..	..	4	1	135	4	19	2	116	2
	Lanark	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	..	5	..
	Hamilton	45	..	..	..	1	3	..	14	1	2	1	12	..
	Airdrie	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Nairn	Nairn	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
	Lerwick	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth	Perth	52	3	..	..	..	5	..	34	1	..	..	34	1
	Perth Police Office	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dunblane	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
	Blairgowrie	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	56	3	..	2	1	10	..	50	1	2	1	48	..
	Greenock	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Port Glasgow	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Renfrew	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
	Tain	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cromarty	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
	Stornoway	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	4	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1	3	1	35	..
	Falkirk	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland	Dornoch	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	3	..
Wigtown	Wigtown	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	6	..	10	..
	Stranraer	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16	..
Perth	General Prison	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	14	..	11	4	38	7	758	26	56	11	702	15

No. XXII.

TABLE of Orders for Removal of Prisoners, granted by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, in pursuance of 2 and 3 Vict., c. 42, s. 31.

1	2	3	4		5
Counties from which the Removals were made.	Prisons from which removed.	Prisons to which removed.	Number of Prisoners authorized to be removed.		Dates of Orders for Removal.
			Male.	Fem.	1844
1. Forfar	Arbroath	Dundee	5	..	January 10.
2. Ross and Cromarty	Tain	Dingwall	2	..	,,
3. Lanark	Glasgow	Airdrie	12	..	January 11.
4. Renfrew	Greenock	Paisley	3	1	January 19.
5. Lanark	Glasgow	Lanark	7	..	January 24.
6. Renfrew	Greenock	Paisley	2	..	February 12.
7. Lanark	Glasgow	Airdrie	5	..	February 20.
8. Wigtown	Stranraer	Wigtown	1	..	February 28.
9. Stirling	Stirling	Edinburgh	10	3	March 8.
10. Kinross	Kinross	Kirkaldy	1	1	,,
11. Lanark	Glasgow	Lanark	..	1	March 25.
12. Haddington	Haddington	Edinburgh	1	..	April 30.
13. Argyll	Campbelltown	Inverary	..	1	May 17.
14. Haddington	Haddington	Edinburgh	..	1	May 18.
15. Wigtown	Stranraer	Rothesay	2	..	May 20.
16. Forfar	Montrose	Dundee	..	2	May 25.
17. Lanark	Glasgow	Airdrie	8	..	May 30.
18. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Edinburgh	1	..	June 4.
19. Lanark	Glasgow	Lanark	2	..	June 11.
20. Haddington	Haddington	Edinburgh	1	..	June 13.
21. Lanark	Glasgow	Hamilton	..	2	June 20.
22. Wigtown	Stranraer	Glasgow	..	1	July 2.
23. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Edinburgh	..	1	,,
24. Lanark	Glasgow	Airdrie	8	..	July 5.
25. Ditto	Ditto	Hamilton	8	..	,,
26. Fife	Dunfermline	Cupar	2	..	July 6.
27. Haddington	Haddington	Edinburgh	1	..	July 16.
28. Forfar	Arbroath	Dundee	2	1	July 17.
29. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Edinburgh	..	1	July 19.
30. Haddington	Haddington	Ditto	..	1	August 3.
31. Forfar	Dundee	Forfar	..	1	August 6.
32. Lanark	Glasgow	Lanark	8	..	,,
33. Ditto	Ditto	Airdrie	8	..	,,
34. Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	8	10	September 10.
35. Haddington	Haddington	Edinburgh	..	1	September 11.
36. Lanark	Glasgow	Hamilton	..	4	September 18.
37. Haddington	Haddington	Edinburgh	1	..	,,
38. Forfar	Dundee	Montrose	..	1	September 25.
39. Ditto	Arbroath	Dundee	3	2	,,
40. Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	..	September 27.
41. Lanark	Glasgow	Airdrie	10	..	October 7.
42. Ditto	Ditto	Hamilton	10	..	October 31.
43. Ditto	Ditto	Airdrie	8	..	,,
44. Ditto	Ditto	Lanark	8	..	November 13.
45. Elgin	Forres	Elgin	1	..	November 16.
46. Lanark	Glasgow	Lanark	6	2	November 18.
47. Ross and Cromarty	Tain	Dingwall	1	..	,,
48. Lanark	Glasgow	Airdrie	8	..	November 22.
49. Forfar	Dundee	Montrose	..	1	November 29.
50. Stirling	Stirling	Edinburgh	7	1	December 10.
51. Orkney	Kirkwall	Aberdeen	..	1	,,
52. Lanark	Glasgow	Airdrie	..	10	December 14.
			174	51	

No. XXIII.

I. ABSTRACT of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, chargeable on the General Fund Current Annual Expenses for the Year ended 30th June, 1844.

COUNTIES.	NAMES. OF PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1844. For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners boarded out.	For Prisoners from this County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1,841 1 10	..	..	111 9 3[6]	25 0 0	..	1,977 11
2. Argyll	Inverary	307 1 8[6]	5 18 0	..	52 19 8	20 0 0	..	538 6
	Campbelltown	136 15 10[9]						
	Tobermory	15 11 2						
3. Ayr	Ayr	828 5 4	6 3 7	20 13 2	74 5 0	25 0 0	..	1,011 15
	Irvine	26 15 0						
	Kilmarnock	9 16 9						
	Largs	5 2 2[6]						
	Stewarton	5 17 5[6]						
	Saltcoats	5 0 7						
	Cumnock	4 16 10						
4. Banff	Banff	212 7 2	19 10 5	35 8 6	25 0 0	..	9 7 9	301 13
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	259 6 10[3]	..	..	35 0 0	..	..	377 9
	Dunse	39 19 2[6]						
	Coldstream	15 16 2[6]						
	Lauder	10 16 6						
	Earlstoun	7 19 4						
	Aytoun	8 11 2[6]						
6. Bute	Rothesay	134 19 2[6]	..	..	10 0 0	30 0 0	2 15 5	177 14
7. Caithness	Wick	93 15 10[9]	..	..	30 18 8	..	..	124 14
8. Clackmannan	Stirling	149 2 10	..	4 16 0	41 14 0	..	16 0 10	263 12
	Alloa	51 19 0[6]						
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	321 1 6	..	18 5 1	28 0 0	..	..	378 12
	Helensburgh	4 6 0						
	Kirkintilloch	7 0 0						
10. Dumfries	Annan	7 5 10	..	0 4 0	43 19 8	..	..	551 18
	Dumfries	500 9 5[6]						
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	5,682 19 8[6]	21 19 11	..	305 5 2	385 10 0	16 1 1[8]	6,947 9
	Ditto, Canongate	226 5 3[6]						
	Ditto, Lock-up	135 2 0[9]						
	Leith Police Prison	90 0 11[3]						
	Musselburgh	84 4 10						
12. Elgin	Elgin	196 12 0[6]	..	..	23 13 9	..	2 0 0	241 8
	Forres	19 2 4[6]						
13. Fife	Cupar	593 1 8	..	7 3 6	214 11 5	10 0 0	54 16 4	1,573 6
	St. Andrews	20 12 4						
	Newburgh	9 10 11						
	Pittenweem	5 11 8						
	Kirkaldy	259 18 11						
	Kinghorn	13 13 0						
	Burntisland	6 10 3						
	Dunfermline and Inverkeithing	377 16 4						
14. Forfar	Arbroath	192 5 0	..	21 13 6	116 4 7	..	..	2,689 7
	Brechin	63 5 2[6]						
	Dundee	1,758 17 4[6]						
	Forfar	251 11 7						
	Montrose	285 10 7[6]						
15. Haddington	Haddington	384 2 2	..	108 10 6	18 19 8	..	10 5 3	552 1
	Dunbar	26 1 8						
	North Berwick	4 2 1						
16. Inverness	Inverness	562 4 10[6]	..	..	88 7 1	..	20 18 4	716 12
	Portree	45 1 10[6]						
17. Kinross	Kinross	72 13 0	..	12 17 10	15 6 4	..	..	100 17
18. Kincardine	Stonehaven	180 9 6	..	0 3 0	27 12 6	10 0 0	..	243 1
	Laurencekirk	9 8 9						
	Bervie	15 7 11						
19 Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	333 12 0	..	..	38 1 0	..	..	392 10
	Maxwelltown	17 17 3						
	Creetown	3 0 0						
20. Lanark	Anderston	28 13 11[8]	22 9 8	..	391 1 3	218 13 0	200 11 6[11]	10,586 12
	Airdrie	360 3 6						
	Calton	41 1 9[6]						
	Glasgow	7,964 9 1						
	Douglas	15 18 3						
	Broomielaw	1 10 0						
	Glasgow Police	1 10 0						
	Gorbals	45 19 11						
	Hamilton	771 10 6						
	Lanark	506 11 8						
	Rutherglen	16 8 0						
	Carried forward.	26,691 10 10[9]	76 1 7	229 15 1	1,692 9 0[8]	724 3 0	332 16 6[11]	29,746 16

I. Abstract of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1844. For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners boarded out.	For Prisoners from this County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward .	26,691 10 10^{9}	76 1 7	229 15 1	1,692 9 0^{6}	724 3 0	332 16 6^{11}	29,746 16 2^{2}
Linlithgow . .	Linlithgow	259 8 11						
	Bathgate	2 0 0	..	127 8 8	40 0 0	..	..	430 17 7
	Queensferry	2 0 0						
Nairn . . .	Nairn	83 14 1	..	..	18 14 7	..	1 1 7	103 10 3
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	111 2 6^{6}	..	37 12 6	33 3 5	5 0 0	..	186 18 5^{6}
	Lerwick	175 12 6^{6}	..	1 16 0	12 5 6		5 12 10	195 6 10^{6}
Peebles. . . .	Peebles	166 12 8^{6}	..	40 6 0	24 2 4^{6}	..	6 12 2	237 13 3
Perth	Perth	1,002 10 1^{3}						
	Dumblane	139 19 0						
	Grieff	6 17 10	..	..	83 4 3	..	..	1,245 14 11^{9}
	Blairgowrie	10 13 9^{6}						
	Comrie	2 10 0						
Renfrew . . .	Paisley	1,285 15 7						
	Greenock	424 2 1						
	Port Glasgow	53 4 11	..	31 15 6^{6}	142 12 5	..	74 7 0	2,024 12 11^{6}
	Renfrew	12 15 5						
Roxburgh . . .	Jedburgh	602 3 1^{6}						
	Kelso	38 3 6	..	12 17 3	99 10 4^{6}	15 0 0	14 18 5	811 1 6^{6}
	Hawick	28 8 10^{6}						
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	152 19 10^{6}						
	Tain	89 9 1						
	Cromarty	61 15 7	..	..	212 1 9	..	..	543 4 8
	Stornoway	26 18 4^{6}						
Selkirk . . .	Selkirk	166 5 2	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	186 5 2
Stirling . . .	Stirling	812 1 1^{3}						
	Falkirk	51 0 5^{6}	27 15 0	174 19 2	71 19 10	..	..	1,137 15 6^{9}
Sutherland. . .	Dornoch	228 19 8	..	..	24 13 6	3 19 6	2 15 6	260 8 2
Wigtown . . .	Stranraer	188 18 9						
	Wigtown	123 11 1^{3}	13 11 0	74 5 4	46 6 10^{6}	..	..	446 13 0^{3}
		33,001 5 1	117 7 7	730 15 6^{6}	2,521 3 11	748 2 6	438 4 0^{11}	37,556 18 8^{5}
Perth	General Prison for the year ended 31st December, 1844.	7,440 3 0^{6}	..	..	..	..	..	7,440 3 0^{6}
	Total	40,441 8 1^{6}	117 7 7	730 15 6^{6}	2,521 3 11	748 2 6	438 4 0^{11}	44,997 1 8^{11}

II. CLASSIFICATION of the Expenditure under the Prison Boards for the several Counties in Scotland, chargeable on the General Fund for Current Annual Expenses (exclusive of Expenditure on Labour Account) in each Prison, for the Year ended 30th June, 1844.

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF PRISONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Furniture, Fittings, and Utensils.	Prison Diet.	Contingent Alimentary Charges.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	General Contingent Charges, including Ordinary Current Repairs not Charged against the Building Fund.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1,019 18 0	7 11 1	318 2 4[6]	12 6 1	71 18 2	10 10 1	63 9 10	126 3 7	211 2 7[6]	1,841 1 10
Argyll	Inverary	141 4 0	2 12 1	77 0 6[6]	5 7 4	14 7 1[6]	7 19 6	13 5 0	11 16 9	33 9 4[6]	307 1 8[6]
	Campbelltown	85 0 0	0 4 3	15 0 10[9]	0 0 4[6]	1 6 6	0 10 5	0 19 9	5 19 1	27 14 7[6]	136 15 10[9]
	Tobermory	7 10 0	0 10 0	5 11 8	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 6	0 19 0	..	15 11 2
Ayr	Ayr	252 6 0	43 13 1	280 18 4	..	71 2 0	25 19 3	33 17 0	18 3 0	102 6 8	828 5 4
	Irvine	18 0 0	..	7 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	1 5 0	26 15 0
	Kilmarnock	..	..	8 10 3	..	..	..	..	..	1 6 6	9 16 9
	Largs	3 17 5	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	0 13 0	0 5 9[6]	5 2 2[6]
	Stewarton	4 10 0	..	0 10 5[6]	..	..	..	..	0 12 8	0 4 4	5 17 5[6]
	Saltcoats	3 17 4	..	0 5 2	..	..	..	..	0 10 4	0 7 9	5 0 7
	Cumnock	3 16 4	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	0 9 8	0 4 10	4 16 10
Banff	Banff	95 0 0	1 0 7[6]	71 5 8[6]	2 9 0	8 16 1[6]	..	4 5 5	9 14 0	19 16 3[6]	212 7 2
Berwick	Greenlaw	110 4 3	29 17 8	50 2 11[3]	0 2 6	28 1 10[6]	..	6 7 7[6]	23 3 11[6]	11 6 0[6]	259 6 10[3]
	Dunse	..	8 18 7[6]	4 2 4[6]	..	0 8 6	..	1 4 6	2 19 0	22 6 2[6]	39 19 2[6]
	Coldstream	..	9 9 2[6]	0 19 6	..	..	..	..	0 7 6	5 0 0	15 16 2[6]
	Lauder	..	7 11 0	0 15 3	..	0 7 11	..	..	0 4 6	1 17 10	10 16 6
	Earlstoun	..	4 19 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 19 10	7 19 4
	Aytoun	..	7 17 6[6]	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 6	0 7 2	8 11 2[6]
Bute	Rothesay	60 12 6	0 10 0	17 13 7[6]	0 10 1	16 10 11	2 8 0	6 1 9[6]	9 17 8	20 3 1[6]	134 7 8[6]
Caithness	Wick	67 2 0	2 5 4[6]	7 2 1[3]	1 13 3	0 15 9	..	2 0 6[6]	10 9 9	2 7 1[3]	93 15 10[9]
Clackmannan	Stirling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149 2 10	149 2 10
	Alloa	33 0 3[6]	..	10 8 9	..	..	..	1 16 6	1 4 4	5 9 2[6]	51 19 0[6]
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	141 0 0	8 10 0	93 17 10	5 10 0	25 5 0	11 4 6	8 0 0	10 10 0	17 4 2	321 1 6
	Helensburgh	..	1 0 0	0 18 0	..	1 8 0	0 10 0	..	0 10 0	..	4 6 0
	Kirkintilloch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0 0	..	7 0 0
Dumfries	Annan	5 0 0	..	0 9 0	..	..	0 10 0	..	..	1 6 10	7 5 10
	Dumfries	196 0 6	17 4 5[6]	143 3 10[6]	20 6 11	22 16 2	3 19 6	11 17 8	35 1 8	49 18 8[6]	500 9 5[6]
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	2,117 1 6[6]	232 0 2[6]	1,512 5 3[9]	130 13 2[6]	489 10 11[3]	Included in Expenditure for Clothing.	215 12 2	159 5 0	826 11 4	5,682 19 8[6]
	,, Canongate	157 10 2	4 2 2	..	11 0 7[6]	2 14 2[6]		14 8 11	5 13 6	30 15 8[6]	226 5 3[6]
	,, Lock-up	53 11 5[6]	3 12 5	46 7 4[3]	0 2 0[6]	0 1 6		5 16 5	6 13 0	18 17 10[6]	135 2 0[9]
	Leith Police Prison	59 13 10	0 15 3	13 15 5[3]	..	0 5 0		1 10 0	1 3 10	12 17 7	90 0 11[3]
	Musselburgh	27 7 2	16 8 1	8 10 10	..	11 5 9		1 16 10	4 16 0	14 0 2	84 4 10
Elgin	Elgin	108 5 0	12 7 11[6]	28 1 2[6]	9 1 7	3 19 5[6]	..	6 0 1	19 18 2	8 18 7	196 12 0[6]
	Forres	15 0 0	0 1 7[6]	1 9 5	..	..	..	0 3 8	0 14 8	1 13 0	19 2 4[6]
Fife	Cupar	202 15 0	84 14 8	126 17 4	12 4 9	31 10 11	1 0 0	40 7 11	58 10 7	35 0 6	593 1 8
	St. Andrews	18 6 0	..	2 3 10	..	..	..	0 0 2	0 1 10	0 0 6	20 12 4
	Newburgh	7 16 0	0 2 8	1 2 8	..	..	..	0 0 4	..	0 9 3	9 10 11
	Pittenweem	2 8 0	0 5 4	0 4 5	0 12 4	..	0 5 6	0 0 7	..	1 15 6	5 11 8
	Kirkaldy	160 9 0	2 2 3	49 19 7	7 0 11	6 12 3	0 1 6	9 9 11	9 8 6	14 15 0	259 18 11
	Kinghorn	13 0 0	..	0 3 0	..	..	..	..	0 10 0	..	13 13 0
	Burntisland	6 1 3	..	0 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 10 3
	Dunfermline and Inverkeithing	175 2 10	21 4 6	73 18 3	4 5 1	24 18 2	9 2 8	13 10 0	8 17 1	46 17 9	377 16 4
Forfar	Arbroath	87 18 11	1 11 10	37 16 4[6]	0 4 6	0 9 0	12 12 6	11 10 2	11 17 6	28 4 2[6]	192 5 0
	Brechin	52 10 0	..	7 4 5	..	..	..	0 12 0	1 15 4	1 3 5[6]	63 5 2[6]
	Dundee	716 0 0	161 18 6	545 19 5[6]	22 16 1	82 15 5	21 14 3	37 19 11	56 1 6	113 11 11	1,758 17 4[6]
	Forfar	87 12 0[6]	52 16 10[6]	38 11 9[6]	0 4 0	9 3 2[6]	19 2 4[6]	13 19 1	6 11 0	23 11 1[6]	251 11 7
	Montrose	94 16 4	18 17 11[6]	58 2 5	3 9 1[6]	5 2 10	3 18 0	9 2 10	18 13 1[6]	73 8 0	285 10 7[6]

	Dunbar	9 0 0	0 2 0	12 13 10	..	..	..	..	..	4 5 10	26 1 8	
	North Berwick	3 0 0	..	0 19 7	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	4 2 1	
Inverness	Inverness	299 9 4	17 12 9	130 16 11	7 10 2	23 2 0	11 14 0	12 18 4^{6}	17 3 2	41 18 2	562 4 10^{6}	
	Portree	23 0 0	0 1 11	11 3 6	..	..	0 2 6	0 3 5	..	10 10 6^{6}	45 1 10^{6}	
Kinross	Kinross	40 0 0	1 0 11	15 10 6	1 10 4	4 0 0	1 4 0	1 11 0	4 3 7	3 12 8	72 13 0	
Kincardine	Stonehaven	93 19 2	6 19 9	39 14 11	2 9 0	5 15 9	..	4 18 10	17 16 8	8 15 5	180 9 6	
	Laurencekirk	2 0 0	1 8 7	..	..	..	..	..	2 9 0	3 11 2	9 8 9	
	Bervie	2 2 0	3 15 7	..	..	..	..	..	6 4 8	3 5 6	15 7 11	
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	161 14 6	5 6 0	68 15 5^{6}	0 11 0	3 14 9	1 19 0	8 11 6	19 5 0	63 14 9^{6}	333 12 0	
	Maxwelltown	15 0 0	..	0 17 11	..	..	0 2 0	..	0 10 0	1 7 4	17 17 3	
	Creetown	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	
Lanark	Anderston	24 16 0	..	1 16 3	..	..	..	..	..	2 1 8^{6}	28 13 11^{6}	
	Airdrie	94 6 10	29 5 0	47 13 11	6 10 3	41 1 5	44 0 0	16 10 0	10 7 8	70 8 5	360 3 6	
	Calton	21 6 0	0 5 9	9 7 3	..	..	0 1 6	3 0 0	0 9 0	6 12 3^{6}	41 1 9^{6}	
	Glasgow	2,626 3 8	140 0 1	2,097 8 9	220 12 0	672 9 8	131 10 10	355 12 7	247 4 7	1,473 6 11	7,964 9 1	
	Douglas	10 0 0	..	..	..	0 4 0	1 13 6	..	0 5 9	3 15 0	15 18 3	
	Broomielaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	
	Glasgow Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	
	Gorbals	30 6 0	0 18 0	7 17 3	..	..	..	..	..	6 18 8	45 19 11	
	Hamilton	276 8 0	16 8 9	193 13 6^{6}	7 8 0^{6}	32 12 10	26 16 4	37 3 11	27 19 1	153 0 0	771 10 6	
	Lanark	198 18 10	11 14 8	96 14 1	17 8 8	32 8 11	7 12 10	19 15 1	17 19 11	103 18 8	506 11 8	
	Rutherglen	12 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 8 0	16 8 0	
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	99 0 0	11 7 0	62 9 8	1 19 1	18 5 1	1 19 8	13 8 4	11 0 10	39 19 3	259 8 11	
	Bathgate	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	
	Queensferry	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	
Nairn	Nairn	63 5 0	..	9 0 10	0 12 7^{6}	2 0 0	0 8 0	1 5 8	2 1 8	5 0 3^{6}	83 14 1	
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	75 0 0	0 11 3	14 2 7^{6}	0 9 10^{6}	4 10 0	1 7 0	0 14 4	2 11 0	11 16 5^{6}	111 2 6^{6}	
	Lerwick	75 0 0	3 2 0	32 4 11^{6}	1 3 1	16 15 5	11 7 0	4 16 0	16 14 6	14 9 7	175 12 6^{6}	
Peebles	Peebles	97 1 3	3 8 10^{6}	13 5 10^{3}	0 6 0	18 16 8	8 3 11	2 3 2^{3}	9 4 0^{3}	14 2 11^{3}	166 12 8^{6}	
Perth	Perth	372 3 4	76 4 4^{9}	385 16 11	..	69 3 5^{6}	..	38 0 0	38 3 0^{6}	22 18 11	1,002 10 1^{3}	
	Dunblane	54 10 9	7 7 0	43 19 9	..	4 7 10	..	13 14 3	14 6 0	1 13 5	139 19 0	
	Crieff	3 0 0	..	3 17 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 17 10	
	Blairgowrie	5 0 0	..	5 13 9^{6}	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 13 9^{6}	
	Comrie	2 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 10 0	
Renfrew	Paisley	429 1 0	94 9 5	396 19 7	6 15 9	67 1 7	12 19 9	72 19 4	58 19 0	146 10 2	1,285 15 7	
	Greenock	254 3 0	13 3 8	72 9 7	0 5 9	12 3 1^{6}	1 19 5^{6}	17 8 4	15 2 1	37 7 1	424 2 1	
	Port Glasgow	26 0 0	..	6 1 8^{6}	..	..	..	0 8 2	..	20 15 0^{6}	53 4 11	
	Renfrew	10 0 0	..	0 6 4	..	..	..	..	0 12 6	1 16 7	12 15 5	
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	281 7 7	19 15 3^{6}	138 12 10	10 8 2	28 1 10	..	37 11 3	70 12 1	15 14 1	602 3 1^{6}	
	Kelso	15 0 0	8 7 9	1 10 6	..	2 0 0	6 15 4	1 0 0	3 9 11	..	38 3 6	
	Hawick	9 1 7	7 5 2^{6}	1 10 0	..	..	7 1 0	1 0 0	2 11 1	..	28 8 10^{6}	
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	84 13 6	3 4 3^{6}	39 19 5^{6}	..	1 16 2^{6}	1 11 11^{6}	0 18 10	4 3 9	16 11 10^{6}	152 19 10^{6}	
	Tain	36 12 9	0 1 6	29 1 3	..	9 11 0	1 7 5	0 16 0	2 9 8	9 9 6	89 9 1	
	Cromarty	40 0 0	0 6 1	13 15 1	..	..	2 12 3	0 1 4	..	5 0 10	61 15 7	
	Stornoway	15 0 0	0 8 5	7 15 11^{6}	..	..	1 19 0	0 4 0	..	1 11 0	26 18 4^{6}	
Selkirk	Selkirk	63 0 0	15 0 3^{6}	30 11 1^{3}	8 9 0	7 18 9^{3}	0 2 0	3 17 8	9 19 8	27 15 10	166 5 2	
Stirling	Stirling	346 3 0^{6}	19 17 8^{6}	249 17 7	3 8 1^{3}	26 16 11^{6}	11 0 10^{6}	22 4 8	31 9 7^{9}	101 2 6^{3}	812 1 1^{3}	
	Falkirk	28 18 0	1 19 8	16 2 2^{6}	..	..	0 2 6	1 10 4	0 15 0	1 12 9	51 0 5^{6}	
Sutherland	Dornoch	79 8 3	43 4 1^{6}	46 0 10	0 10 7	7 19 5	3 14 7	1 14 0	18 3 9	28 4 1^{6}	228 19 8	
Wigtown	Stranraer	126 0 0	1 12 6	21 19 3^{6}	1 10 2	4 5 0	1 9 0	8 3 11	8 3 0	15 15 10^{6}	188 18 9	
	Wigtown	7 8 4 8	0 14 4	19 9 3^{9}	..	6 18 4	..	4 7 0	5 3 3	8 14 2^{6}	123 11 1^{3}	
	£	13,337 17 2^{6}	1,333 19 2^{9}	8,145 12 5^{3}	549 17 5^{3}	2,069 5 3^{6}	434 10 3	1,256 19 9^{3}	1,358 9 5^{6}	4,514 2 3	33,000 13 4^{3}	
Perth	General Prison, for the Year ended 31st December, 1844	,769 7 6^{6}	121 1 3^{6}	1,598 1 5^{6}	216 7 3^{3}	498 9 4^{6}	47 8 10	233 18 6	342 7 1^{9}	1,613 1 7^{3}	7,440 3 0^{6}	
	Total £	16,107 4 9	1,455 0 6^{3}	9,743 13 10^{4}	766 4 8^{9}	2,567 14 8	481 19 1	1,490 18 3^{3}	1,700 16 7^{3}	6,127 3 10^{3}	40,440 16 4^{9}	

III. STATEMENT of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in several Prisons in Scotland, in the Year ended 30th June 1844, with their Average Annual Cost per Head, and of their Average Annual Earnings, contrasted with the like Averages for the last 3 Years, including the Year now ended—in which Prisons the Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody is 5 or upwards.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	For the Year ended 30th June, 1844. Average Daily Number in Custody entered to the nearest Unit.	Average Yearly Cost per Head. Salaries and Wages.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	Gross Cost per Head, including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head available for the Prison.	Net Cost per Head after deducting Earnings.	Earnings (including Earnings for over-work) of Prisoners who have been in Confinement for periods of Six Months or upwards (under Sentence.) Average Number of Sick Prisoners	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	86	11 17 2	3 13 11¾	0 16 9	0 2 5½	0 14 9	1 9 4	21 8 1¾	2 19 0¾	18 9 1	13	54 2 10	4 3 3
Argyll	Inverary	16	8 16 6	4 16 3½	0 17 11½	0 9 11½	0 16 6¾	0 14 9½	19 3 10¼	2 2 0½	17 1 9¾	6	15 14 0	2 12 4
Ayr	Ayr	60	4 4 1¼	4 13 7¼	1 3 8½	0 8 8	0 11 3¼	0 6 0½	13 16 1	2 13 0½	11 3 0½	17	68 5 0	4 0 4
Banff	Banff	8	11 17 6	9 4 4	1 2 0	..	0 10 8	1 4 3	26 10 10	1 11 10¾	24 18 11¼	..	..	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	10	11 0 5	5 0 3	2 16 2¼	..	0 12 9	2 6 4	25 18 8	0 15 1⅜	25 3 6	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	19	7 8 5	4 8 10	1 5 6	0 12 0	0 8 5	0 11 0	16 17 11¼	1 10 10	15 7 1¼	5	19 10 0	3 18 0
Dumfries	Dumfries	31	6 6 5⁶	4 12 4⁶	0 14 8⁶	0 2 6⁹	0 7 8	1 2 7⁶	16 2 10⁶	2 14 0³	13 8 10³	5	27 5 0	5 9 0
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	426	4 19 4⁹	3 11 0	1 3 0	..	0 10 1⁶	0 7 5⁹	13 6 9⁹	2 9 1⁹	10 17 8	104	370 16 1	3 11 3⁶
	Ditto Lock-up	9	5 19 0⁶	5 3 0⁶	0 0 2	..	0 12 11³	0 14 9⁶	15 0 2⁹	..	15 0 2⁹	..	..	..
Elgin	Elgin	7	15 9 3	4 0 2	0 11 4	..	0 17 1⁶	2 16 10⁶	28 1 8⁶	1 10 11⁹	26 10 8⁹	1	1 17 6	1 17 6
Fife	Cupar	24	8 8 11⁶	5 5 8⁶	1 6 3⁶	0 0 10	1 13 8	2 8 9³	24 14 2⁶	0 15 3⁸	23 18 11⁶	..	..	..
	Dunfermline	15½	11 3 6⁹	4 14 4³	1 11 9⁶	0 11 7⁹	0 17 2⁹	0 11 3⁶	24 2 3⁹	0 8 9⁶	23 13 6³	..	..	..
	Kirkaldy	12	13 7 5	4 3 3⁶	0 11 0³	0 0 1⁶	0 15 10	0 15 8⁶	21 13 3	3 4 10⁹	18 8 4	..	..	..
Forfar	Arbroath	7	12 11 3⁶	5 8 0⁹	0 1 3⁶	1 16 0⁹	1 12 10⁶	1 13 11³	27 9 3⁶	..	27 9 3⁶	..	..	..
	Dundee	137	5 4 6³	3 19 8³	0 12 0	0 3 2	0 5 5⁶	0 8 2	12 16 9³	3 0 7⁶	9 6 1⁹	28	160 2 7	3 14 4
	Forfar	10	8 15 2⁶	5 17 7	0 18 4	1 18 2⁹	1 7 9	0 13 1	25 3 2	1 11 3⁸	23 12 9⁸	..	..	..
	Montrose	12	7 18 0	4 16 10	0 8 7	0 6 6	0 15 3	1 11 1	23 15 10	1 7 0	22 8 10	1	2 5 6	2 5 6
Haddington	Haddington	14	14 15 8⁶	5 14 3³	0 19 1³	..	0 17 11³	0 19 2⁹	27 8 8⁶	2 7 2	25 1 6⁶	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	26	11 10 4³	5 0 7⁹	0 17 9	0 9 0	0 9 11	0 13 2³	21 12 6	2 8 3⁹	19 4 2³	..	..	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	8	11 14 10⁹	4 19 4⁶	0 14 5⁶	..	0 12 4³	2 4 7	22 11 2³	1 12 0	20 19 2³	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	14	11 11 0	4 18 2⁹	0 5 4	0 2 9³	0 12 3	1 7 6	23 16 6⁹	3 4 4	20 12 2⁶	..	..	..
Lanark	Glasgow	491	5 6 11⁶	4 5 5	1 7 4⁹	0 5 4³	0 14 5⁹	0 10 1	16 4 5	2 2 1	14 2 4	92	506 7 8	5 10 1
	Lanark	23	8 12 11⁶	4 4 1	1 8 2⁶	0 6 7⁹	0 17 2	0 15 7⁹	20 19 6	2 4 2	18 15 4	7	20 6 0	2 18 0
	Hamilton	35	7 17 11³	5 10 8	0 18 8	0 15 3⁹	1 1 3	0 15 11⁶	22 0 10⁵	..	..	..	..	..
	Airdrie	11	8 11 6³	4 6 8⁹	3 14 7⁹	4 0 0	1 10 0	0 18 10⁶	31 11 9³	2 6 7	29 5 2³	..	..	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	9	11 0 0	6 18 10	2 0 6	0 4 5	1 9 9	1 4 6	28 16 6	1 12 4	27 4 2	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	..	No Return.											
	Lerwick	6	12 10 0	5 7 6	2 15 10⁹	1 17 10	0 16 0	2 15 9	29 5 5³	0 16 3⁹	28 9 1⁶	3	3 0 0	1 0 0
Perth	Perth	84	4 8 8	4 11 10	0 16 2	..	0 9 0	0 9 1	10 13 9	1 16 2	8 17 7	19	128 10 0	6 15 3
	Dunblane	8	7 12 10	5 9 10⁶	0 10 11⁹	..	1 14 3⁹	1 15 1⁶	17 3 1⁶	2 16 11	14 6 1⁵	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	110	3 18 0¹	3 12 1³	0 11 1	0 2 4⁴	0 13 3²	0 10 8⁷	11 13 9⁴	1 18 9⁸	9 14 11⁸	..	..	..
	Greenock	21	12 2 0⁷	3 9 0⁴	0 11 6¹¹	0 1 10⁶	0 16 7	0 14 4⁷	20 3 10¹⁰	1 5 10⁵	18 18 0⁵	..	..	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	30	9 7 7	4 12 5¹	0 18 8⁸	..	1 5 0⁶	2 7 0¹⁰	20 1 4⁶	3 19 0¹	16 2 4⁵	6	49 4 0	8 4 0
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	8½	9 19 2	4 14 0⁷	0 4 3¹	0 3 9¹	0 2 2⁷	0 9 10²	17 19 11⁸	1 8 11⁶	16 11 0⁵	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	64	5 8 2	3 18 0³	0 8 4⁶	0 3 7³	0 6 11³	0 9 10	12 13 9	2 10 0	10 3 9	8	18 0 0	2 5 0
Sutherland	Dornoch	6	13 4 8⁶	7 15 2⁹	1 6 6⁹	0 12 5	0 5 8	3 0 6	38 3 3	..	38 3 3	..	..	..
Wigtown	Stranraer	5	25 4 0	4 8 0	0 17 0	0 6 0	1 12 9	1 12 7	37 15 9	..	37 15 9	..	..	..
	Wigtown	5	15 12 11³	3 17 10³	1 7 8	..	0 17 4⁹	1 0 7⁸	24 14 2⁶	..	24 14 2⁶	..	..	..
Perth	General Prison, for Year ended 31st December, 1844	327	8 9 4⁶	4 17 8⁹	1 10 5⁹	0 2 10⁹	0 14 3⁹	1 0 11³	22 15 0⁶	1 15 5⁶	20 19 7	327	1053 11 1⁶	3 4 5⁶
	In Scotland	2242	7 3 8	4 6 11	1 2 11	0 4 3	0 13 4	0 15 3	18 0 9	1 17 11	16 2 10	643	2499 7 3⁶	3 17 8

Statement of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in several Prisons in Scotland, in the Year ended 30th June, 1844—*continued.*

| COUNTIES. | PRISONS. | Average of the last three Years, including the Year now ended. | | |

IV. View of the Outlay connected with the Prisoners' Labour in the severa

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	DEBTOR. Undisposed of Goods and Materials, and Implements of Labour, on hand at 30th June, 1843.	DEBTOR. Outlay this Year for Materials, Implements, Carriage of Goods, &c.	DEBTOR. Loss by Bad Debts.	DEBTOR. Sum of Debit.	CREDITOR. Sales and Deliveries of Work to Purchasers and Employers.	CREDITOR. Furniture and Goods issued for the use of the Prison, other than Implements of Labour.	CREDITOR. Earnings Rated to Prisoners Employed in Washing, Sewing, and other Prison Services.	CREDITOR. Other Returns
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	175 6 7	167 3 10	0 10 0	343 0 5	437 1 0[6]	22 19 6	49 9 11	..
Argyll	Inverary	20 16 6	40 6 1[6]	..	61 2 7[6]	80 16 0	0 3 0	4 7 6	..
Ayr	Ayr	60 0 0	63 7 11	..	123 7 11	179 7 9[6]	3 15 0	50 0 0	..
Banff	Banff	33 14 3	29 8 2[6]	..	63 2 5[6]	44 2 11	..	2 0 7	..
Berwick	Greenlaw	14 18 8[6]	36 7 2	..	51 5 10[6]	25 15 5[6]	..	0 19 0[6]	..
Bute	Rothesay	15 13 9	8 14 6	..	24 8 3	23 8 3	..	5 0 0	0 12
Caithness	Wick	28 13 11	7 6 0	..	35 19 11	3 0 0[6]	..	..	..
Clackmannan	Alloa	No Labour.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	10 15 0	42 13 6	1 2 0	54 10 6	62 12 0	5 13 6	12 18 6	..
Dumfries	Dumfries	17 0 0	30 14 1	..	47 14 1	73 9 0[6]	4 10 0	36 16 4	..
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	306 5 1[9]	410 11 10	..	716 16 11[9]	1,119 18 9[9]	155 5 3	426 0 10[6]	..
Elgin	Elgin	21 6 3	14 10 4	0 3 1[6]	35 19 8[6]	19 6 9[6]	..	3 7 6	..
Fife	Cupar	49 0 0	52 14 10	..	101 14 10	86 11 1	..	10 10 0	..
	Dunfermline	35 0 0	33 15 2[6]	..	68 15 2[6]	85 17 10[9]	..	6 18 0	..
	Kirkaldy	36 10 0	12 15 4	..	49 5 4	86 11 0	..	7 0 0	..
Forfar	Forfar	3 5 0	7 4 5	..	10 9 5	10 17 0	11 16 1	..	..
	Dundee	109 5 0	4 4 6	..	113 9 6	421 18 2	..	120 0 0	..
	Montrose	3 10 0	22 16 4[6]	..	26 6 4[6]	29 18 4	..	8 12 10	..
Haddington	Haddington	..	4 2 3	..	4 2 3	39 9 11	..	..	..
Inverness	Inverness	103 8 6	38 16 11	3 17 0	146 2 5	85 16 0	..	15 14 0	6 9
Kinross	Kinross	3 6 8	1 0 11	..	4 7 7	3 3 7	2 10 9	2 9 2	..
Kincardine	Stonehaven	25 14 0	12 2 8	..	37 16 8	22 19 4	..	4 18 1	..
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	85 0 3	33 14 0	..	118 14 3	47 2 0[6]	1 19 9	10 1 6	3 13
Lanark	Glasgow	326 12 8	398 5 4	33 0 2	757 18 2	1,017 12 5	219 12 9	500 0 0	..
	Lanark	7 16 0	23 2 7	..	30 18 7	64 1 9	..	24 2 10	..
	Airdrie	..	13 3 5	..	13 3 5	23 10 7	..	12 14 0	..
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	24 3 0	28 13 10[6]	..	52 16 10[6]	30 8 0	11 2 1	6 13 4	..
Nairn	Nairn	10 14 7[6]	0 19 1[9]	..	11 13 9	2 14 11[6]	..	..	..
Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	13 10 3[6]	18 1 9[6]	..	31 12 1	17 16 3[6]	..	0 2 5	..
	Lerwick	10 15 0	20 3 10[6]	..	30 18 10[6]	22 13 3	..	..	..
Peebles	Peebles	21 6 2	10 2 7[9]	..	31 8 9[9]	4 11 9	0 18 0	..	..
Perth	Perth	84 9 1	101 19 3	..	186 8 4	282 16 11[6]	..	82 4 3	..
	Dunblane	..	41 9 5	..	41 9 5	18 15 4	..	..	..
Renfrew	Paisley	35 10 0	104 11 1	0 11 8	140 12 9	233 16 5[6]	15 5 4	100 18 8	..
	Greenock	32 0 6	74 2 1	..	106 2 7	125 6 9	..	5 19 5	..
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	74 2 0	17 14 7[6]	..	91 16 7[6]	138 12 3	12 3 6	24 11 9	2 7
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	28 1 1[6]	8 15 7	..	36 16 8[6]	41 3 3	..	2 0 4	..
Selkirk	Selkirk	3 15 0	60 12 0	2 0 9	66 7 9	114 1 0	..	..	..
Stirling	Stirling	36 17 0	111 13 8	..	148 10 8	237 1 9[9]	..	35 3 11[6]	..
Sutherland	Dornoch	0 7 0	9 14 4[6]	..	10 1 4[6]	0 4 0	0 5 6	..	3 13
Wigtown	Stranraer	33 3 8	44 17 11	..	78 1 7	25 15 5	5 14 0	..	..
	Wigtown	28 1 10	24 13 6	..	52 15 4	25 19 6	..	..	..
	£	1,929 14 5[9]	2,187 7 0[9]	41 4 8[6]	4,158 6 3	5,415 14 2[9]	473 14 0	1,571 14 9[6]	16 16
Perth	General Prison for the Year ended 31st December, 1844	1,075 10 7	1,069 9 6	..	2,145 0 1	1,507 2 0	251 0 0	458 12 6	..
	Total £	3,005 5 0[9]	3,256 16 6[9]	41 4 8[6]	6,303 6 4	6,922 16 2[9]	724 14 0	2,030 7 3[6]	16 16

sons in Scotland, and of the Returns therefrom, in the Year ended 30th June, 1844.

Value of ndisposed f Goods l Materials, nd Imple- ments of abour, on nd at 30th une, 1844.	Sum of Credit.	Balance, being Gross Profits this Year.	Payments therefrom to Prisoners.			Available Net Profits Carried to Credit of General Fund for Current Expenses.	Loss.	PRISONS.	COUNTIES.
			Convicted.	Untried.	Civil.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
54 12 3	664 2 8[d]	321 2 3[d]	34 18 3	23 3 3	9 1 6	253 19 3[d]	..	Aberdeen. . . .	Aberdeen.
13 10 8	98 17 2	37 14 6[d]	0 17 11	3 4 2[d]	..	33 12 5	..	Inverary . . .	Argyll.
70 0 0	303 2 9[d]	179 14 10[d]	19 7 8	1 4 10	..	159 2 4[d]	..	Ayr	Ayr.
32 3 5	78 6 11	15 4 5[d]	0 15 7	1 6 3	0 7 5	12 15 2[d]	..	Banff.	Banff.
33 16 10	60 11 4	9 5 5[d]	..	1 13 11[d]	..	7 11 6	..	Greenlaw. . . .	Berwick.
5 5 0	34 5 9	9 17 6	..	..	..	9 17 6	..	Rothesay . . .	Bute.
37 16 8	40 16 8[d]	4 16 9[d]	0 3 0	0 7 8	..	4 6 1[d]	..	Wick.	Caithness.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Alloa.	Clackmannan.
12 5 0	93 9 0	38 18 6	5 11 0	4 0 0	..	29 6 8	..	Dumbarton . . .	Dumbarton.
26 18 3	141 13 7[d]	93 19 6[d]	10 4 7	..	..	83 14 11	..	Dumfries . . .	Dumfries.
134 3 4[d]	1,835 8 3[d]	1,118 11 4	45 13 4	26 8 10[d]	..	1,046 9 1[d]	..	Edinburgh . . .	Edinburgh.
26 1 0	48 15 3[d]	12 15 7	0 4 6	1 14 2	..	10 16 11	..	Elgin.	Elgin.
44 0 0	141 1 1	39 6 3	..	20 19 8	..	18 6 7	..	Cupar	Fife.
17 5 0	109 10 10[d]	40 15 8[d]	..	7 16 5	..	32 19 3[d]	..	Dunfermline.	
10 0 0	103 11 0	54 5 8	..	15 6 11	..	38 18 9	..	Kirkaldy.	
7 4 5	29 17 6	19 8 1	0 5 9[d]	3 18 6	..	15 3 9[d]	..	Forfar	Forfar.
87 3 0	629 1 2	515 11 8	25 0 0	75 0 0	0 6 0	415 5 8	..	Dundee.	
18 12 6	57 3 8	30 17 3[d]	1 4 8	13 8 10	..	16 3 9[d]	..	Montrose.	
..	39 9 11	35 7 8	0 1 1	2 6 1	..	33 0 6	..	Haddington . . .	Haddington.
112 4 6	220 4 1	74 1 8	4 16 8	6 2 7	..	63 2 5	..	Inverness. . . .	Inverness.
2 14 3	10 17 9	6 10 2	0 8 0	0 7 6	..	5 14 8	..	Kinross	Kinross.
23 8 5	51 5 10	13 9 2	0 1 5	0 11 9	..	12 16 0	..	Stonehaven . . .	Kincardine.
110 18 6	173 15 4[d]	55 1 1[d]	0 16 5	8 12 11	0 10 11	45 0 10[d]	..	Kirkcudbright . .	Kirkcudbright.
259 3 9	1,996 8 11	1,238 10 9	118 13 8[d]	75 13 11[d]	10 13 6	1,033 9 7	..	Glasgow	Lanark.
12 3 9	100 8 4	69 9 9	12 2 10	6 4 5	0 7 0	50 15 6	..	Lanark.	
3 14 5	39 19 0	26 15 7	1 2 2	0 1 0	..	25 12 5	..	Airdrie.	
26 17 4	75 0 9	22 3 10[d]	1 13 11	5 18 9[d]	..	14 11 2	..	Linlithgow . . .	Linlithgow.
10 10 4[d]	13 5 3	1 11 6	..	..	..	1 11 6	..	Nairn	Nairn.
18 12 0[d]	36 10 9	4 18 8	0 4 9¼	1 0 3¼	..	3 13 7	..	Kirkwall	Orkney and Zetland.
16 6 7	38 19 10	8 0 11[d]	2 3 2	1 0 0	..	4 17 9[d]	..	Lerwick.	
31 17 10	37 7 7	5 18 9[d]	..	..	..	5 18 9[d]	..	Peebles	Peebles.
76 19 4	442 0 6[d]	255 12 2[d]	13 8 4	25 5 4	..	216 18 6[d]	..	Perth.	Perth.
45 10 0	64 5 4	22 15 11	1 9 8	5 12 6	..	15 13 9	..	Dunblane.	
50 1 6	400 1 11[d]	259 9 2[d]	28 9 10[d]	13 12 6[d]	3 18 0	213 8 9[d]	..	Paisley	Renfrew.
19 8 6	150 14 8	44 12 1	3 7 8	14 1 1	..	27 3 4	..	Greenock.	
51 0 0	228 15 0	136 18 4[d]	5 7 10	12 9 3	0 11 0	118 10 3[d]	..	Jedburgh . . .	Roxburgh.
6 6 2	49 9 9	12 13 0[d]	0 5 4	0 1 8	..	12 6 0[d]	..	Dingwall . . .	Ross and Cromarty.
4 8 9	118 9 9	52 2 0	13 14 10[d]	6 1 9	..	32 5 4[d]	..	Selkirk	Selkirk.
73 10 0	345 15 9[d]	197 5 1[d]	18 13 11[d]	18 5 0	0 5 11	160 0 3	..	Stirling	Stirling.
10 12 1[d]	14 15 2[d]	4 13 10[d]	0 10 0	0 5 5[d]	0 0 10[d]	3 16 6[d]	..	Dornoch	Sutherland.
11 4 8	42 14 1	..	..	..	..	..	35 7 6	Stranraer	Wigtown.
27 11 6	53 11 0	0 15 8	2 17 9	0 2 0	0 10 5	..	2 14 6	Wigtown.	
736 1 8	9,214 1 4[d]	5,091 2 8	374 15 8[d]	403 9 4[d]	26 12 6[d]	4,288 17 9[d]	38 2 0		
981 16 8[d]	3,198 11 2[d]	1,053 11 1[d]	473 15 0[d]	..	..	579 16 0[d]	..	General Prison for the Year ended 31st December, 1844.	Perth.
717 18 4[d]	12,412 12 6[d]	6,144 13 9[d]	848 10 9[d]	403 9 4[d]	26 12 6[d]	4,868 13 10	38 2 0		

Appendix. No. XXIII.

V. ABSTRACT of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, chargeable on the Special Fund for Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons, in the Year ended 30th June, 1844.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1844.			
		For Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	162 0 7	12 5 6[c]	..	574 2 11
	Peterhead	399 16 9[c]			
2. Argyll	Inverary	817 0 0	..	..	817 0 0
3. Ayr	Ayr	20 0 0			
	Kilmarnock	2 2 0			
	Largs	104 4 4			
	Stewarton	154 3 2	..	..	467 11 4
	Saltcoats	147 11 1			
	Cumnock	39 10 9			
4. Banff	Banff	1,572 16 3[c]	..	0 2 6	1,601 17 7
	Keith and Aberchirder	28 18 9[c]			
5. Berwick		..	..	..	..
6. Bute	Lamlash	200 0 0	..	..	200 0 0
7. Caithness		..	..	..	..
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	671 15 3	..	..	671 15 3
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton				
	Kirkintilloch	..	67 0 0	..	67 0 0
	Helensburgh				
10. Dumfries		..	..	..	..
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	65 11 6	..	0 9 3	66 0 9
12. Elgin	Elgin	60 2 11	26 8 0	0 1 0	86 11 11
13. Fife	Inverkeithing, &c.	1 1 4			
	Dunfermline	1,654 6 4	103 12 1	0 10 6	4,158 16 7
	Kirkaldy	2,399 6 4			
14. Forfar	Arbroath	..			
	Brechin	587 0 0			
	Forfar	1,295 3 3	28 1 2	..	4,547 17 1
	Dundee	2,062 12 8			
	Montrose	575 0 0			
15. Haddington		..	..	..	..
16. Inverness	Inverness	157 10 0	..	..	157 10 0
17. Kinross	Kinross	360 6 8	..	..	360 6 8
18. Kincardine	Stonehaven	150 15 9	37 5 10	0 15 6	192 12 3
	Laurencekirk	3 15 2			
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	617 3 0	7 4 10	..	624 7 10
20. Lanark	Airdrie	624 7 9			
	Hamilton	238 2 10	255 7 8[a]	..	1,283 0 1[a]
	Glasgow	145 1 10			
21. Linlithgow		..	..	..	..
22. Nairn	Nairn	192 13 4	0 3 3	..	192 16 7
23. Orkney and Zetland	Kirkwall	1 17 10[c]	..	..	1 17 10[c]
	Lerwick	23 15 8[c]	..	..	23 15 8[c]
24. Peebles	Peebles	956 0 9[c]	1 17 0	0 4 0	958 1 9[c]
25. Perth	Perth	445 2 2			
	Crieff	11 5 5	..	..	629 17 0
	Dunblane	173 9 5			
26. Renfrew	Paisley	22 4 10			
	Greenock	2 19 2			
	Port Glasgow	5 0 0	..	..	32 10 9
	Renfrew	..			
	Pollokshaws	2 6 9			
27. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	6 8 1			
	Hawick	72 5 4	2 7 0	..	467 2 8
	Kelso	386 2 3			
28. Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	2,050 8 2	..	..	2,053 11 1[c]
	Tain	3 2 11[c]			
29. Selkirk	Selkirk	..	..	..	..
30. Stirling		..	..	..	..
31. Sutherland	Dornoch	1,584 13 10[c]	14 4 9	..	1,598 18 7[a]
32. Wigtown	Stranraer	4 4 6	..	0 15 0	5 4 0
	Wigtown	0 4 6			
	Total	£ 21,281 11 6	555 17 2[2]	2 17 9	21,840 6 5[2]

No. XXIV.

TABLE of Asessment of £1,200 per Annum on the several Counties in Scotland, for Building, Furnishing, and Completing the General Prison at Perth, under 2 and 3 Vict., c. 42, s. 35, and 7 and 8 Vict., c. 34, s. 21 and 31.

COUNTIES.	Framed on Population of Counties, according to Census of 1841.		Framed on Crime, according to Number of Persons Tried before the Court of Justiciary and Sheriffs, with and without Jury, as in Returns of 1841, 1842, and 1843.		Assessment on combined Estimate of Population and Crime, according to Columns 3 and 5.
	Population.	Assessment.	Number of Persons Tried.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Aberdeen	192,387	88 2 2	244	37 8 7	62 15 5
2. Argyll	97,371	44 11 11	325	49 16 11	47 4 5
3. Ayr	164,356	75 5 5	295	45 5 0	60 5 2
4. Banff	49,679	22 15 0	80	12 5 6	17 10 3
5. Berwick	34,438	15 15 5	86	13 3 9	14 9 7
6. Bute	15,740	7 4 2	34	5 4 5	6 4 4
7. Caithness	36,343	16 12 11	34	5 4 5	10 18 8
8. Clackmannan	19,155	8 15 5	82	12 11 6	10 13 5
9. Dumbarton	44,296	20 5 9	183	28 1 4	24 3 7
10. Dumfries	72,830	33 7 1	197	30 4 4	31 15 8
11. Edinburgh	225,454	103 5 1	1,349	206 18 7	155 1 10
12. Elgin	35,012	16 0 8	70	10 14 10	13 7 9
13. Fife	140,140	64 3 7	300	46 0 5	55 2 0
14. Forfar	170,520	78 1 11	793	121 12 8	99 17 4
15. Haddington	35,886	16 8 8	86	13 3 9	14 16 2
16. Inverness	97,799	44 15 10	293	44 18 10	44 17 4
17. Kincardine	33,075	15 2 11	42	6 8 11	10 15 11
18. Kinross	8,763	4 0 3	21	3 4 4	3 12 4
19. Kirkcudbright	41,119	18 16 8	69	10 11 8	14 14 2
20. Lanark	426,972	195 10 11	1,115	171 0 9	183 5 10
21. Linlithgow	26,872	12 6 2	130	19 18 10	16 2 6
22. Nairn	9,217	4 4 5	19	2 18 4	3 11 4
23. Orkney	30,507	13 19 5	73	11 3 11	12 11 8
24. Peebles	10,499	4 16 2	44	6 15 1	5 15 8
25. Perth	137,390	62 18 5	308	47 4 11	55 1 8
26. Renfrew	155,072	71 0 5	604	92 13 0	81 16 8
27. Ross and Cromarty	78,685	36 0 9	64	9 16 4	22 18 7
28. Roxburgh	46,025	21 1 7	302	46 6 8	33 14 1
29. Selkirk	7,990	3 13 2	29	4 9 0	4 1 1
30. Stirling	82,057	37 11 10	333	51 1 8	44 6 9
31. Sutherland	24,782	11 7 0	41	6 5 9	8 16 5
32. Wigtown	39,195	17 19 0	124	19 0 5	18 9 8
33. Zetland	30,558	13 19 11	54	8 5 7	11 2 9
	2,620,184	1,200 0 0	7,823	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0

Appendix.

No. XXV.

No. XXV.

ABSTRACT of the Expenditure of the General Prison at Perth (exclusive of Expenditure on Labour Account) for the Year ended 31st December, 1844.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages, including uniform	2,769	7	6
Furniture, fittings, and utensils	121	1	3
Prison diet	1,598	1	5
Contingent alimentary charges	216	7	3
Clothing	498	9	4
Bedding	47	8	10
Lighting Prison and outhouses	233	18	6
Fuel	342	7	1
General contingent charges, including ordinary current repairs not charged against the Building Fund	1,613	1	7
£	7,440	3	0

View of the Outlay connected with the Prisoners' Labour, and of the Returns therefrom, in the General Prison at Perth, in the Year ended 31st December, 1844.

	General Prison at Perth.					
DR.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. To value of undisposed-of goods and materials, and implements of labour on hand at 31st December, 1843, brought from last year's account	1,075	10	7			
II. To outlay this year for materials, implements, carriage of goods, &c.	1,069	9	6			
Sum of debit				2,145	0	1
CR.						
I. By returns this year—						
1. Sales and deliveries of work to purchasers and employers	1,507	2	0			
2. Value of materials, goods, &c. issued for the use of the Prison, other than implements of labour	251	0	0			
3. Earnings rated to prisoners employed in washing, sewing, and other Prison services	458	12	6			
Sum of these £	2,216	14	6			
II. By value of undisposed-of goods and materials, and implements of labour on hand, at 31st December, 1844, carried to next year's account	981	16	8			
				3,198	11	2
Balance, being gross profits this year				1,053	11	1
Allowances therefrom to prisoners for over-work, *viz.*—						
Payments during the year	290	14	1			
Sums due at 31st December, 1844	183	0	11			
In all				473	15	0
Balance, being available net profits this year, carried to credit of General Fund				579	16	0

STATEMENT of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in the General Prison at Perth, in the Year ended 31st December, 1844, with their Average Annual Cost per Head, and of their Average Annual Earnings.

PRISON.	In the Year ended 31st December, 1844.																	
	Average Number in Custody.	Average Yearly Cost per Head for							Gross Cost per Head, including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head available for the Prison.	Net Cost per Head, after deducting Earnings.	Earnings (including Earnings for Over-work) of Prisoners who have been in confinement for periods of Six Months or upwards (under sentence) and whose average number was 327.	
		Salaries and Wages.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.					Total Earnings.	Average Earnings.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
General Prison at Perth.	327	8 9 4⁶	4 17 8⁹	1 10 5⁹	0 2 10⁹	0 14 3⁹	1 0 11³		22 15 0⁶	1 15 5⁶	20 19 7	1,053 11 1⁶	3 4 5⁶

(Signed) JAMES STUART, *Governor.*

General Prison, Perth, 27th January, 1845.

No. XXVI.

TABLE of the whole Assessments imposed under the Act of 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 42, in the year 1844, on the several Counties in Scotland, and Burghs situated therein, for the purposes of the Prisons Act, and apportionment of such Assessments among the several Landward parts of the Counties and the Burghs.

Counties, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	Population, 1831.	Assessment of £2,000 under § 35, for Building, &c., the General Prison, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		Assessment of £8,517. 5s. 7d. under § 37, for defraying the Expenses of the General Prison and of the General Board in the year 1843, and apportionment thereof, under § 39.		Assessment of £10,000 under § 36, for Building, &c. Local Prisons, and apportionment thereof, under § 39.		Additions to maximum Assessment under § 36, for Building, &c. Local Prisons, and the apportionment of such additions for the year 1844, under § 39.		Assessment fixed and determined by County Prison Boards, under § 38, for current Expenses, and apportionment thereof, under § 39.		
		Asesssment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Apportionment for 1844.	Population Census, 1841, according to which this Assessment has been apportioned, except in the case of Fifeshire.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Aberdeen	..	146 19 7	. .	530 11 9	. .	734 17 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,500 0 0	. .
Landward part	113,878	. .	94 4 4	. .	340 2 4	. .	471 1 8	. .	. .	122,561	. .	955 11 8
Aberdeen	56,843	. .	47 0 6^{11}	. .	169 15 5	. .	235 2 10^{8}	. .	. .	61,923	. .	482 16 0
Peterhead	5,500	. .	4 11 0^{2}	. .	16 8 6	. .	22 15 0^{8}	. .	. .	5,759	. .	44 18 0
Inverury	1,026	. .	0 16 11^{9}	. .	3 1 4	. .	4 4 10^{8}	. .	. .	1,679	. .	13 1 10
Kintore	404	. .	0 6 8^{2}	. .	1 4 2	. .	1 13 5	. .	. .	465	. .	3 12 6
	177,651	. .	146 19 7	. .	530 11 9	. .	734 17 11	. .	. .	192,387	. .	1,500 0 0
2. Argyll	..	65 12 8	. .	56 3 6	. .	328 3 4	. .	500 0 0	. .	. .	600 0 0	. .
Landward part	92,532	. .	59 17 6^{10}	. .	51 5 0	. .	299 7 10^{4}	. .	456 3 3	88,099	. .	542 17 3
Campbelltown	6,400	. .	4 2 10	. .	3 10 11	. .	20 14 2	. .	31 11 0	6,782	. .	41 15 10
Inverary	1,033	. .	0 13 4^{5}	. .	0 11 5	. .	3 6 10	. .	5 1 10	1,092	. .	6 14 7
Oban	1,460	. .	0 18 10^{9}	. .	0 16 2	. .	4 14 5^{8}	. .	7 3 11	1,398	. .	8 12 4
	101,425	. .	65 12 8	. .	56 3 6	. .	328 3 4	. .	500 0 0	97,371	. .	600 0 0
3. Ayr	..	86 17 2	. .	329 10 11	. .	434 5 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	910 0 0	. .
Landward part	106,028	. .	63 9 9^{4}	. .	240 17 8	. .	317 8 10^{8}	. .	. .	121,896	. .	674 18 2
Ayr	14,926	. .	8 18 9^{1}	. .	33 18 2	. .	44 13 9^{4}	. .	. .	15,749	. .	87 4 0
Irvine	7,116	. .	4 5 2^{8}	. .	16 3 4	. .	21 6 1^{4}	. .	. .	7,313	. .	40 9 10
Kilmarnock	16,985	. .	10 3 4^{11}	. .	38 11 9	. .	50 17 0^{8}	. .	. .	19,398	. .	107 8 0
	145,055	. .	86 17 2	. .	329 10 11	. .	434 5 10	. .	. .	164,356	. .	910 0 0
4. Banff	..	25 15 8	. .	117 12 9	. .	128 18 4	. .	733 6 8	. .	. .	320 0 0	. .
Landward part	42,247	. .	22 8 2^{8}	. .	102 5 0	. .	112 1 1^{4}	. .	637 8 5	42,806	. .	275 14 6
Banff	4,885	. .	2 11 9^{11}	. .	11 16 6	. .	12 19 1^{8}	. .	73 14 1	5,309	. .	34 4 0
Cullen	1,472	. .	0 15 7^{5}	. .	3 11 3	. .	3 18 1	. .	22 4 2	1,564	. .	10 1 6
	48,604	. .	25 15 8	. .	117 12 9	. .	128 18 4	. .	733 6 8	49,679	. .	320 0 0

Landward part	33,005	. .	19 6 11[3]	. .	20 12 11	. .	96 14 8[4]	. .	. .	33,290	. .	270 13 4
Lauder	1,043	. .	0 12 2[9]	. .	0 13 1	. .	3 1 1[8]	. .	. .	1,148	. .	9 6 8
	34,048	. .	19 19 2	. .	21 6 0	. .	99 15 10	. .	. .	34,438	. .	280 0 0
6. Bute	..	9 11 8	. .	17 0 3	. .	47 18 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	180 0 0	. .
Landward part	9,334	. .	6 6 5[1]	. .	11 4 5	. .	31 12 1[3]	. .	. .	9,951	. .	113 16 0
Rothesay	4,817	. .	3 5 2[11]	. .	5 15 10	. .	16 6 2[8]	. .	. .	5,789	. .	66 4 0
	14,151	. .	9 11 8	. .	17 0 3	. .	47 18 4	. .	. .	15,740	. .	180 0 0
7. Caithness	..	24 5 2	. .	. .	. .	121 5 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	200 0 0	. .
Landward part	29,629	. .	20 16 3[10]	. .	. .	. .	104 1 7	. .	. .	30,821	. .	169 12 3
Wick	4,900	. .	3 8 10[2]	. .	. .	. .	17 4 3	. .	. .	5,522	. .	30 7 9
	34,529	. .	24 5 2	. .	. .	. .	121 5 10	. .	. .	36,343	. .	200 0 0
8. Clackmannan	..	19 3 3	. .	21 7 5	. .	95 16 3	. .	152 0 0	. .	. .	285 0 0	. .
Landward	14,729	. .	19 3 3	. .	21 7 5	. .	95 16 3	. .	152 0 0	19,155	. .	285 0 0
	14,729	. .	19 3 3	. .	21 7 5	. .	95 16 3	. .	152 0 0	19,155	. .	285 0 0
9. Dumbarton	..	31 11 2	. .	129 11 6	. .	157 15 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	370 16 0	. .
Landward part	29,288	. .	27 16 7[4]	. .	114 5 5	. .	139 3 0[8]	. .	. .	39,905	. .	334 0 10
Dumbarton	3,923	. .	3 14 6[8]	. .	15 6 1	. .	18 12 9[4]	. .	. .	4,391	. .	35 15 2
	33,211	. .	31 11 2	. .	129 11 6	. .	157 15 10	. .	. .	44,296	. .	370 16 0
10. Dumfries	..	57 1 1	. .	73 12 3	. .	285 5 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	550 0 0	. .
Landward part	59,442	. .	45 19 5[6]	. .	59 6 3	. .	229 17 3[4]	. .	. .	56,809	. .	429 0 3
Annan	3,100	. .	2 7 11[5]	. .	3 1 11	. .	11 19 9	. .	. .	3,321	. .	25 1 7
Dumfries	8,661	. .	6 14 0[2]	. .	8 12 11	. .	33 10 1	. .	. .	10,069	. .	76 0 10
Lochmaben	969	. .	0 14 11[10]	. .	0 19 4	. .	3 14 11[4]	. .	. .	931	. .	7 0 7
Sanquhar	1,595	. .	1 4 8[1]	. .	1 11 10	. .	6 3 4[1]	. .	. .	1,700	. .	12 16 9
	73,770	. .	57 1 1	. .	73 12 3	. .	285 5 5	. .	. .	72,830	. .	550 0 0
11. Edinburgh	..	292 8 6	. .	2,516 13 0	. .	1,462 2 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,000 0 0	. .
Landward part	49,643	. .	66 2 2	. .	568 18 10	. .	330 10 10	. .	. .	56,789	. .	1,259 8 9
Edinburgh	135,594	. .	189 11 4[1]	. .	1,553 19 8	. .	902 16 8[4]	. .	. .	132,977	. .	2,949 1 10
Leith	24,416	. .	32 10 3[5]	. .	279 16 5	. .	162 11 5	. .	. .	25,984	. .	576 5 2
Musselburgh	7,018	. .	9 6 11	. .	80 8 7	. .	46 14 7	. .	. .	6,116	. .	135 12 10
Portobello	2,921	. .	3 17 9[6]	. .	33 9 6	. .	19 8 11[8]	. .	. .	3,588	. .	79 11 5
	219,592	. .	292 8 6	. .	2,516 13 0	. .	1,462 2 6	. .	. .	225,454	. .	5,000 0 0

Table of the whole Assessments imposed under the Act of 2 and 3 Vict. c. 42, in the Year 1844, on the several Counties in Scotland, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	Population, 1831.	Assessment of £2,000 under § 35, for Building, &c., the General Prison, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		Assessment of £8,517 5s. 7d. under § 37, for defraying the Expenses of the General Prison, and of the General Board, in the year 1843, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		Assessment of £10,000 under § 36, for Building, &c., Local Prisons, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		Additions to Maximum Assessment under § 36, for Building, &c. Local Prisons; and the apportionment of such additions for the Year 1844 under § 39.		Assessment fixed and determined by County Prison Boards under § 38, for Current Expenses, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Apportionment for 1844.	Population Census, 1841, according to which this Assessment has been apportioned, except in the case of Fifeshire.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
12. Elgin	..	21 3 7	. .	21 0 3	. .	105 17 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	260 0 0	. .
Landward part	25,673	. .	15 17 8[2]	. .	15 15 2	. .	79 8 5	. .	. .	26,775	. .	198 16 8
Elgin	5,208	. .	3 4 5[4]	. .	3 3 11	. .	16 2 2[8]	. .	. .	5,064	. .	37 12 1
Forres	3,350	. .	2 1 5[6]	. .	2 1 2	. .	10 7 3[4]	. .	. .	3,173	. .	23 11 3
	34,231	. .	21 3 7	. .	21 0 3	. .	105 17 11	. .	. .	35,012	. .	260 0 0
13. Fife	..	90 19 6	. .	304 13 6	. .	454 17 6	. .	555 11 1[4]	. .	. .	1,800 0 0	. .
Landward part	92,321	. .	65 3 8[9]	. .	218 6 4	. .	325 18 8[8]	. .	398 1 8[3]	The Apportionment of this Assessment on the County of Fife has on this occasion been made according to the Population of Fifeshire, enumerated in Column No. 2.	. .	1,289 16 2
Anstruther Easter	1,007	. .	0 14 2[8]	. .	2 7 8	. .	3 11 1[4]	. .	4 6 10		. .	14 1 4
Anstruther Wester	329	. .	0 4 7[9]	. .	0 15 7	. .	1 3 3	. .	1 8 4[6]		. .	4 11 11
Auchtermuchty	1,346	. .	0 19 0[2]	. .	3 3 8	. .	4 15 0[8]	. .	5 16 1		. .	18 16 1
Burntisland	2,026	. .	1 8 7[4]	. .	4 15 10	. .	7 3 0[8]	. .	8 14 8[8]		. .	28 6 1
Crail	1,311	. .	0 18 6[2]	. .	3 2 0	. .	4 12 7	. .	5 13 0[9]		. .	18 6 4
Cupar	4,058	. .	2 17 4	. .	9 11 11	. .	14 6 7	. .	17 10 0		. .	56 13 11
Dunfermline	5,521	. .	3 17 11[11]	. .	13 1 1	. .	19 9 11[8]	. .	23 16 2		. .	77 2 8
Dysart	1,600	. .	1 2 7[2]	. .	3 15 8	. .	5 12 11[9]	. .	6 17 11[9]		. .	22 7 1
Earlsferry	500	. .	0 7 0[9]	. .	1 3 8	. .	1 15 3[8]	. .	2 3 1[6]		. .	6 19 9
Falkland	1,100	. .	0 15 6[5]	. .	2 12 0	. .	3 17 8	. .	4 14 10[3]		. .	15 7 4
Inverkeithing	2,140	. .	1 10 2[8]	. .	5 1 3	. .	7 11 1[4]	. .	9 4 6[8]		. .	29 17 11
Kilrenny	1,517	. .	1 1 5[1]	. .	3 11 9	. .	5 7 1[4]	. .	6 10 10		. .	21 3 11
Kinghorn	1,350	. .	0 19 0[10]	. .	3 3 10	. .	4 15 4	. .	5 16 5		. .	18 17 3
Kirkaldy	4,760	. .	3 7 2[8]	. .	11 5 2	. .	16 16 1[4]	. .	20 10 5[6]		. .	66 10 0
Newburgh	2,442	. .	1 14 5[9]	. .	5 15 6	. .	8 12 5	. .	10 10 7		. .	34 2 4
Pittenweem	1,317	. .	0 18 7[2]	. .	3 2 3	. .	4 13 0	. .	5 13 7		. .	18 8 0
St. Andrews	4,194	. .	2 19 2[9]	. .	9 18 4	. .	14 16 1[8]	. .	18 1 9[6]		. .	58 11 11
	128,839	. .	90 19 6	. .	304 13 6	. .	454 17 6	. .	555 11 1[4]		. .	1,800 0 0
14. Forfar*	..	141 10 9	. .	973 7 2	. .	707 13 9	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,350 0 0	. .
Landward part	58,999	. .	59 16 3[8]	. .	411 7 0	. .	299 1 6[4]	. .	. .	64,943	. .	895 0 1
Arbroath	11,299	. .	11 9 1[3]	. .	78 15 7	. .	57 5 6[4]	. .	. .	14,568	. .	200 15 4
Brechin	5,060	. .	5 2 7[3]	. .	35 5 7	. .	25 13 0	. .	. .	5,903	. .	81 7 0
Dundee	46,142	. .	46 15 7[3]	. .	321 14 3	. .	233 18 0[4]	. .	. .	62,873	. .	866 9 6
Forfar	6,689	. .	6 15 7[7]	. .	46 12 9	. .	33 18 2	. .	. .	7,981	. .	109 19 10
Montrose	11,417	. .	11 11 6	. .	79 12 0	. .	57 17 6	. .	. .	14,252	. .	196 8 3
	139,606	. .	141 10 9	. .	973 7 2	. .	707 13 9	. .	. .	170,520	. .	2,350 0 0

15. Haddington	..	27 1 4	..	114 8 5	..	135 6 8	..	285 14 3[5]	..	..	700 0 0	..
Landward part	27,796	..	20 16 3[6]	..	87 19 10	..	104 1 5[4]	..	219 14 4[3]	28,122	..	548 11 1
Dunbar	3,349	..	2 10 1[10]	..	10 12 0	..	12 10 9[4]	..	30 16 6[16]	2,978	..	58 1 9
Haddington	3,900	..	2 18 4[11]	..	12 6 11	..	14 12 0[8]	..	26 9 5[6]	3,749	..	73 2 7
North Berwick	1,100	..	0 16 5[9]	..	3 9 8	..	4 2 4[8]	..	8 13 10[10]	1,037	..	20 4 7
	36,145	..	27 1 4	..	114 8 5	..	135 6 8	..	285 14 3[5]	35,886	..	700 0 0
16. Inverness	..	62 13 5	..	167 19 1	..	313 7 1	..	895 8 10[8]	..	..	918 11 3	..
Landward part	82,797	..	54 14 9	..	146 13 10	..	273 13 9	..	782 3 10[8]	86,231	..	809 18 3
Inverness	12,000	..	7 18 8	..	21 5 3	..	39 13 4	..	113 5 0	11,568	..	108 13 0
	94,797	..	62 13 5	..	167 19 1	..	313 7 1	..	895 8 10[8]	97,799	..	918 11 3
17. Kincardine	..	22 15 8	..	67 15 1	..	113 18 4	..	76 16 10	..	..	260 0 0	..
Landward part	30,647	..	22 4 3[7]	..	66 1 3	..	111 1 6	..	74 18 6	32,211	..	253 4 2
Inverbervie	784	..	0 11 4[8]	..	1 13 10	..	2 16 10	..	1 18 4	864	..	6 15 10
	31,431	..	22 15 8	..	67 15 1	..	113 18 4	..	76 16 10	33,075	..	260 0 0
18. Kinross	..	17 15 1	..	..	..	88 15 5	..	..	..	..	110 0 0	..
Landward part	9,072	..	17 15 1	..	..	..	88 15 5	..	..	8,763	..	110 0 0
	9,072	..	17 15 1	..	..	..	88 15 5	..	..	8,763	..	110 0 0
19. Kirkcudbright	..	28 18 11	..	20 18 10	..	144 14 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landward part	34,051	..	24 5 7[10]	..	17 11 4	..	121 8 3[4]	..	..	34,082	..	..
Kirkcudbright	2,600	..	1 17 1	..	1 6 10	..	9 5 5	..	..	2,588	..	..
New Galloway	439	..	0 6 3[2]	..	0 4 6	..	1 11 3[3]	..	..	430	..	..
Maxwelltown	3,500	..	2 9 11	..	1 16 2	..	12 9 7	..	..	3,019	..	..
	40,590	..	28 18 11	..	20 18 10	..	144 14 7	..	..	41,119	..	..
20. Lanark	..	269 0 2	..	1,442 9 4	..	1,345 0 10	..	..	..	..	9,700 0 0	..
Landward part	108,808	..	92 7 9[2]	..	495 8 0	..	461 18 9[2]	..	..	140,135	..	3,183 12 1
Airdrie	6,500	..	5 10 4[7]	..	29 11 11	..	27 11 10[8]	..	..	12,408	..	281 17 8
Glasgow	185,019	..	157 1 11[6]	..	842 7 8	..	785 9 9[8]	..	..	255,650	..	5,807 17 9
Hamilton	8,075	..	6 17 1[6]	..	36 15 4	..	34 5 7[8]	..	..	8,689	..	197 7 11
Lanark	4,100	..	3 9 7[6]	..	18 13 4	..	17 8 1[8]	..	..	4,467	..	101 9 8
Rutherglen	4,317	..	3 13 3[9]	..	19 13 1	..	18 6 6[8]	..	..	5,623	..	127 14 11
	316,819	..	269 0 2	..	1,442 9 4	..	1,345 0 10	..	..	426,972	..	9,700 0 0
21. Linlithgow	..	22 15 7	..	..	..	113 17 11	..	255 0 0	..	..	400 0 0	..
Landward part	18,918	..	18 10 0[6]	..	..	..	92 10 2[8]	..	207 2 6	21,630	..	321 19 5
Linlithgow	3,300	..	3 4 6[7]	..	..	..	16 2 9	..	36 2 7	4,009	..	59 13 6
Queensferry	1,073	..	1 0 11[11]	..	..	..	5 4 11[4]	..	11 14 11	1,233	..	18 7 1
	23,291	..	22 15 7	..	..	..	113 17 11	..	255 0 0	26,872	..	400 0 0

Table of the whole Assessments imposed under the Act of 2 and 3 Vict. c. 42, in the Year 1844, on the several Counties in Scotland, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	Population, 1831.	Assessment of £2,000 under § 35, for Building, &c., the General Prison, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		Assessment of £8,517 5*s.* 7*d.* under § 37, for defraying the expenses of the General Prison, and of the General Board, in the year 1843, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		Assessment of £10,000 under § 36, for Building, &c., Local Prisons, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		Additions to Maximum Assessment under § 36, for Building, &c., Local Prisons; and the apportionment of such additions for the year 1844 under § 39.		Assessment fixed and determined by County Prison Boards under § 38, for Current Expenses, and apportionment thereof under § 39.		
		Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Assessment.	Apportionment.	Additions.	Apportionment for 1844.	Population Census, 1841, according to which this Assessment has been apportioned, except in the case of Fifeshire.	Assessment.	Apportionment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
22. Nairn	..	7 7 10	. .	7 14 4	. .	36 19 2	. .	113 0 10	. .	. .	110 0 0	. .
Landward part	6,854	. .	5 8 3^{10}	. .	5 13 1	. .	27 1 7^{4}	. .	82 16 7	6,833	. .	81 11 0
Nairn	2,500	. .	1 19 6^{2}	. .	2 1 3	. .	9 17 6^{8}	. .	30 4 3	2,384	. .	28 9 0
	9,354	. .	7 7 10	. .	7 14 4	. .	36 19 2	. .	113 0 10	9,217	. .	110 0 0
23. Orkney and Zetland	..	32 19 4	. .	49 6 3	. .	164 16 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Landward part	55,108	. .	31 3 10^{7}	. .	46 13 3	. .	155 19 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Kirkwall	3,131	. .	1 15 5^{8}	. .	2 13 0	. .	8 17 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	58,239	. .	32 19 4	. .	49 6 3	. .	164 16 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Orkney	..	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	180 0 0	. .
Landward part	..	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	27,461	. .	162 0 7
Kirkwall	..	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,046	. .	17 19 5
	..	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	30,507	. .	180 0 0
Zetland	..	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	190 0 0	. .
Landward	..	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	30,558	. .	190 0 0
	..	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	30,558	. .	190 0 0
24. Peebles	..	7 1 10	. .	52 7 9	. .	35 9 2	. .	200 0 0	. .	. .	145 0 0	. .
Landward part	8,178	. .	5 9 7^{10}	. .	40 10 0	. .	27 8 3^{4}	. .	154 12 6	8,601	. .	118 15 9
Peebles	2,400	. .	1 12 2^{2}	. .	11 17 9	. .	8 0 10^{8}	. .	45 7 6	1,898	. .	26 4 3
	10,578	. .	7 1 10	. .	52 7 9	. .	35 9 2	. .	200 0 0	10,499	. .	145 0 0
25. Perth	..	126 1 3	. .	318 10 4	. .	630 6 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,000 0 0	. .
Landward part	119,960	. .	105 16 7^{2}	. .	267 7 11	. .	529 2 11^{8}	. .	. .	116,636	. .	848 18 9
Culross	700	. .	0 12 4^{3}	. .	1 11 2	. .	3 1 9^{4}	. .	. .	587	. .	4 5 6
Perth	22,231	. .	19 12 3^{7}	. .	49 11 3	. .	98 1 6	. .	. .	20,167	. .	146 15 9
	142,894	. .	126 1 3	. .	318 10 4	. .	630 6 3	. .	. .	137,390	. .	1,000 0 0

Landward part	50,309	..	42 8 9[7]	..	249 5 3	..	212 4 6	..	..	62,777	..	869 13 6
Greenock	27,000	..	22 15 6[6]	..	133 15 6	..	113 17 8[4]	..	..	35,645	..	459 14 5
Paisley	49,027	..	41 7 2[1]	..	242 18 3	..	206 15 10[4]	..	..	47,695	..	615 2 8
Port Glasgow	5,147	..	4 6 10[1]	..	25 10 0	..	21 14 2[4]	..	..	6,943	..	89 10 11
Renfrew	1,960	..	1 13 9	..	9 14 3	..	8 5 4	..	..	2,012	..	25 19 0
	133,443	..	112 11 5	..	661 3 3	..	562 17 1	..	..	155,072	..	2,000 0 0
27. Ross and Cromarty	..	50 12 5	..	59 0 8	..	253 2 1	..	687 10 0	..	..	400 0 0	..
Landward part	68,008	..	46 0 2[10]	..	53 13 2	..	230 1 2[4]	..	624 18 1	72,190	..	366 19 8
Cromarty	2,215	..	1 9 11[8]	..	1 15 0	..	7 9 10[4]	..	20 7 1	1,936	..	9 16 10
Dingwall	1,700	..	1 3 0[1]	..	1 6 10	..	5 15 0[4]	..	15 12 5	1,732	..	8 16 1
Fortrose	1,110	..	0 15 0[3]	..	0 17 6	..	3 15 1[4]	..	10 4 0	955	..	4 17 1
Tain	1,787	..	1 4 2[2]	..	1 8 2	..	6 0 10[8]	..	16 8 5	1,872	..	9 10 4
	74,820	..	50 12 5	..	59 0 8	..	253 2 1	..	687 10 0	78,685	..	400 0 0
28. Roxburgh	..	64 2 10	..	45 10 6	..	320 14 2	..	..	..	..	725 0 0	..
Landward part	39,954	..	58 13 10[4]	..	41 13 2	..	293 9 3[8]	..	..	42,748	..	673 7 7
Jedburgh	3,709	..	5 8 11[8]	..	3 17 4	..	27 4 10[4]	..	..	3,277	..	51 12 5
	43,663	..	64 2 10	..	45 10 6	..	320 14 2	..	..	46,025	..	725 0 0
29. Selkirk	..	5 19 11	..	6 14 4	..	29 19 7	..	..	..	..	160 0 0	..
Landward part	4,904	..	4 6 0[9]	..	4 16 5	..	21 10 3[8]	..	..	6,315	..	126 9 1
Selkirk	1,929	..	1 13 10[3]	..	1 17 11	..	8 9 3[4]	..	..	1,675	..	33 10 11
	6,833	..	5 19 11	..	6 14 4	..	29 19 7	..	..	7,990	..	160 0 0
30. Stirling	..	66 11 1	..	327 12 2	..	332 15 5	..	625 0 0	..	..	1,050 0 0	..
Landward part	55,278	..	50 13 2[5]	..	249 7 5	..	253 6 0	..	475 14 10	63,153	..	808 2 1
Stirling	10,292	..	9 8 7[9]	..	46 8 7	..	47 3 2[8]	..	88 11 6	10,701	..	136 18 7
Falkirk	7,051	..	6 9 2[10]	..	31 16 2	..	32 6 2[4]	..	60 13 8	8,203	..	104 19 4
	72,621	..	66 11 1	..	327 12 2	..	332 15 5	..	625 0 0	82,057	..	1,050 0 0
31. Lutherland	..	13 17 11	..	..	..	69 9 7	..	337 5 4	..	..	220 0 0	..
Landward part	25,018	..	13 12 5[8]	..	..	..	68 2 4[4]	..	330 13 2	24,334	..	216 0 5
Dornoch	500	..	0 5 5[4]	..	..	..	1 7 2[8]	..	6 12 2	448	..	3 19 7
	25,518	..	13 17 11	..	..	..	69 9 7	..	337 5 4	24,782	..	220 0 0
32. Wigtown	..	28 15 1	..	63 5 0	..	143 15 5	..	200 0 0	..	..	500 0 0	..
Landward part	28,843	..	22 17 5[8]	..	50 6 4	..	114 7 4[4]	..	159 2 0	30,944	..	394 14 10
Stranraer	4,389	..	3 9 7[5]	..	7 13 2	..	17 8 1	..	24 4 2	4,878	..	62 4 7
Whithorn	1,226	..	0 19 5[4]	..	2 2 9	..	4 17 2[8]	..	6 15 3	1,513	..	19 6 0
Wigtown	1,800	..	1 8 6[7]	..	3 2 9	..	7 2 9	..	9 18 7	1,860	..	23 14 7
	36,258	..	28 15 1	..	63 5 0	..	143 15 5	..	200 0 0	39,195	..	500 0 0
Total Assessments in the year 1844	..	2,000 0 0	..	8,517 5 7	..	10,000 0 0	..	5,616 13 11[5]	..	..	33,374 7 3	..

LONDON:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PRISONS (SCOTLAND);

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX, AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *July* 1845.

Jovis, 3° die Aprilis, 1845.

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the practical Operation of the Acts 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 67, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 34, so far as the Regulation of Assessment in Counties and Burghs is concerned.

Lunæ, 14 *die Aprilis*, 1845.

A Committee was nominated of—

Mr. Edward Ellice, jun.	Mr. William Forbes.
The Lord Advocate.	Mr. Loch.
Mr. Home Drummond.	Mr. Henry Stuart.
Mr. Rutherford.	Mr. Patrick Stewart.
Mr. Forbes Mackenzie.	Mr. Escott.
Mr. Duncan.	Mr. Hussey.
Mr. Cumming Bruce.	Mr. Antrobus.
Mr. Gibson Craig.	

Ordered, That the Committee have Power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, That Five be the Quorum of the said Committee.

Mercurii, 23° *die Aprilis*, 1845.

Ordered, That Mr. Loch be discharged from further attendance, and that Mr. Hastie and Mr. Pringle be added to the Committee.

Mercurii, 7° *die Maii*, 1845.

Ordered, That Mr. Bickham Escott be discharged from further attendance, and that Lord Frederick Hallyburton and Mr. Morris be added to the Committee.

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REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the practical Operation of the Acts 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 67, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 34, so far as the Regulation of ASSESSMENT in COUNTIES and BURGHS is concerned, and to report their Opinion thereupon to The HOUSE;——HAVE examined the Matters referred to them, and beg to submit the following REPORT:—

IN pursuing the inquiry confided to them, Your Committee proceeded to examine several Witnesses who had turned their attention to the subject, or who, on account of their official duties, were likely to be possessed of useful information.

Your Committee have also referred to a Return, printed in pursuance of an Order of this House of the 25th day of February last. This Document contains Returns of "all Sums of Money which have been assessed and levied in each County and Burgh in Scotland respectively, for each of the Three Years immediately preceding the commencement of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42."

Your Committee have also obtained from some of the Witnesses whom they examined statements, drawn up in a tabular form, exhibiting the result of inquiries and calculations bearing upon the subject of investigation.

Before proceeding to notice the import of the evidence, or the conclusions to which, on a full consideration of that evidence, Your Committee have come, it may be useful to explain very shortly what was the state of the law in regard to upholding Prisons at the time when the first of the Acts referred to (2 & 3 Vict., c. 42) was passed, and in what respect the law has been changed by that Act and the two subsequent Acts, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 67, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 34.

It may be stated, as a general proposition, that previous to the year 1839 the expense of Prisons in Scotland, and the expense of alimenting criminal prisoners after conviction, was a burden on the Royal Burghs. There were some exceptions to that general rule, in consequence of certain local Acts and other causes; but such, generally stated, was the law. That burden is said to have been imposed on the Royal Burghs in consequence of certain privileges having been conferred on them in regard to trade, commerce and Parliamentary representation; but in whatever way the obligation may have originated, it appears to have been very imperfectly fulfilled, especially in later times. Several of the smaller burghs had fallen into comparative decay, and were unable to defray the expense of upholding separate Prisons, while even those burghs which were in a more flourishing condition could not afford to provide that degree of increased and improved prison accommodation which the country required.

In that state of matters, the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, was passed; the object of that Act was to improve Prisons and Prison Discipline in Scotland. To accomplish that improvement, it became necessary to impose additional burdens, and it was then considered expedient and equitable, and even necessary, that the whole of that additional burden should not be borne by the Royal Burghs, but that a part of the burden should be borne by those towns which, though not Royal Burghs, had grown into so great importance as to have been recently deemed worthy of having conferred upon them the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament; and that a part of the burden should also be borne by the other portions, or, as they are called, landward portions of the several counties.

The principle then fixed and now acted upon for dividing the burden was, 1st. That the expense of the Prison establishment should be apportioned among the several counties; and, 2d. That the expense appertaining to each county should be apportioned between the landward part of the county and the burghs within the county, including under the term burghs both Royal Burghs and Parliamentary Burghs.

In regard to the apportionment between county and county, it was provided, that certain expenses which were common to all the counties, such as the expense of making a great central Prison at Perth, should be apportioned among the several counties, according to a scale to be framed on a combined estimate of the amount of population and crime in the several counties, and that certain other expenses of a local nature should be borne directly by each county in which those expenses were incurred. Your Committee have not found that this principle of apportionment between the several counties is much, if at all, complained of, as imposing the burden unequally on the several counties.

In regard to the apportionment of the total expense of each county between the landward part of that county and the burghs within it, the rule, as fixed by the Statute 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, is, "That the amount of the sums to be assessed upon each county, including the burghs therein, shall be apportioned upon and divided between the burghs and landward parts of such counties, according to the relative population of such burghs and landward parts respectively." The portion contributed by the landward part of the county is raised by an assessment on the annual value of lands and houses therein. The portion contributed by each of the burghs is authorized to be raised by an assessment on the annual value of property within the burgh. There is also a power to apply the common good and revenues of the burgh to that purpose.

The effect of that Act of Parliament upon *Royal Burghs* has been, to increase in most cases, and in many instances very greatly, the annual expense connected with Prisons beyond what it was when the whole expense of maintaining the Prisons in Scotland was borne by the Royal Burghs alone. This has arisen from two causes;—*First*, the necessity that existed for the erection of new Prisons in many districts. The expense of erecting those Prisons is in course of being gradually liquidated, and when liquidated, the annual burden will, to a certain extent, be relieved.—*Second*, the additional expense occasioned by the introduction of an improved system of prison discipline and accommodation. The effect upon the *Parliamentary Burghs* has been to impose on them a burden to which they were not previously subjected. The effect upon *the landward parts of counties* has also been to impose on them a burden to which they were not previously liable.

The burghs complain of the burden to which they are thus subjected; and, in particular, that the burden is unequally divided between them and the landward parts of the counties. They complain that as the apportionment between the burghs and landward part of the county is according to relative population, and as in a burgh the population is greater in proportion to the value of the real property within the bounds than in a landward district, the consequence is that the sum contributed by it, when raised by an assessment on the real property within the burgh, amounts to a greater per-centage on the annual value of such property than the per-centage required to be imposed on the real property in the landward part of the county, in order to raise the sum contributed by that part of the county. Accordingly, it has been put in evidence before Your Committee that in some burghs the rate amounts to 6*d.* or 8*d.*, or even 10*d.* per pound on the annual value of the real property within the burgh, while in the landward parts of the same county, including those towns which are not burghs, it does not exceed 1½*d.* or 2*d.* per pound, exclusive of the assessment called rogue-money, which is a rate for apprehending and bringing to trial delinquents, and is borne by the counties, exclusive of the Royal Burghs. It has been stated to Your Committee by several witnesses, that this state of matters is very unsatisfactory to the burghs, especially to those burghs in which the value of property is very small and the population is considerable, and consist chiefly of the poorer classes; and it has been urged that the distinction between burghs and the landward part of counties should be abolished, and that the sum appertaining to the whole county should be raised by an equal assessment on all real property, whether in burghs or in the landward part of counties.

On the other hand, it has been stated to Your Committee, that such an alteration as that now mentioned would be unsatisfactory to the landward parts of counties; that the Statute 2 & 3 Vict. transferred to the landward parts of counties a great part of a burden which was previously by law imposed on burghs only; and that it would be unjust to disturb the arrangement then made, and now to transfer to the landward part of counties an additional portion of that burden; that no sound inference

inference as to inequality of burden can be drawn from the circumstance that the rate in burghs amounts to a higher per-centage on the annual value of real property than in the landward parts of counties, because in the former it is merely a house tax, while in the latter it is both a house tax and a land tax; the rate being imposed, not on the yearly value of the dwelling-house of the party, but on the yearly value of his whole property; and that the rule of the Statute is substantially an equitable rule, inasmuch as crime bears some ratio to population, and that the ratio is higher when the population is crowded in a town, than when it is scattered over landward districts.

Having bestowed upon the subject the best consideration in their power, it does appear to your Committee that the practical operation of the Acts in the distribution of the assessment, according to the relative population of the landward parts of the county, and the burghs within it, is most objectionable, from the inequality of the rate which it necessarily produces, not merely between the burghs and the landward part of the counties, but between the different and often adjacent burghs. For instance, in the county of Edinburgh, the rate upon the landward part of it, including the thriving town of Dalkeith, is from $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound; in the city of Edinburgh, from $3d.$ to $4d.$ per pound; in Leith, $4d.$ per pound; in Musselburgh, from $6d.$ to $10d.$ per pound; in the landward part of the county of Renfrew, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound; in the burgh of Paisley, $6d.$ in the pound; in the landward parts of the county of Fife, $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound; burgh of Cupar, $4d.$ per pound; Earlsferry, $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound; and in Anstruther Wester, $5d.$ per pound. This inequality also is the more oppressive, from it almost invariably becoming greater according to the poverty and inability of the burgh to bear it, and because, according to the principle on which this part of the assessment is apportioned, the rate upon a burgh must increase in proportion to its decay, and the diminution of the value of the property within it, if there is not a corresponding decrease of its population.

For the purpose of giving relief to burghs in which there is a great amount of poor population, and the value of real property is small, the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, s. 57, gave power to limit the boundaries of burghs, for the purposes of the Act, to the space over which the jurisdiction of the magistrates extends; and it appears that, in virtue of that power, the amount of population originally computed as belonging to burghs has in several instances been reduced, and consequently the proportion of expense apportioned to these burghs has been proportionally decreased. Further, by the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 34, s. 22), power is given to the Commissioners of Supply of each county, or to the County Board, to diminish the estimate of population of any burgh, by deducting therefrom such amount as may seem expedient, and so to diminish the sum to be contributed by such burgh. It has been given in evidence to your Committee, that in at least two instances relief has under that power been given to small burghs. Only one instance has been mentioned in which an application for relief has been refused; but several witnesses have stated, that these provisions of the Statutes were quite inadequate to afford the redress required, and that there is no probability of relief even to the extent in their power being given by the Commissioners of Supply, as the majority of each County Board have an interest to withhold the relief, inasmuch as by granting it, the burden on the landward part of the county would be increased, and that, consequently, the burghs generally considered it useless to attempt to avail themselves of the provisions of the Statutes.

It is right to add, that other witnesses expressed an opinion that there is no reason to doubt a disposition on the part of the County Boards to grant the relief competent under the Act of last year.

Your Committee would, however, strongly recommend that some other principle should be adopted for the distribution of the assessment between the landward part of the counties and the burghs within them.

7 July 1845.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Lunæ, 9° *die Junii*, 1845.

PRESENT:

The Lord Advocate.

Mr. E. Ellice.	Mr. Home Drummond.
Mr. Antrobus.	Mr. Cumming Bruce.
Mr. Duncan.	Lord F. Hallyburton.
Mr. Henry Stuart.	Mr. Hussey.
Mr. Hastie.	

Committee deliberate respecting their Report.

Motion made, and Question put,—

"That the present principle of distribution of the expense between the several counties, according to the combined elements of population and crime, should be retained."

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Motion made, and Question put,—

"That it appears to the Committee that the mode of apportioning the assessments within the counties for the sums to be raised under the Prisons Act make it fall unequally on the property to be assessed with reference to burghal and landward parts; it therefore appears to be the most equitable mode to raise the sum by an assessment at the same percentage upon the actual rental of the whole real property in the counties and burghs as returned under the Property and Income Tax."—(*Mr. Hastie.*)

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Duncan.	Mr. Home Drummond.
Mr. Hastie.	Mr. Cumming Bruce.
Mr. E. Ellice.	Lord F. Hallyburton.
	Mr. Henry Stuart.
	Mr. Hussey.
	Mr. Antrobus.

Ayes - - 3
Noes - - 6

So it passed in the negative.

Motion made, and Question put,—

"That it appears to be the most equitable mode to raise the assessment for each county at an equal rate, upon means and substance, including real rent, within each county." (*Mr. E. Ellice.*)

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. E. Ellice.	Mr. Home Drummond.
Mr. Hussey.	Mr. Cumming Bruce.
	Mr. Duncan.
	Lord F. Hallyburton.
	Mr. Hastie.
	Mr. Henry Stuart.
	Mr. Antrobus.

Ayes - - 2
Noes - - 7

So it passed in the negative. [Adjourned.

Veneris

Veneris, 4° *die Julii*, 1845.

PRESENT:

The Lord Advocate.

Mr. Pringle,	Mr. Gibson Craig.
Mr. Antrobus.	Mr. Duncan.
Mr. Hastie.	Mr. Morris.
Mr. Hussey.	Mr. Henry Stuart.
Mr. E. Ellice.	

Resolutions of 9 June, read, as follows:—

"Resolved,—

"That the present principle of distribution of the expense between the several counties, according to the combined elements of population and crime, should be retained."

The following proposed Resolutions were passed in the negative: —

"That it appears to the Committee that the mode of apportioning the assessments within the counties for the sums to be raised under the Prisons Act makes it fall unequally on the property to be assessed, with reference to burghal and landward parts of counties; it therefore appears to be the most equitable mode to raise the sum by an assessment at the same per-centage upon the actual rental of the whole real property in the county and burghs as returned under the Property and Income Tax."—(*Mr. Hastie.*)

"That it appears to be the most equitable mode to raise the assessment for each county at an equal rate, upon means and substance, including real rent, within each county."—(*Mr. E. Ellice.*)

Draft of Report proposed by the Chairman, read 1°.

"1.—In pursuing the inquiry confided to them, Your Committee proceeded to examine several Witnesses who had turned their attention to the subject, or who, on account of their official duties, were likely to be possessed of useful information.

"2.—Your Committee have also referred to a Return, printed in pursuance of an Order of this House of the 5th day of February last. This document contains Returns of Sums of Money assessed and levied on each County and Burgh in Scotland, for the erection and repair of Prisons.

"3.—Your Committee have also obtained from some of the Witnesses whom they examined statements, drawn up in a tabular form, exhibiting the result of inquiries and calculations bearing upon the subject of investigation.

"4.—Before proceeding to notice the import of the evidence, or the conclusions to which on a full consideration of that evidence, Your Committee have come, it may be useful to explain very shortly what was the state of the law in regard to upholding Prisons at the time when the first of the Acts referred to (2 & 3 Vict., c. 42) was passed, and in what respect the law has been changed by that Act and the two subsequent Acts, 5 & 6 Vict., c. 67, and 7 & 8 Vict., c. 34.

"5.—It may be stated, as a general proposition, that previous to the year 1839 the expense of Prisons in Scotland, and the expense of alimenting criminal prisoners after conviction, was a burden on the Royal Burghs. There were some exceptions to that general rule, in consequence of certain local Acts and other causes; but such, generally stated, was the law. That burden is said to have been imposed on the Royal Burghs in consequence of certain privileges having been conferred on them in regard to trade, commerce and Parliamentary representation; but in whatever way the obligation may have originated, it appears to have been very imperfectly fulfilled, especially in later times. Several of the smaller burghs had fallen into comparative decay, and were unable to defray the expense of upholding separate Prisons, while even those burghs which were in a more flourishing condition could not afford to provide that degree of increased and improved prison accommodation which the country required.

"6.—In that state of matters the Act 2 & 3 Vict., c. 42, was passed; the object of that Act was to improve Prisons and Prison Discipline in Scotland. To accomplish that improvement it became necessary to impose additional burdens, and it was then considered expedient and equitable, and even necessary, that the whole of that additional burden should not be borne by the Royal Burghs, but that a part of the burden should be borne by those towns which, though not Royal Burghs, had grown into so great importance as to have been recently deemed worthy of having conferred upon them the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament; and that a part of the burden should also be borne by the other portions, or, as they are called, landward portions of the several counties.

"7.—The principle then fixed and now acted upon, for dividing the burden, was, 1st. That the expense of the Prison establishment should be apportioned among the several counties;

and 2d. That the expense appertaining to each county should be apportioned between the landward part of the county and the burghs within the county, including under the term burghs, both Royal Burghs and Parliamentary Burghs.

"8.—In regard to the apportionment between county and county, it was provided, that certain expenses which were common to all the counties, such as the expense of making a great central Prison at Perth, should be apportioned among the several counties, according to a scale to be framed on a combined estimate of the amount of population and crime in the several counties, and that certain other expenses of a local nature should be borne directly by each county in which those expenses were incurred. Your Committee have not found that this principle of apportionment between the several counties is much, if at all, complained of, as imposing the burden unequally on the several counties.

"9.—In regard to the apportionment of the total expense of each county between the landward part of that county and the burghs within it, the rule as fixed by the Statute 2 & 3 Vict., c. 42, is, "That the amount of the sums to be assessed upon each county, including the burghs therein, shall be apportioned upon and divided between the burghs and landward parts of such counties, according to the relative population of such burghs and landward parts respectively." The portion contributed by the landward part of the county is raised by an assessment on the annual value of lands and houses therein. The portion contributed by each of the burghs is authorized to be raised by an assessment on the annual value of property within the burgh. There is also a power to apply the common good and revenues of the burgh to that purpose.

"10.—The effect of that Act of Parliament upon *Royal Burghs* has been in most cases to increase the annual expense connected with Prisons beyond what it was when the whole expense of maintaining the Prisons in Scotland was borne by the Royal Burghs alone. This has arisen from two causes;—*First*, the necessity that existed for the erection of new Prisons in many districts. The expense of erecting those Prisons is in course of being gradually liquidated, and when liquidated, the annual burden will, to a certain extent, be relieved.—*Second*, the additional expense occasioned by the introduction of an improved system of prison discipline and accommodation. The effect upon the *Parliamentary Towns* has been to impose on them a burden to which they were not previously subjected. The effect upon *the landward parts of counties* has also been to impose on them a burden to which they were not previously liable.

"11.—The burghs complain of the burden to which they are thus subjected; and, in particular, they complain that the burden is unequally divided between them and the landward parts of the counties. They complain that as the apportionment between the burghs and landward part of the county is according to relative population, and as in a burgh the population is greater in proportion to the value of the real property within the bounds than in a landward district, the consequence is that the sum contributed by a burgh, when raised by an assessment on the real property within the burgh, amounts to a greater per-centage on the annual value of such property than the per-centage required to be imposed on the real property in the landward part of the county, in order to raise the sum contributed by that part of the county. Accordingly, it has been put in evidence before Your Committee that in some burghs the rate amounts to 6*d.* or 8*d.*, or even 10*d.* per pound on the annual value of the real property within the burgh, while in the landward parts of the same county, including those towns which are not burghs, it does not exceed 1½*d.* or 2*d.* per pound, exclusive of the assessment called rogue-money, which is a rate for apprehending and bringing to trial delinquents, and is borne by the counties, exclusive of the Royal Burghs. It has been stated to Your Committee by several witnesses, that this state of matters is very unsatisfactory to the burghs, especially to those burghs in which the value of property is very small and the population is considerable, and consist chiefly of the poorer classes; and it has been urged that the distinction between burghs and the landward part of counties should be abolished, and that the sum appertaining to the whole county should be raised by an equal assessment on all real property, whether in burghs or in the landward part of counties.

"12.—On the other hand, it has been stated to Your Committee, that such an alteration as that now mentioned would be unsatisfactory to the landward parts of counties; that the Statute 2 & 3 Vict., transferred to the landward parts of counties a great part of a burden which was previously by law imposed on burghs only; and that it would be unjust to disturb the arrangement then made, and now to transfer to the landward part of counties an additional portion of that burden; that no sound inference as to inequality of burden can be drawn from the circumstance that the rate in burghs amounts to a higher per-centage on the annual value of real property than in the landward parts of counties, because in the former it is merely a house tax, while in the latter it is both a house tax and a land tax; the rate being imposed, not on the yearly value of the dwelling-house of the party, but on the yearly value of his whole property; and that the rule of the Statute is substantially an equitable rule, inasmuch as crime bears some ratio to population, and that the ratio is higher when the population is crowded in a town, than when it is scattered over landward districts.

"13.—Having bestowed upon the subject the best consideration in their power, it does not appear to Your Committee that the practical operation of the Acts is such as to require any alteration of the existing law, or that any other rule which has been suggested would be less objectionable than that which is presented by the existing Acts.

"14.—The

"14.—The cases in which the existing law presses most severely are the cases of burghs in which there is a great amount of poor population, and the value of real property is small. It appears to Your Committee that in some such cases the rule of the Act does press severely, but the existing Acts do afford means of giving relief in such cases. The Act 2 & 3 Vict., c. 42, s. 57, gave power to limit the boundaries of burghs, for the purposes of the Act, to the space over which the jurisdiction of the magistrates extends; and it appears that, in virtue of that power, the amount of population originally computed as belonging to burghs has in several instances been reduced, and consequently the proportion of expense apportioned to these burghs has been proportionally reduced. Further, by the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict., c. 34, s. 22), power is given to the Commissioners of Supply of each county, or to the County Board, to diminish the estimate of population of any burgh, by deducting therefrom such amount as may seem expedient, and so to diminish the sum to be contributed by such burgh. Several witnesses have stated, that in their opinion there is no probability of relief being given under that provision of the Statute, as the Commissioners of Supply and the majority of each County Board have an interest to withhold the relief, inasmuch as by granting it the burden on the landward part of the county would be increased. It has been given in evidence to Your Committee, that in at least two instances relief has under that power been given to small burghs. Only one instance has been mentioned in which an application for relief, under that provision of the Statute, has been refused.

"15.—As there exists a power under the Acts to give relief, and as it does not appear that there has been any indisposition to exercise that power fairly, it is the opinion of Your Committee, that until that remedy, so provided by the Acts, has been tried and found ineffectual, it is not necessary to suggest any other remedy. If it should hereafter appear that the relief which by the Statute was intended to be given is withheld, it may then be proper to consider whether a more effectual remedy may not be devised."—(*Lord Advocate.*)

Report again read paragraph by paragraph.

Twelve first paragraphs read and agreed to.

Thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth paragraphs read.

Amendment proposed,—

"To leave out the said paragraphs for the purpose of inserting—

"Having bestowed upon the subject the best consideration in their power, it does appear to Your Committee that the practical operation of the Acts, in the distribution of the assessment, according to the relative population of the landward parts of the county, and the burghs within it, is most objectionable, from the inequality of the rate which it necessarily produces, not merely between the burghs and the landward part of the counties, but between the different and often adjacent burghs. For instance, in the county of Edinburgh, the rate upon the landward part of it, including the thriving town of Dalkeith, is from $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound; in the city of Edinburgh, from $3d.$ to $4d.$ per pound; in Leith, $4d.$ per pound; in Musselburgh, from $6d.$ to $10d.$ per pound; in the landward part of the county of Renfrew, $1\frac{1}{12}d.$ per pound; in the burgh of Paisley, $6d.$ in the pound; in the landward parts of the county of Fife, $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound; burgh of Cupar, $4d.$ per pound; Earlsferry, $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound; and in Anstruther Wester, $5d.$ per pound. This inequality also is the more oppressive, from it almost invariably becoming greater according to the poverty and inability of the burgh to bear it, and because, according to the principle on which this part of the assessment is apportioned, the rate upon a burgh must increase in proportion to its decay, and the diminution of the value of the property within it, if there is not a corresponding decrease of its population.

"For the purpose of giving relief to burghs in which there is a great amount of poor population, and the value of real property is small, the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, s. 57, gave power to limit the boundaries of burghs, for the purposes of the Act, to the space over which the jurisdiction of the magistrates extends; and it appears that, in virtue of that power, the amount of population originally computed as belonging to burghs has in several instances been reduced, and consequently the proportion of expense apportioned to these burghs has been proportionally decreased. Further, by the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 34, s. 22), power is given to the Commissioners of Supply of each county, or to the County Board, to diminish the estimate of population of any burgh, by deducting therefrom such amount as may seem expedient, and so to diminish the sum to be contributed by such burgh. It has been given in evidence to Your Committee, that in at least two instances relief has under that power been given to small burghs. Only one instance has been mentioned in which an application for relief has been refused; but several witnesses have stated, that these provisions of the Statutes were quite inadequate to afford the redress required, and that there is no probability of relief even to the extent in their power being given by the Commissioners of Supply, as the majority of each County Board have an interest to withhold the relief, inasmuch as by granting it the burden on the landward part of the county would be increased, and that, consequently, the burghs generally considered it useless to attempt to avail themselves of the provisions of the Statutes.

"It is right to add, that other witnesses expressed an opinion that there is no reason to doubt a disposition on the part of the County Boards to grant the relief competent under the Act of last year.

"Your Committee would, however, strongly recommend that some other principle should be adopted for the distribution of the assessment between the landward part of the counties and the burghs within them."—(*Mr. Gibson Craig.*)

Question put,—

"That the paragraphs proposed to be left out stand part of the Report."

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Pringle.	Mr. Gibson Craig.
Mr. Antrobus.	Mr. Duncan.
Mr. Hussey.	Mr. Hastie.
Mr. Henry Stuart.	Mr. Morris.
	Mr. E. Ellice.

Ayes - - 4
Noes - - 5

So it passed in the negative.

Question put,—

"That the following paragraphs be added to the Report:—

"Having bestowed upon the subject the best consideration in their power, it does appear to your Committee that the practical operation of the Acts, in the distribution of the assessment, according to the relative population of the landward parts of the county, and the burghs within it, is most objectionable, from the inequality of the rate which it necessarily produces, not merely between the burghs and the landward part of the counties, but between the different and often adjacent burghs. For instance, in the county of Edinburgh, the rate upon the landward part of it, including the thriving town of Dalkeith, is from $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound; in the city of Edinburgh, from $3d.$ to $4d.$ per pound; in Leith, $4d.$ per pound; in Musselburgh, from $6d.$ to $10d.$ per pound; in the landward part of the county of Renfrew, $1\frac{1}{12}d.$ per pound; in the burgh of Paisley, $6d.$ in the pound; in the landward parts of the county of Fife, $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound; burgh of Cupar, $4d.$ per pound; Earlsferry, $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound; and in Anstruther Wester, $5d.$ per pound. This inequality also is the more oppressive, from it almost invariably becoming greater according to the poverty and inability of the burgh to bear it, and because, according to the principle on which this part of the assessment is apportioned, the rate upon a burgh must increase in proportion to its decay, and the diminution of the value of the property within it, if there is not a corresponding decrease of its population.

"For the purpose of giving relief to burghs in which there is a great amount of poor population, and the value of real property is small, the Act 2 & 3 Vict., c. 42, s. 57, gave power to limit the boundaries of burghs, for the purposes of the Act, to the space over which the jurisdiction of the magistrates extends; and it appears that, in virtue of that power, the amount of population originally computed as belonging to burghs has in several instances been reduced, and consequently the proportion of expense apportioned to these burghs has been proportionally decreased. Further, by the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict.; c. 34, s. 22), power is given to the Commissioners of Supply of each county, or to the County Board, to diminish the estimate of population of any burgh, by deducting therefrom such amount as may seem expedient, and so to diminish the sum to be contributed by such burgh. It has been given in evidence to your Committee, that in at least two instances relief has under that power been given to small burghs. Only one instance has been mentioned in which an application for relief has been refused; but several witnesses have stated, that these provisions of the Statutes were quite inadequate to afford the redress required, and that there is no probability of relief even to the extent in their power being given by the Commissioners of Supply, as the majority of each County Board have an interest to withhold the relief, inasmuch as by granting it the burden on the landward part of the county would be increased, and that, consequently, the burghs generally considered it useless to attempt to avail themselves of the provisions of the Statutes.

"It is right to add, that other witnesses expressed an opinion that there is no reason to doubt a disposition on the part of the County Boards to grant the relief competent under the Act of last year.

"Your Committee would, however, strongly recommend that some other principle should be adopted for the distribution of the assessment between the landward part of the counties, and the burghs within them."—(*Mr. Gibson Craig.*)

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Gibson Craig.	Mr. Pringle.
Mr. Duncan.	Mr. Antrobus.
Mr. Hastie.	Mr. Hussey.
Mr. Morris.	Mr. Henry Stuart.
Mr. E. Ellice.	

Ayes - - 5
Noes - - 4

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Motion

Motion made,—

That the Report so amended be the Report of the Committee."

Amendment proposed,—

"To leave out all the words from the word 'That,' for the purpose of inserting 'the Report, as now amended, is inconsistent with the Resolutions of the Committee on which it professes to be founded, and therefore ought not to be adopted.' "—(*Mr. Pringle.*)

Question put,—

"That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Report."

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Gibson Craig.	Mr. Pringle.
Mr. Duncan.	Mr. Antrobus.
Mr. Hastie.	Mr. Hussey.
Mr. Morris.	Mr. Henry Stuart.
Mr. E. Ellice.	

Ayes - - 5
Noes - - 4

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

[To report.

EXPENSES OF WITNESSES.

NAME of WITNESS.	PROFESSION or CONDITION.	By what Member of Committee Motion made for Attendance of the Witness.	Date of Arrival.	Date of Discharge.	Total Number of Days in London.	Number of Days under Examination by Committee, or acting specially under their Orders.	Expenses of Journey to London and back.	Expenses in London.	TOTAL Expenses allowed to Witness.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mr. Paterson	Writer to the Signet.	chairman	29 April	1 May	3	1	14 – –	6 6 –	20 6 –
Mr. Roberts	ditto	ditto	5 May	7 May	3	1	17 12 –	6 6 –	23 18 –
Mr. James Crawford	ditto	ditto	28 April	8 May	10	3	14 14 –	21 – –	35 14 –
Mr. W. Anderson	ditto	ditto	28 April	8 May	10	2	14 14 –	21 – –	35 14 –
Mr. William Duncan	ditto	ditto	5 May	7 May	3	1	15 – –	6 6 –	21 6 –
Mr. A. Forbes	ditto	ditto	5 May	7 May	3	1	14 14 –	6 6 –	21 6 –
Mr. W. H. Ritchie	ditto	ditto	5 May	7 May	3	1	16 13 4	6 6 –	22 19 4
Mr. W. Hamilton	ditto	ditto	5 May	7 May	3	1	14 14 –	6 6 –	21 – –
Mr. Macfarlane	ditto	ditto	22 May	24 May	3	1	14 14 –	6 6 –	21 – –
Mr. Pagan	ditto	ditto	1 June	5 June	6	1	14 2 –	12 12 –	26 14 –

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Mr. *Robert Brown* - - - - - - - p. 31

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Mr. *William Duncan* - - - - - - - p. 46
Mr. *William Hamilton Ritchie* - - - - - p. 56

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Mr. *William Pagan* - - - - - - - - p. 81

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Martis, 29° *die Aprilis*, 1845.

PRESENT:

Mr. Rutherfurd.	Mr. Duncan.
Mr. Hastie.	Mr. Escott.
Mr. Edward Ellice, jun.	Mr. Pringle.
Mr. Home Drummond.	Mr. Hussey.
Mr. Gibson Craig.	Mr. Antrobus.
Mr. Forbes.	

The LORD ADVOCATE IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *James Crawford*, Jun., W. S., called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Jas. Crawford*, Jun., W. S.

29 April 1845.

1. Mr. *Ellice.*] YOU are a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh?—I am.

2. You have been in correspondence, if not acting under the instructions of the Convention of Royal Burghs in Scotland?—I have, in regard to the Prison Assessment.

3. Has your attention been particularly directed to the subject of the Prison Assessments in Scotland?—I have paid attention to the matter; for some years past I have been a member of the Convention of Royal Burghs; soon after the Prison Act of 1839 was passed, many of the burghs were dissatisfied with the mode of assessment, and the matter was brought before the Convention at their meeting in July 1842; in this way I was called on to pay attention to the subject.

4. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] Will you state what the Convention of Royal Burghs is, and what the committee is of which you were convener?—The Convention of Royal Burghs consists of representatives from all the Royal Burghs in Scotland. They meet annually on the second Tuesday of July, for the consideration of every kind of business in which the burghs of Scotland are interested. The committee of which I am convener is a special committee of the Convention, and was appointed under the following circumstances: in consequence of what was stated at the Convention in 1842, a memorial, setting forth the grievances of the burghs, was prepared by the Annual Committee of the Convention, and laid before the General Prison Board; to which an answer was returned by the Secretary to the Board, on the 22d May 1843, stating, "That the matters to which that memorial refers are matters to be dealt with, not by the General Board, but by the Legislature." At the General Convention in July 1843, a special committee was appointed to watch over the Prison Bill then brought into the House of Commons. This committee consisted of the representatives of five burghs, and of it I was named Convener.

5. Mr. *Ellice.*] Has your attention been lately directed to the subject of prison assessments more especially?—After the special committee of the Convention were made aware, about the middle of last month, that the present Committee would be appointed, I was instructed to correspond with all the burghs and obtain from them information upon the subject of the Prison Assessment; I addressed a circular letter to all the Town Clerks, and, at the same

Mr. *Jas. Crawford*, Jun., W. S.

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time, transmitted a set of queries, the answers to which I thought would bring out the requsite information.

6. Will you state to the Committee, shortly, the principles upon which the assessments are at present levied?—The assessment is levied upon the several counties according to the combined estimate of the population and crime in the counties, and it is then divided between the landward part of each county and the burghs situated within the county, according to the population.

7. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] What assessment is levied upon the counties according to the population and crime?—The assessments for two purposes are levied according to the population and crime: viz., 1st. For the amount necessary for converting the buildings at Perth into a general prison; and 2d. For the expenses of that prison.

8. The assessment is at present divided under several heads, is it not?—There are four different assessments; the first is an assessment not exceeding 2,000*l.* a year, to assist in defraying the expense of converting the buildings at Perth into a general prison or penitentiary, and for furnishing and completing the same; the second is an annual assessment for building, altering and repairing local prisons; the third is an assessment authorized for the current annual expenses of the general prison at Perth; and the fourth is for the current annual expenses of the several local prisons.

9. The second and fourth you have mentioned are for county purposes?—They are.

10. The first and third are for general purposes?—They are.

11. Namely, for building the Penitentiary and maintaining the Penitentiary?—Yes.

12. How are the assessments for those two general purposes distributed over the counties?—According to a combined estimate of population and crime within the several counties.

13. Having got the assessment laid upon the counties, including their share of the general assessment so distributed, how is the assessment levied upon the county itself, as between the burghs and the landward part of it?—According to the population of the landward part of the counties, and of the burghs.

14. What burghs are taken into account?—All Royal burghs and Parliamentary burghs; these are 84 in number, and they are all separately assessed for the prison tax.

15. And the county assessment, whether for local purposes or for their share of the general assessment, is distributed between the burghs therein and the landward part of the county, according to the population?—Yes.

16. Mr. *Ellice.*] What has been the nature of the objections that have been chiefly urged to the assessment, as regards the burghs?—The great inequality of the tax.

17. Will you state how that inequality is shown?—The assessment is levied upon property according to the amount of the population; and in the burghs property is of less value, and the number of inhabitants is greater when compared relatively with the value of property and the amount of population in the landward part of counties; this is particularly so in regard to the smaller burghs where the value of property is much lower than in the landward part of counties.

18. Are you aware of the nature of the last Act which was passed?—I am.

19. Was it not one of the chief objects of that Act to relieve burghs from the charge they had heretofore been subject to for the maintenance of prisoners?—It was. The Act (2 & 3 Victoria, cap. 42, 1839) proceeded upon the preamble, that it was inexpedient that the burghs should continue liable to the burdens and obligations regarding Prisons and Prisoners.

20. Will you state how far the burghs were liable for the maintenance of prisoners up to the passing of that Act?—Before giving an answer to this question, I trust the Committee will allow me to state shortly what I understand to be the law relating to prisons previous to 1839. Before the date of that Act, the law relative to prisons was chiefly regulated by an Act passed in the reign of King James the Sixth (1597, cap. 277). The expense of prisons in Scotland was originally defrayed by the Crown. A statute passed in the reign of James the Third (1487, cap. 101) provided that all arrested trespassers should be taken to the Sheriff and retained by him on the charges of the Sovereign, if the prisoner

prisoner had no goods of his own; and this system remained in force for a very considerable time; the Crown providing for the custody of prisoners either in the King's Castles, or the Sheriff being ordered to maintain them at the expense of the Crown. The provisions in the older Acts of the Scots Parliament at this period, relate generally to prisoners before they were brought to trial, and not after sentence was pronounced; this arose from the usual sentences being for the infliction of corporal punishment, or the payment of a fine, to be applied to the King's use. The burden of erecting and maintaining prisons was imposed upon the burghs by the Act of 1597, previous to the date of that Act the Burghs were only bound to receive prisoners committed by their own Magistrates, and these must have been very limited in number, for at that time every baron and feudal lord had a prison, to which offenders within their jurisdiction were committed; this Act was the foundation of the law and practice at Scotland relative to the providing of prisons previous to the Act of 1839. The burghs were liable generally for the maintenance of prisoners, but several Acts have been passed which give relief to the burghs, especially in regard to civil prisoners; the burden of maintaining criminal prisoners after sentence, was paid by the burghs.

21. But were not other Acts afterwards passed to regulate and to relieve the burghs?—Yes; there were several Acts passed to give relief to the burghs, particularly an Act passed in the reign of James the Sixth (1617, cap. 8); another in the reign of Charles the Second (1661, cap. 38); and a third in the time of William the Third (1696, cap. 32); the last of these Acts is known as the Act of Grace.

22. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] What was the object of the first of those statutes?—The Acts of 1617 and 1661 are very similar in their nature; they authorize the justices of the peace to commit for a great variety of offences, and provision was made for the support of such prisoners as have no means of their own, by assessment on the parishes; and the magistrates of burghs were directed to receive them into their gaols, only on "the saidis justices causing satisfie for thair entertenement."

23. The Act of 1696 you mentioned as an Act relieving burghs; that was called the Act of Grace, by which creditors were ordered to furnish aliment for their prisoners in civil cases?—Yes; and the relief thereby afforded has been still further extended by the Act 6 Geo. 4, cap. 62.

24. They had no relief in criminal cases?—None by the Act of Grace.

25. Mr. *Ellice.*] Was there any obligation upon the counties at that time to maintain prisoners in the gaols?—By the Act 11 Geo. 1, cap. 26 (1724), commonly called the Disarming Act, or Rogue Money Act, the expense of maintaining persons accused of crimes previous to trial was directed to be paid from the Rogue Money. Under this Act the freeholders of the county were authorized to assess for such sums as they should judge reasonable and sufficient for defraying the charges of apprehending criminals, for maintaining them until prosecution, and for carrying on the necessary prosecutions against them.

26. A subsequent Act took the patronage and certain emoluments from the feudal lords of the time, and vested them in the Crown; but then, by the operation of that Act, a certain expense fell upon the burghs in maintaining the prisons, did it not?—Yes; by the Act 20 Geo. 2, cap. 43, commonly called the Heritable Jurisdiction Act, which came into operation on the 25th of March 1748, all heritable jurisdictions of justiciary, and all regalities and heritable bailliaries, sheriffships, &c. were "abrogated, taken away and totally dissolved and extinguished." The feudal lords and barons prior to this Act were entitled to levy the fines, escheats, and other casualties within their jurisdictions, and compensation was granted when these emoluments were taken away and transferred to the Crown. After the heritable jurisdictions were abolished, many prisons were discontinued, and this had a tendency to increase the burden on the burghs.

27. When that burden was placed upon the burghs, were the funds of the burghs adequate to support that additional burden; were they found sufficient to erect and maintain those prisons without any collateral aid?—In 1597, when the burden was first imposed upon the burghs, I dare say the corporation funds or "common good" would be considered adequate to meet the burden, as the burghs at that time were possessed of considerable property, and also several exclusive privileges. Their property is now very much wasted, and their exclusive

Mr. Jas. Crawford, Jun., W.S.

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exclusive privileges, such as of traffic and manufactures, which burgesses alone were permitted to enjoy, are now merely nominal, and of no value whatever. In later times the burghs have been quite unable to erect and maintain prisons without collateral aid. A conviction of the inability of the burghs to discharge the burden imposed upon them has led in many instances to an arrangement in the erection of prisons, especially in county towns. For instance, the Edinburgh gaol was erected at the joint expense of the city, the county, and the Crown. This was under an Act of Parliament passed in 1813. Again, in the case of the gaol of Cupar, which was built in 1812, four-fifths of the expense was paid by the county, and one-fifth by the burgh. Soon thereafter, the Act 59 Geo. 3, cap. 61 (1819) was passed. It empowered counties to give aid to the royal burghs within their bounds for the purpose of improving, enlarging and rebuilding their gaols. It was, however, not compulsory on counties.

28. It was under these circumstances that the General Prison Act was passed?—Yes.

29. And it was with the view of spreading the assessment over a greater portion of the population, and upon a more equitable principle, in order to relieve the burghs, that it was passed?—It was.

30. Has that Act proved satisfactory to the burghs in its operation?—No; quite the reverse. The answers by the Town Clerks to the queries which I transmitted several weeks ago, almost all show that there is the greatest dissatisfaction regarding the prison assessment. In some burghs the complaints are ripening into open resistance.

31. What description of burghs feel at present the inequality of the assessment the most; is it the large burghs with a large population, or is it the smaller burghs which are situated in the landward parts of the county, and which in fact are nothing more than mere rural villages?—The smaller burghs feel the assessment the most severely. The rate of assessment is lowest upon the larger and more wealthy burghs, and highest upon the smaller and poorer burghs, and which are of course less able to bear the assessment.

32. How do they feel the assessment the heaviest?—Because in the smaller burghs property is of less value than in the larger burghs; and the number of poor inhabitants is greater in proportion to the value of property and to the total amount of the population, than in the larger burghs. I may also state that the number of defaulters is much greater in proportion than in the larger burghs. As an illustration I may mention that in the burgh of Cupar, where there are 950 rate-payers, there are 520 defaulters. I may further mention, the expense of laying on and collecting the assessment is quite disproportionate to its amount. Thus in Cupar the prison assessment for 1844 is 101 *l.* 5 *s.*, and the expenses 16 *l.* 10 *s.* In Dunfermline the assessment is 205 *l.*, expenses 22 *l.* In Lochmaben, assessment 12 *l.*, 15 *s.* 1 *d.* expenses 4 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.*, or one-third of the whole. In Wick, assessment 51 *l.* expenses between 20 *l.* and 30 *l.* In North Berwick, the expenses at first were two-fifths of the whole sum assessed, and upwards of two-thirds of the sum required for the Prison Board.

The assessment being - - - - - - - -	£.	22	–
Expenses - - - - - - - - -		16	–
TOTAL sum required to be raised - -	£.	38	–
In Nairn the sum assessed for 1844 is - - - -	£.	70	10 3
Expenses - - - - - - - - - -		29	9 8
TOTAL sum required to be raised - -	£.	99	19 11

or in other words, the expense in the burgh of Nairn is equal to three-sevenths of the sums required for the prisons. In large towns the assessment is collected along with other taxes, and so less expense in collection is incurred. In the city of Edinburgh the assessment is about 6,000 *l.*, and the expenses 290 *l.*, Glasgow assessment 7,000 *l.* odd, expenses 465 *l.* Keeping these statements in view, it will be seen how the smaller burghs feel the assessment the heaviest.

33. Will you take as an example a burgh, and, taking a certain sum upon which the whole is assessed, state what part of that falls upon the burgh, and what part upon the landward part of the county, and the principle upon which it

it is assessed upon either?—I have here the First Report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland (p. 72), and I will take the sum of 2,000 *l.* for the support and building of the prison at Perth as it appears in that Report, and assessed upon the county of Linlithgow. The sum assessed upon the county, including the burghs therein, was 22*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

34. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] For what year was that?—For the first year, 1840.

35. Now take the year 1840, and state what sums were required from the county of Linlithgow for the general prisons for that year?—There was 22*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* required as the proportion of the 2,000*l.* for the repair of the Penitentiary; then there was 56*l.* 18*s.* 11^{6}*d.* for their part of the 5,000*l.* for the support of the general prison.

36. What else was required from the county?—A proportion of a conditional assessment of 10,000*l.* for local prisons under section 36 of the Act, 113*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

37. How much for the maintenance of prisoners?—This is the first year's Report, and according to this, "No. X. Table," there is no column for that.

38. Those three sums constitute the whole sums which were to be raised from the county of Linlithgow for the year 1840?—I believe so.

39. And all those sums collectively were raised in the same manner?—Yes.

40. How was the sum raised; was it raised upon the landward part of the county and upon the burghs according to their population respectively?—Yes.

41. They took the population of the landward part of the county, and then took the population of the burghs, and then divided the whole of the assessment between those two classes by the rule of three?—Yes.

42. What burghs in the county of Linlithgow were the subjects of assessment?—The burgh of Linlithgow and the burgh of Queen's Ferry.

43. Any other burgh?—No; there are just two in that county.

44. How much was payable by the burghs, and how much by the county, according to this assessment?—The landward part of the county paid for the first sum, 18*l.* 10*s.* $0\frac{6}{12}$*d.*; for the second sum, 46*l.* 5*s.* 1^{4}*d.*; and for the third sum, 92*l.* 10*s.* 2^{8}*d.*; making 157*l.* 5*s.* 4^{6}*d.* upon the landward part of the county.

45. What did the burghs pay?—The burgh of Linlithgow paid for its portion of the first sum, 3*l.* 4*s.* 6^{7}*d.*; for the second, 8*l.* 1*s.* 4^{6}*d.*; and for the third, 16*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; making the total payable by the burgh of Linlithgow, 27*l.* 8*s.* 8^{1}*d.*

46. What did Queen's Ferry pay?—For the first sum, 1*l.* 0*s.* $11\frac{11}{12}$*d.*; for the second, 2*l.* 12*s.* 5^{8}*d.*; and for the third, 5*l.* 4*s.* 11^{4}*d.*; making a total of 8*l.* 18*s.* 4^{11}*d.*

47. Are those the only two burghs in that county?—They are.

48. *Chairman.*] So that there was got from the county 157*l.* 5*s.* 4^{6}*d.*, and from the burghs 36*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*?—Yes.

49. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] Have you seen the Parliamentary Returns?—I have.

50. Do the figures stated in the Parliamentary Returns coincide with the statement that you have just made to the Committee?—The figures stated in the Parliamentary Returns are the same as those given in the Report of the Directors of Prisons, in so far as the assessments for the 2,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* being for the repair of the Penitentiary, and for local prisons, are concerned; but the sums I have given as the proportion of assessment of 5,000*l.* for the support of the Penitentiary are not similarly stated in the Parliamentary Returns. In them, however, there is a column, titled "Assessments for Committal, Trial, Removal and Maintenance of any Prisoners, and all other Expenses connected therewith;" and the sums stated for the support of the general prison, and payable by the landward part of the county and burghs, must be included in this column; the sums assessed upon the landward part of the county and burghs being stated in the Returns at a much larger amount than in the Director's Report. I have had the Parliamentary Returns gone over and analysed; and I hold in my hand two Tables, the first showing "the average amount of prison charges upon each of the burghs separately, for the three years before the passing of the Act of 1839, and for the four years subsequent;" and the second showing "the amount of prison charges upon the counties and upon the burghs "*in cumulo*" for the same periods, viz., the "three years previous, and the four years subsequent."

Appendix, No. 1.

Appendix, No. 2.

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51. The average assessment, distinguishing what is paid by the burghs and what is paid by the county?—Yes.

52. Upon all the heads, separately or generally?—The first Table gives the charges upon the burghs separately, upon an average of three years prior to 1839, and four years subsequent; and one of the columns of the second Table gives the average charges upon the counties for the same period. The average given is that of all the sums assessed, and not of each separately.

53. Mr. *Escott.*] Upon what sort of property are the sums assessed in the county and in the burghs?—In the counties the assessment is authorized to be levied from lands, houses, mines, minerals, public works, such as lime-works, brick-works, iron and coal-works, and from canals, railways, &c., and in the burghs, upon all real property within their boundaries.

54. Is it upon the real property both in the county and in the burghs?—It is the real property both in counties and burghs that is assessed for the prison tax. In regard to the mode in which the amount is raised, I regret I am not possessed of sufficient knowledge to give information to the Committee upon this point. I may mention that the Commissioners of Supply of each county are authorized to adopt three modes of levying the assessments, viz., 1st, according to the valued rent, which is the sums for which all property was valued about 200 years ago; 2dly, the Commissioners may raise the assessment according to the real annual value of all property within the landward part of the county; or 3dly, they may adopt any other mode in use in the county for raising any general assessment.

55. Which is it actually upon?—Upon all real property. The mode of levying the assessment is, I believe, very various, some counties taking one mode of assessment, and some another.

56. You do not know upon what property those assessments are made?—In the county, partly on the real, partly on the valued rent; in the burghs, on the real rent.

57. Mr. *Ellice.*] Will you give the Committee the same calculation for 1841 which you have given for 1840?—In the year 1841, the assessment for the erection and repair of the general prison in the landward part of the county of Linlithgow was 18*l.* 10*s.*, the same sum as before; and for the erection and repair of local prisons it was exactly the same sum as in the year 1840,—92*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

58. How much for the general prison?—I think that must be included under the third head in the Parliamentary Return, which is given at 908 *l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

59. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] Does that head include the rogue-money?—I rather think that it does.

60. Mr. *Ellice.*] What is the total amount for the two years for the landward part?—The total amount assessed upon the landward part of the county of Linlithgow, as set forth in the third column, which is headed, "Assessments for Committal, Trial, Removal and Maintenance of Prisoners, and all other Expenses connected therewith," is—

	£.	s.	d.
For the year 1840 - - - - - - -	605	10	11
Add other sums assessed, viz., repair of Penitentiary	18	10	–
And for Local Prisons - - - - - - -	92	10	2
	£.716	11	1

	£.	s.	d.			
And for 1841, Committals &c. - -	908	6	5			
Repair of Penitentiary - - -	18	10	–			
Local Prisons - - - - - -	92	10	2			
				1,019	6	7
TOTAL for Two years -				£.1,735	17	8

61. How

61. How much was levied upon the burghs in these years?—According to the Parliamentary Return, the assessments were as follows:—

	1840. £.	s.	d.	1841. £.	s.	d.
Linlithgow, for Committals, &c. -	91	2	2	103	18	4
Repair of Penitentiary - - -	3	4	6	3	4	6
And for Local Prisons - - -	16	2	9	16	2	9
£.	110	9	5	123	5	7
				110	9	5
Total Burgh of Linlithgow - - - £.				233	15	–
Queen's Ferry, for Committals, &c. -	21	1	–	27	12	10
Repair of Penitentiary - - -	1	–	11	1	–	11
For Local Prisons - - - -	5	4	11	5	4	11
£.	27	6	10	33	18	8
				27	6	10
Total for Queen's Ferry - - - £.				61	5	6
Add the above sum for Linlithgow - -				233	15	–
For both Burghs - - - - £.				295	–	6

62. What is the sum total?—I made it for both county and burghs, 2,030*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

63. Will you state the annual average assessment of the last four years on the county of Linlithgow, as between the burghs and the landward part?—From the Tables above referred to, the average annual assessment for the last four years upon the landward part of the county and burghs was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Landward part of county - - - - -	894	6	4
Burgh of Linlithgow - - - - -	121	5	1^{6}
Burgh of Queen's Ferry - - - -	35	17	1
	157	2	2^{6}

64. *Chairman.*] Did you frame these Tables yourself?—They were framed by Mr. George Murray, Accountant in Edinburgh.

65. From what materials?—From the Parliamentary Returns ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 25 February 1845.

66. Have you checked them accurately?—They were done so by Mr. Murray.

67. But you can speak to the accuracy of them?—I can.

68. Will you deliver them in?—[*The same were delivered in*; *vide* Appendices 1 and 2.]—According to the second Table, the average of the prison charges for the three years previous to the passing of the Act upon the landward part of the county was 218*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, and upon the burghs it was 34*l.* 14*s.* $3\frac{4}{12}$*d.*; upon the county of Linlithgow for the four years subsequent it was 894*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, and on the burghs within the county, upon the average of the four years subsequent, 157*l.* 2*s.* $2\frac{6}{12}$*d.*

69. Mr. *Hastie.*] Will you state the burghs separately; what did Queen's Ferry pay for the last three years before the passing of the Act, and for the four years subsequently?—There was nothing assessed in Queen's Ferry in the three years previous to the Act; for the four years subsequent to the passing of the Act, the sum assessed upon Queen's Ferry was 35*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, and for Linlithgow 121*l.* 5*s.* $1\frac{6}{12}$*d.*; the two together make 157*l.* 2*s.* $2\frac{6}{12}$*d.*

70. Mr. *Ellice.*] Will you state the population of the county and of the burghs?—In the landward part of the county of Linlithgow in the Appendix to the First Report of the General Directors, p. 72, it is stated as 18,918; Linlithgow burgh, 3,300; Queen's Ferry, 1,073.

71. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] Are those assessments made exactly in relation to the population of the county, and of the burgh?—Yes.

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72. Have you divided the whole sum by the population, and do you find that that will give you the relative sums?—No, I have not tried that.

73. What is the average sum during the four years assessed upon the county of Linlithgow?—1,051 *l.* 8 *s.* $6\frac{6}{12}$ *d.*

74. Will you divide that average sum according to the population of the landward part of the county, and according to the population of the burghs, and state the result?—This is a question of proportion; I will take the population as stated in the report as it is dated in 1840, the last census not having been then ascertained.

75. Take the old census?—I make it—

For the landward part of the county - -	£.	854	3 11
Burgh of Linlithgow - - - - -		148	19 5
Burgh of Queen's Ferry - - - -		48	8 9
TOTAL - -	£.	1,051	8 6

76. In taking this average of what is levied in the county, and also what is levied upon the landward part of the county, is the rogue-money included in those years?—I understand it is included.

77. Is any rogue-money paid by the burghs?—No.

78. It is payable only by the county?—Yes.

79. The rogue-money is payable under a separate Act of Parliament?—Yes, under the Act 11 Geo. 1, cap. 26.

80. Not under the Prison Act?—No.

81. Do you know what is the amount of rogue-money included in this assessment?—No.

82. You have not ascertained that?—No.

83. But whatever it is, it is not a sum levied upon the landward part of the county in respect of the Prisons' Act?—No, it is under a separate Act.

84. Mr. *Ellice.*] Are you aware of the amount of rental in the county and in the burghs respectively upon which this assessment is levied?—In the returns which I have received from the Town Clerks, the rentals are thus given:—

Landward part of the county - - - -	£.	96,644	1 –
Burgh of Linlithgow - - - - -		4,309	4 –
Burgh of Queen's Ferry - - - -		1,440	13 9¼

The prison assessment is not levied in the county according to the above-mentioned rental, as in the Parliamentary Returns it is stated that it is levied partly upon the valued and partly upon the real rent; both the burghs levy their assessments according to their respective rentals above given. A Parliamentary Return of the Real Property in each county "assessed to the property and income tax," for the year ending April 1843, was ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 6th ultimo, and in that Return the "total annual value of real property" for the county of Linlithgow is stated to be 109,321 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.*

85. But not the burghs separately from the county?—In the Parliamentary Returns the real rent of the burghs and county are stated *in cumulo*; the town clerks' returns give the real rent of the burghs separately.

86. What is the amount of rent upon which the assessment is levied in the burghs, and what is the amount of rent upon which it is levied in the landward part of the county?—The annual value of real property within the county of Linlithgow, according to this Parliamentary Return, is 109,321 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.*; that is the total annual value of real property assessed for the property tax, but the prison assessment does not appear to have been levied according to this rental. The rentals of the burghs are, Linlithgow, 4,309 *l.*, and Queen's Ferry. 1,440 *l.*

87. That includes the burghs?—It does.

88. Up to what period is that made?—To the 5th of April 1843.

89. Was there in the county of Linlithgow any new valuation of property under the Prisons' Act?—I am not aware whether there was any new valuation or not; I rather think there was none, for the reason I have given above, viz., that in the landward part of the county it is stated that the assessment was raised partly according to the valued, and partly according to the real rent.

90. Do you know what portion of that rental appertains to the burghs?—The return of "real property" does not show this, but as I have before-mentioned, the

the committee of Royal burghs sent down certain queries to the different town clerks, and one of them was, "What is the amount of the annual real rent of the property in your burgh?" and for the burgh of Linlithgow the answer was, 4,309 *l.* 4 *s.*

91. According to these two sums, taking the amount of the assessment that has been made upon the county and upon the burghs, what would be the per centage levied upon the rental in the county and the per centage levied upon the rental in the burghs, that is to say, how much in the pound would be the rate in the burghs, and how much in the pound would be the rate in the county?—According to the Parliamentary Return, it is upon the county 1 *l.* to 1 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.* per cent.; upon the burghs,—1, Linlithgow, 6 *d.* to 9 *d.* in the pound, or 50 *s.* to 75 *s.* per cent.; 2, Queen's Ferry, 10 *d.* in the pound, or about 84 *s.* per cent.

92. Mr. *Escott.*] Is it levied upon the rental?—It is partly upon the real rent and partly upon the valued rent. The average amount of prison charges for four years subsequent to the passing of the Act, upon the county of Linlithgow, including the burghs, was, as I mentioned, above 1,051 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 $\frac{6}{12}$ *d.*; now, with this sum put upon the county and the burghs, not according to the population, but according to the real rent, the result would be this, the assessment upon the landward part of the county 1,003 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 $\frac{6}{12}$ *d.*, and the burghs 48 *l.* 6 *s.*; in making this calculation, the amount of the real rent has been taken from the "Real Property" Return, which includes both the landward part of the county and the burghs; the rentals of the Burghs are those given me by the Town Clerks.

93. Have you any statement showing how much that would be in the pound?—According to the Parliamentary documents, in the county it ranges from 1 *l.* to 1 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.* per cent.; in the burgh of Linlithgow, it is stated to be 6 *d.* to 9 *d.* in the pound, which would be 50 *s.* or 75 *s.*; and in the burgh of Queen's Ferry it is stated to be 10 *d.* in the pound, which is about 84 *s.* per cent.

94. Mr. *Hastie.*] It is levied at so much per pound in the burghs, and it is 10 *d.* per pound, you say, in Queen's Ferry, that is 4 per cent.; while if it was put upon the whole value of the property of the county, it would be only one per cent.?—At present the assessment on the landward part of the county is less than 1½ per cent., the maximum being 1 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.*; but if the whole assessment was levied according to the rental stated in the "Real Property" Return, the per centage would be less than one per cent.: the result would be,

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
109,321	14	11	:	1,051	8	6	::	100	–	–	:	–	19	2

95. Mr. *Ellice.*] In short, the result shows that a much larger portion of the assessment falls upon the property in the burghs, because population is taken as the basis of the assessment, and not the value of the property existing there?—Yes.

96. Mr. *Escott.*] You have given several answers, in which you have stated "the amount per cent.;" is the per centage upon the rental or the value?—In the burghs, the assessment is upon the "annual value," which means the rent at which the various kinds of property might in their actual state be reasonably expected to let from year to year under a deduction of the cost of repairs, insurance, rates, taxes and other expenses; I regret it is not in my power to answer the question so far as regards the landward part of the county of Linlithgow; in stating the assessment at "an amount per cent.," I merely quoted from the Parliamentary Return, the last column of which is titled, "Rate per cent. of Assessment," and for the landward part of the county of Linlithgow, this is given "1 *l.* to 1 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.* per cent."

97. Taking the counties first, can you give any answer to this question; what is the difference between the rental and the value?—I am sorry that I am not in possession of sufficient information to enable me to give an answer to this question; it implies a knowledge of the details in the mode of assessment in the 32 counties of Scotland, which I have not; I may say, however, that the rental upon which the assessment is levied is generally taken at 20 to 25 per cent. less than the value.

98. Can you give any answer to this question, what is the difference in the burghs between the rental and the value of the property assessed?—There is generally from one-fifth to one-third deducted for repairs and taxes within the burghs from the rent, when the amount is fixed upon which an assessment is to be levied; I can speak positively as to the actual sum realized by pro-

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prietors in several cases; in Edinburgh a house in Heriot-row, of which I have the charge, is rented at 100*l.*, and the burdens payable by landlord and tenant even amount to more than I have stated,—beyond 40 per cent.: thus—

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Tenant's proportion:			
Window duty		6 2 4	
Prison Assessment, 1*l.* 5*s.*: Tenant's proportion	one-half	– 12 6	
Police Assessment		5 6 3	
Road Money		1 4 –	
Minister's Stipend		4 6 5	
Poor's Rates		6 7 6	
Improvement Tax, 2*l.* 5*s.*: Tenant's proportion	one-third	– 15 –	
			24 14 –
Landlord's proportion:			
Feu Duty		10 – –	
Prison Assessment		– 12 6	
Cess		– 13 6	
Repairs of Street		– 17 4	
Improvement Tax	two-thirds	1 10 –	
			13 13 4
			38 7 4
Add Water Duty, for which property in landward districts pays nothing		- - -	3 2 6
		£.	41 9 10

I can also give the particulars of the burdens upon a house rated at 50*l.*, situated beyond the Royalty of the city of Edinburgh, and thereby free from minister's stipend; the burdens on such a house, including 14*l.* 10*s.* of feu duty, come to 26*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

99. With the exception of that deduction, is the burgh property assessed at its whole rental?—I understand so; 20 to 30 per cent. is generally deducted.

100. Do you know it to be so?—I can speak positively in regard to several burghs, but as to the burghs in general, I can only speak from the documents before me.

101. Can you speak positively with respect to the burghs you have named?—I cannot speak positively from knowledge acquired personally by examination of the books containing the assessment, but I have such confidence in the returns made to me by the Town Clerks, and in the integrity of these gentlemen, that I feel morally certain the usual deduction for repairs, insurance, &c., were authorized by the Magistrates of Linlithgow and Queen's Ferry when laying on the assessment.

102. Mr. *Ellice.*] Do you know the case of the county of Fife?—Yes.

103. Do you know the principle of the rental upon which the assessments is levied, that is, is it partly upon the valued and partly on the real rent, or is it upon a valuation of the actual rent of the county?—It is upon the real rent.

104. How is that real rent ascertained, and when; do you know whether it has been ascertained by valuation since the passing of the last Act?—I cannot answer that.

105. Mr. *Escott.*] Do you mean the real rent without making reductions?—The words "real rent" are used in the Parliamentary Return.

106. Then do you apprehend that there are no deductions made in respect of county property?—The Parliamentary Return does not give me sufficient information to enable me to answer this question, neither do the returns from the Town Clerks enable me; it requires a knowledge of local details which I have not obtained; it is likely, however, that Mr. Duncan, Town Clerk of Cupar, will be able to answer the question in so far as regards the county of Fife; I may say generally that deductions are made in respect of county property; the Act of Parliament

Parliament authorizes deductions, and it is exceedingly improbable that the Commissioners of Supply in counties will assess themselves upon the full rack-rent.

107. With regard to the county of Fife will you give the same statement which you have given with respect to the county of Linlithgow, what is the whole assessment and what is the proportion of the assessment levied upon the burghs and in the county; first of all take the average of the three years before the passing of the Act?—£.2,128. 2*s.* $9\frac{8}{12}$*d.*

108. What has been the total since the passing of the Act on the average of four years?—£.3,548. 10*s.* 8^{9}*d.*

109. What were the sums as divided between the county and the burghs previous to the Act on the average of three years?—On the county it was £.1,810.

110. On the burghs how much?—£.318. 2*s.* $9\frac{8}{12}$*d.*

111. After the passing of the Act what were the sums?—Upon the county 2,829*l.* 11*s.* $7\frac{6}{12}$*d.* and upon the burghs 718*l.* 19*s.* $1\frac{3}{12}$*d.*

112. Will you state the rental upon which that assessment has been levied, how much upon the county and how much upon the burghs?—The rental of the landward part of the county of Fife, upon which the prison assessment was levied, is upwards of 400,000*l.*, and the real rent of the burghs is upwards of 55,000*l.*

113. It is mentioned in the Parliamentary documents that it is upon the real rent?—It is.

114. Mr. *Escott.*] Is the information from which you have been answering these questions derived only from Parliamentary documents?—Partly from those, and partly from information received from the Town Clerks of the different Burghs.

115. Are any of those Town Clerks here?—There are two of them summoned; I can give the annual real value of the property according to the "Real Property" Parliamentary Return, and I can give what the Town Clerks stated in their returns to me of the amount of real rent in the burghs; the annual real value of the property in the county of Fife, according to these documents, is 508,922*l.* 17*s.* $4\frac{9}{12}$*d.*, and, according to the Returns I have received from the Town Clerks, the actual value of the property within the burghs in the county of Fife amounts to 55,470*l.*; that being deducted from the amount given here, leaves for the county 453,452*l.* 17*s.* 4 $\frac{9}{12}$*d.*

116. What per centage does that make upon the real rental in the county?—I will quote from several returns that I have received from the town clerks in the county of Fife, and the Parliamentary Return; upon the landward part of the county the assessment is about $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in the pound upon the real rent; in the burgh of St. Andrew's it is $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* for half-a-year; in Burntisland, 5*d.* to 6*d.* per annum; in Dunfermline, 6*d.*; in Dysart, 9*d.*; in Cupar, 1*s.*

117. Do you know what it is in Anstruther?—Both East and West Anstruther have hitherto paid the assessment out of their burgh funds, but I rather think they can do so no longer.

118. What is the amount that Anstruther pays altogether?—The average of the prison charges in the four years subsequently to the Act upon East Anstruther, according to the Parliamentary Returns, was 20*l.* 14*s.* 6^{9}*d.*, and upon West Anstruther, 6*l.* 15*s.* $5\frac{6}{12}$*d.*, together 27*l.* 10*s.* $0\frac{3}{12}$*d.*; previously to the passing of the Act, East Anstruther paid 16*s.*, and West Anstruther paid nothing.

119. How much is it in Kilrenny?—The average of four years in Kilrenny comes to 30*l.* 16*s.* 7^{3}*d.*, for 1844 it is 37*l.* 15*s.*

120. How much is it in Crail?—It paid nothing previously to the passing of the Act; it has since paid annually 26*l.* 19*s.* $9\frac{6}{12}$*d.*, on an average of four years; for 1844 the assessment is 32*l.* 12*s.* 6^{6}*d.*

121. Mr. *Escott.*] How came it to pay nothing before the passing of the Act?—Because the population are so peaceable and orderly, and there were few persons imprisoned.

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122. You have mentioned several burghs which, according to the statement you have made, pay a greater proportionate amount than the counties in which they are situated; can you say that the whole of the payments in those burghs are fairly assessed?—I believe them to be so.

123. Do you know it to be so?—I can safely say that the sums are fairly assessed in these burghs; my information is derived from documentary evidence.

124. Mr. *Ellice.*] What is the population of West Anstruther?—Three hundred and thirty-nine.

125. What is the value of the property in West Anstruther?—The Return does not show that.

126. Do you know the population of East Anstruther?—One thousand and eight. Here is a table I have made out, showing the population of the 76 burghs in the "Return."

127. *Chairman.*] What is that table taken from?—It is taken from the Parliamentary Enumeration Abstract of the Answers and Returns, made pursuant to Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 99, and 4 Vict. c. 7, intituled respectively, "An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain," and "An Act to amend the Acts of the last Session for taking an Account of the Population."

128. That is in 1841?—Yes.

[*The Table was delivered in*; *vide* Appendix, Table IV.]

129. Mr. *Ellice.*] Is it not the fact that the burghs which have been mentioned are burghs of very small population?—Very small.

130. Are there not villages in the county which are assessed, in the landward part of the county, on the same per centage as the county, and which are of a larger population than some of those burghs?—Yes, there are a considerable number.

131. *Chairman.*] And in some other counties in the same way?—Yes.

132. Mr. *Ellice.*] Are you aware, in the case of Kilrenny, of an assessment which has lately been made upon it?—Yes; there are several years' assessments due by the burgh of Kilrenny, amounting to upwards of 120*l.*, exclusive of interest; the burgh was disfranchised in 1839, in consequence of some informality in the annual election of its office-bearers; the court appointed managers, but these managers did not feel themselves justified in proceeding to levy the prison assessment; in December last a petition was presented to the Court of Session by the General Board of Prisons to authorize the collection of the assessment; the request was granted; the burgh is very poor, its whole annual revenue being about 40*l.*; for many years the upholding of the burgh prison cost nothing; since the passing of the Act, the annual assessment has amounted to no less than from 30*l.* to 40*l.* annually, being a sum nearly equal to the whole annual revenue; the assessment, as I mentioned before for 1844, is 37*l.* 15*s.*; the population are almost all fishermen.

133. Are you aware that they found it utterly impossible, on account of the poverty of the inhabitants, to levy that assessment?—I am not aware of that fact; the population is stated to be very poor, chiefly fishermen.

134. Are you aware that with respect to those towns of Cupar and St. Andrew's, which are assessed, as you state, the one at 1*s.* in the pound, or 5 per cent., and the other at 2½*d.* in the pound, each of those burghs has an independent establishment of police of its own in the burgh?—I understand that they have.

135. Mr. *Escott.*] Are there some wealthy people living in the burgh of Kilrenny?—I am not aware.

136. Do you know the place?—I have been in Kilrenny, but I do not know it so well as to be able to answer the question; the rental of the whole burgh is stated to be 1,300*l.*

137. Whether there are persons of property there or not, the fact is that it escaped payment till the passing of this Act?—The Return by Mr. Connolly, the Town Clerk, and the petition by the burgh to the House of Commons, which Mr. Ellice presented show that, for a great many years, the prison in the burgh cost nothing.

138. Mr.

138. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] How many burghs are there in Scotland which are subject to assessment under the Prison Act?—There are 84, and of these 76 are reported upon in the Parliamentary Return; these 76 consist of

Royal Burghs		66
Parliamentary Burghs		13
		79
Deduct the Burghs of Peebles, Selkirk and Rothsay which are assessed along with the counties		3
In Parliamentary Return		76
		79
I said there were 84 burghs separately assessed; these consist of the above 79, and of four Royal burghs; viz., Auchtermuchty, Earlsferry, Falkland and Newburgh, all of which ceased to send Members to Parliament before the Union of England and Scotland, and thereby forfeited that privilege		4
Add also Maxwell Town, near Dumfries, which is separately assessed		1
		84

139. Have you a list of them?—I have, of the 76 burghs in the Returns.

140. Have you classified those burghs according to their population?—I have.

141. Have you any paper to show what is the number of burghs where the population is under 500; where it is above 500 and under 1,000; above 1,000 and under 2,000; above 2,000 and under 3,000; above 3,000 and under 4,000, and so onwards up to 100,000?—I have.

142. From what census have you made up that statement?—From the census of 1841.

143. Have you been at pains to ascertain the villages in Scotland or the towns which are not Royal Burghs or Parliamentary Burghs, but which are assessed along with the landward parts of the counties as forming parts of the landward parts of the counties?—I have.

144. Have you a list of them?—I have.

145. How many are there of those?—There are 397 towns having a population of between 329 and 8,000, and these are assessed along with the landward part of the counties.

146. Have you made any classification of them?—I have.

147. In the same manner?—Yes.

148. With the same progressive numbers as you have with the Royal and Parliamentary burghs?—Yes.

149. Will you give in that classification?—I will. [*The Witness delivered in the same*; *vide* Appendix, Table V.]

150. Are there any above 10,000?—There are two stated to be above 10,000, Anderson and Blytheswood.

151. Those are not included in the Parliamentary boundaries of Glasgow?—I understand not, but in case they are, I will keep them out of the Table.

152. Have you made any comparison, and if you have, from what data have you made it, between the per centage of assessment under the Prisons' Act as put upon these Parliamentary burghs so classed, and the per centage of assessment upon the towns and villages so classed which are not Parliamentary burghs, but assessed with the landward parts of the county; can you state the per centage of assessment upon the property in the one class and upon the other?—I have not prepared any such Table.

153. Have you the materials for making such a Table?—No, I have not.

154. You have stated that the table you have produced shows the population of those towns and villages which are in the landward parts of the county; from what materials do you give the population?—From the Enumeration Abstract, taken from the Census Acts of 1841.

155. Does that show the villages as distinguished from the parishes?—Yes.

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156. Can you give the Committee a table showing the comparative per centage of the assessment for any considerable number of those towns upon the one hand, and those burghs upon the other?—I could not prepare any such table without having more information as to the exact mode of assessment in the landward part of the counties. In one county I am informed that the villages are not assessed at all, the assessment in that county being on the valued rent. I may state that in the county of Fife there are upwards of 45 villages, with a population above 350, and these are assessed along with the landward part of the county, which is only assessed at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound, whereas several of the burghs are assessed at $6d.$, $9d.$ and $1s.$ per pound.

157. You can state the per centage upon the landward part of the county, and you assume that per centage is levied all over the landward part of the county including those towns?—I can do so, but the table will only apply to those counties where the assessment is levied according to the real rent, and I could not give a comparative view of the assessment on any of the towns or large villages, without having the amount of their real rent separately stated from the other landward part of the counties.

158. Do you happen to know in what mode the local assessment is made upon the landward part of the counties?—The mode of assessment is various, some adopting one mode, some another; the local witnesses could better speak to that fact.

159. Mr. *Escott.*] Are you acquainted with the state of the law in Scotland previously to the passing of this Prisons' Act?—I know the several Acts.

160. Is it the fact that under the former law these burghs would have been bound to maintain the prisons entirely themselves without any help from the counties?—By the Act 1597, the burghs were certainly bound to maintain their prisons, but that was only to the extent of their "common good" or corporation funds.

161. So that the effect of this Act has been to relieve them from part of the burden which would otherwise have been imposed upon them?—By the Act 1839, the whole prison system in Scotland has been overturned, and a new and much more expensive one put up in its place; it has added upwards of 7,000 *l.* a year to the charges originally paid by the burghs, and a considerable part of the whole expense is incurred in the upholding of a public Penitentiary, the expense of which the magistrates of several of the burghs in petitioning Parliament have set forth "as in the case of similar establishments both in England and Ireland, ought to be defrayed from the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom;" the Penitentiary is a National Establishment, and appropriated for the reception of prisoners for offences hitherto punished by transportation at the expense of Government, and ought therefore to be upheld by the Government; the burghs were never called upon prior to 1839 to bear such an expense; and I would beg respectfully to state as my humble opinion, that the burghs can no more be said to be liable under an Act 250 years old, for any such large addition of prison charges, any more than they could be called upon to pay the salaries of the public judges of the country who decide in criminal cases, or the proportion of the expense of the penal colony at Norfolk Island, applicable to convicts from Scotland.

162. You mean the sums that they paid at the time of the passing of this Act?—Yes; the additional sums assessed upon the burghs since 1839, are on an average upwards of 7,000 *l.* a year.

163. Might they not have been compelled before the passing of this Act to lay out a great deal more in the building and support of proper prisons in which Scotland was then very deficient?—They were only bound to lay out as far as their common good or the burgh revenue was able to afford it.

164. But is it not quite clear that before the passing of this Act they might have been subject to much larger payments on account of prisons than those to which they are subject under this Act?—Under the Act of 1597, the burghs alone were bound to uphold prisons; the circumstances of the country are however so much altered; many Acts since passed have all had a tendency so far to relieve the burghs; assistance has been given by several counties and other parties in the erection of prisons, thereby making an admission either that the burghs had an unjust burden laid upon them, or that they were quite unable

unable to bear it any longer; all these facts lead me to think that the burghs could not be compelled, and it is well known they were not in a condition to make large payments on account of prisons. Mr. *Jas. Crawford*, Jun., w. s. 29 April 1845.

165. Mr. *Forbes.*] In a number of the Royal Burghs in Scotland have they not the power of levying customs upon farm produce sold in the town?—Yes; petty customs are levied, I believe, in all Royal Burghs.

166. Has there been any reduction of those customs of late?—That question is so general that I could not answer it.

167. In any of the burghs with which you are acquainted have they reduced lately the dues upon agricultural produce?—I am aware that, with regard to Edinburgh, a great reduction of these customs was made in 1840, but I cannot speak as to other towns.

168. Mr. *Ellice.*] Do you speak to the fact of its being an universal rule in all burghs to charge customs upon agricultural produce?—I am not aware of that.

169. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] You are aware that most of the burghs in Scotland have what they call petty customs?—Yes; and the seaports have anchorages and shore dues.

Mercurii, 30° *die Aprilis*, 1845.

PRESENT:

Mr. Escott.	Mr. Gibson Craig.
Mr. Rutherfurd.	Mr. Antrobus.
Mr. Forbes.	Mr. Hastie.
Mr. Pringle.	Mr. Ellice.
Mr. Duncan.	

The LORD ADVOCATE IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *William Anderson*, called in; and Examined.

170. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] YOU are the Town-clerk of the borough of Leith?—I am. Mr. *W. Anderson.* 30 April 1845.

171. How long have you held that office?—I was appointed as joint principal clerk in June 1836, and in January 1837 I was appointed sole principal clerk; I acted as deputy town-clerk for ten years previously.

172. From your situation you are well acquainted with the statistics of the borough, and everything connected with its taxation or public assessments?—I believe I have a pretty correct knowledge of them.

173. The amount, and mode in which they are levied?—Yes.

174. What is the population of the borough according to the last census?—25,984.

175. And the amount of the annual real rent of property in the b orough what is that?—£. 75,297, that is the rental of 1844, of the borough of Leith.

176. From what source of information do you make that statement?—I make that statement from the rentals on which the Prison Tax was imposed for last year; I may explain, if you will allow me, that to save the expense of an assessor, we adopt the rentals which are taken (agreeably to the option given by the 46th section of the Prison Act), for assessing for poor rates in the three parishes of South Leith, North Leith and St. Cuthbert's, which comprise the burgh; we adopt those rentals in place of taking an assessor for the purpose; by these rentals the occupiers of dwelling-houses (but not the landlords, and not shops or warehouses rented under 5 *l.*) are exempted, and the landlords of house-property (but not owners of lands on which no buildings are erected), are assessed at four-fifths of the rental, the deduction of one-fifth to landlords of house-property being given for repair.

177. You are compressing too much; tell us what is exempted from the rentals?—All houses occupied by tenants, under 5 *l.* are not assessed upon as against the occupiers.

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178. All houses under 5*l.*, occupied by tenants, are exempted?—Yes.

179. Not if occupied by the landlord?—No.

180. You say dwelling-houses occupied, under 5*l.*, occupied by tenants, are not included in the rental?—They are included in the rental, but not assessed upon as regards the occupier.

181. Does anybody pay on account of those dwelling-houses at all?—The landlord does, but not the occupier.

182. Is there anything else out of the rental?—There is a fifth deducted from the landlords, on account of repairs, that is, the landlords of house-property; there is no exemption except that which I have mentioned but on the score of poverty; rental is made up and assessed on with that exception.

183. What deduction is made from the rental?—There is one-fifth deducted from the landlords of house-property, that deduction is given on account of repairs, which fall upon them.

184. Do you know with respect to the land on which no buildings are erected?—There is no deduction given to landlords, it is understood that they are not put to any expense in keeping up its value.

185. The rental given above is the real or rack rent?—Yes.

186. What was the amount of the rental on which the prison tax was assessed in 1844?—£.66,930; you will observe, the gross rental was 75,297 *l.*, and the rental on which the prison tax was laid was 66,930 *l.*

187. That is for the Parliamentary borough of Leith?—Yes.

188. Which is the borough assessed for the prison tax?—Which is the borough assessed for the prison tax.

189. And the rental on which the prison tax for 1844 was laid was 66,930 *l.*, after making the deductions you refer to?—Yes.

190. Is half levied from the tenants, and the other from proprietors, or how is it levied?—Yes, half from the tenants or occupiers, and the other half from the landlord.

191. Is any part of that tax defrayed from the common good of the borough?—No; our common good is not adequate to the proper municipal expenses of the borough.

192. Are accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the year published annually?—They are.

193. Have you got that for 1844?—Yes.

194. Does the published account of receipt and expenditure for 1844 show what you state, that the ordinary municipal expenses of the borough exceed the common good?—Yes, and shows we have a considerable debt to provide for.

195. The *Lord Advocate.*] They are published annually under the Act of Parliament?—Yes.

196. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] Tell me the amount of prison tax laid on the borough for 1844?—£.1,115. 10*s.* 2*d.*

197. Does that include the expense of collection?—Yes.

198. Tell me the expense of collection?—That, of course, will be affected by the amount of the sum to be collected, but I should say it averages from 100*l.* to 108*l.* yearly.

199. Tell me the amount of the assessment that was actually applicable to prison purposes, after deducting the expense of collection for 1844?—£.1,013. 1*s.* 8 $\frac{5}{12}$ *d.*

200. Will you be good enough to give me the classification of that expense?—Alimenting and transmitting prisoners, and generally current expenses, 622*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; building general prison at Perth, 32 *l.* 10*s.* 3 $\frac{5}{12}$ *d.*; general expenses of Perth prison, 195*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; building and altering local prisons, 162*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; these sums, when added together, amount to the sum of 1,013*l.* 1*s.* 8 $\frac{5}{12}$ *d.*

201. That is the amount of collection applicable to prison purposes, after deducting the expenses?—Yes, that is the sum which we have to remit to the local board.

202. Do you find a difficulty in recovering that assessment, and are there many prosecutions required?—There is a great deal of complaint, and there is considerable difficulty, and there have been a good many prosecutions.

203. Is there much arrear irrecoverable?—I should say, upon an average, there is 25 *l.* or 30 *l.* which is written off, at the period when the collector renders his

his accounts, as irrecoverable; what is doubtful we carry as a debt against the collector to next year's account, in the shape of recoverable, but a great proportion of that is never recovered; I should say perhaps there is a loss in arrears of between 40 *l.* and 50 *l.* every year.

204. Which is added to the 25 *l.*?—No, I include the 25 *l.*

205. Then you state, that on the whole arrears, the annual loss of collection is about 45 *l.*?—I should think so.

206. What is the rate of assessment per cent upon the rental of the value on which the assessment is made?—Fourpence per pound.

207. What per centage is that?—It is $1\frac{2}{3}$.

208. How many individuals is this assessment levied from?—I have looked over the assessment books with a view to this question, and I believe I am correct in stating, that the number of tenants assessed for 1844 was 3,401, and landlords 1,515, or the total number of parties assessed, 5,916.

209. Does the tenant pay the landlord's tax?—It is optional to recover it from the tenant in the first instance; if you do that, he has relief against the landlord; we generally endeavour to get it from the parties who are primarily liable; if the landlord is non-resident, we take it from the tenant.

210. If a landlord is a resident, you prefer taking from the party who is in the first instance liable?—Yes, these are the instructions to the collector.

211. What was the expense paid by Leith for prisons or prisoners, before the passing of the Act?—I have taken an average of this for three years, from the document which is before the House in a printed form; the average is 73 *l.* 13 *s.* $3\frac{2}{3}$ *d.* for three years immediately preceding the operation of the existing Act.

212. What was that assessment for of 73 *l.*, which was paid, as I understand you, for prisons?—That was the expense of maintaining the prisoners sent from the police court.

213. What funds did it come from?—From the police funds.

214. You have a police establishment now?—Yes.

215. And had you so for those three years?—Yes, we have had a police establishment for between 40 and 50 years.

216. What is the annual cost of your police establishment?—The assessment levied for police purposes on an average of the last three years, amounts to 3,030 *l.* 7 *s.* 10 *d.*, the maximum allowed under the Act; the last Act was passed in 1826, and the maximum rate of assessment has always been levied.

217. Is that assessment levied upon the tenants?—Solely upon the tenants.

218. Was it out of this assesment that the 73 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.* was paid, before the passing of the Act?—Yes.

219. Not out of any common good that belonged to Leith?—No, we had no common good till within these few years.

220. It is out of that assessment that the 73 *l.*, which used to be the average of the expense paid by Leith for prisons and prisoners, prior to the passing of the Act was paid?—Yes.

221. When did you come to have common good of your own?—When the Act commonly known as the Separation or Agreement Act between Edinburgh and Leith was passed.

222. As a part of that arrangement, Leith was separated from Edinburgh, and part of the common good that belonged to Edinburgh was given to Leith, as its own common good?—Yes.

223. As you said before, the whole of that was not sufficient for the ordinary municipal expenses of the borough?—It is not.

224. Are the boundaries of the police co-extensive with the boundaries of the borough?—No, they are not.

225. Are they more circumscribed?—Greatly more circumscribed.

226. The police assessment is levied within the boundaries; what is the amount?—The rental on which the police assessment was laid for last year is 40,560 *l.*

227. Calculated in same way as the prison rental?—Calculated, I believe, exactly in the same way; that is to say, the rental for the poor's-rate assessment, which is adopted for the prison tax, is taken up upon the same principle as that for the police assessment.

228. How much per pound is the police assessment on that rental?—One shilling and sixpence upon four-fifths of the real rent.

229. The prison is 4 *d.*?—The prison is 4 *d.*

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230. Is the taxation heavy on the property of Leith otherwise?—It is considered very heavy.

231. How much does it amount to in the year 1844?—I should say the various public taxes that affect property amount to about 20 per cent.

232. What taxes do you include in that, the prison-tax; the police-tax, where it is applied?—Including the prison-tax, the police-tax, poor-rate, the land-tax, the road-money, and the assessed taxes, I should say that property pays about 20 per cent.

233. What do you mean by the assessed taxes; the window-taxes?—The window-tax; the taxes upon carriages and horses, &c.

234. I want to ask, what is the local tax upon property, irrespective of the assessed taxes?—I should say from 18 to 20 per cent.

235. Setting out of view the assessed taxes, the other taxes levied upon property amount to 18 or 20 per cent?—Yes, I should think so.

236. What is the land-tax?—Together with the expense of collection, about 400*l.*,; it is very expensive to collect.

237. Is it part of the cess you pay, or is it land-tax as levied by the county?—It is part of the cess; there is a sum laid upon the city of Edinburgh, that sum is apportioned upon various districts, of which Leith is one; there are eight districts; South Leith, North Leith, Cannongate, and so forth.

238. Now is it Leith Proper which pays a portion of cess?—Yes, the different districts contribute along with the city in proportion to their rentals.

239. Not Leith, as the Parliamentary district, but Leith Proper?—The ancient borough of Leith.

240. Can you tell me, independently of this cess, what is the amount per cent. of the prison-tax, police-tax, poor rate, road-money, and of any other local assessment levied upon real property in Leith?—The police-tax is 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound, or seven-and-a-half per cent., the poor-rate is upwards of seven per cent., the road-money is 2*s.* upon a 5*l.* rent, say about two per cent.; these amount to 16½ per cent.

241. What is the police-tax?—Seven-and-a-half per cent.

242. Have you taken the poor-rate?—Yes, that is upwards of seven per cent.

243. And the prison-tax?—The prison-tax is about 4*d.* in the 1*l.*, or about one and two-thirds per cent.

244. Now the road-money?—The road-money is about two per cent.

245. That is about 18 or 19 per cent, these local taxes?—I think so.

246. And what is the land-tax besides?—The land-tax is 400 *l.* upon a circumscribed rental; that is to say, the rental of the ancient borough or barony, which would be one per cent, or somewhere about that; I think I am within the mark in stating that the local taxes on property amount to 18 or 20 per cent.

247. Mr. *E. Ellice.*] What would the window-tax be per cent.?—It is not very easy to calculate that with accuracy.

248. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] You said that the police boundary is more circumscribed than that of the borough; is part of the burgh held to be within the county, and subject to the county police-tax also?—All the Parliamentary borough which lies beyond the police bounds, and within the limits of the Parliamentary borough, is subject to the county police-tax.

249. What is the amount of that tax?—Two-pence in the pound.

250. And it is also subject to a separate land-tax; if a man does not pay that cess, he must have his own land-tax to pay?—I should say so; I do not speak of that from personal knowledge; I do not collect it.

251. All the land in Scotland that is not included in a borough, pays a land-tax; is it directed that the boroughs should pay a land-tax in the way of cess?—Yes.

252. Does the police boundary, and the boundary of the ancient borough coincide?—No; the police is more extensive.

253. But all the land that is beyond the ancient borough must pay land-tax as part of the county?—I should say so.

254. Do you know the mode in which the prison assessment is made in the landward part of the county of Mid Lothian, that is not included in any part of the burghs?—It is levied exclusively from the landlord; I understand there is no part of it levied from the tenants.

255. Is it levied on the real rent?—From my inquiries, I learn it is levied on four-fifths of the real rent.

256. From

256. From what information do you speak; you say from your inquiries?—I speak from the information of the clerk of Commissioners of Supply, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. M'Hutchen the county collector.

257. Can you tell me the real rent of the property in Mid Lothian, not included in the burghs?—Taking as the data the return that was made to Parliament the 6th of March last, the real rent of the county, including the burghs, is 1,074,991*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

258. That includes the burghs?—That includes the burghs.

259. Now deduct the rental of the burghs, and tell me the rental applic ble to each burgh?—Deduct the rental of the city of Edinburgh, 530,793*l.* 15*s.*

260. The rental of Leith?—£.75,296. 5*s.*

261. Of Musselborough?—£.11,493. 15*s.* 6*d.*

262. Of Portobello?—£.12,346.

263. In all?—£.629,929. 15*s.* 6*d.*

264. Leaving for the landward part of the county a rental of how much?—£.445,062. 0*s.* 3*d.*

265. That is the actual rental, without deduction?—Yes; the actual rental, without deduction; the real rent.

266. That is the full real rent?—That is the full real rent.

267. Upon which the property-tax was returned?—Upon which the property-tax was returned.

268. Now, take four-fifths of that, and tell me what would be the rental of the county, after deducting a fifth?—It would be 356,049*l.* 12*s.*

269. Now, upon what amount of rental, in point of fact, is the prison tax levied in the landward part of the county of Edinburgh?—Upon a rental of 271,439*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* for 1844.

270. Now, let me understand you; you say, that after deducting a fifth part of the actual rental of the county, there would be a sum of 356,049*l.*12*s.*?—Yes.

271. But that the rental on which the prison-tax is collected in the county, is stated only at 271,439*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*?—Yes.

272. Can you give me any reason for their collecting on a diminished rental of 271,000*l.*, instead of upon the rental of 356,000*l.*, which is the rental after the deduction of a fifth?—I cannot, unless the reason shows itself; these are the facts.

273. But the reason does not show itself; those are the facts, but you are not accounting for it; can you explain it?—No.

274. Mr. *E. Ellice.*] How do you know the rental on which the tax is levied?—Mr. M'Hutchen furnished me with information; I believe I have his memorandum here.

275. He told you it was of that amount?—Yes.

276. He is the collector of the prison-tax?—He is the collector of the prison-tax, and of all the county taxes, and also of the land-tax.

277. What is the difference between the two rentals?—£ 84,610.

278. There is an amount of 84,000*l.*, which disappears in the county rental, stating the county rental with reference to the income-tax return, after deducting one-fifth?—Yes.

279. What is the per centage of the assessment upon the landward part of the county for the year 1844?—One penny three farthings.

280. And within the borough of Leith it is 4*d.* per 1*l.*?—Yes.

281. Now, can you give me a comparative view of the result of the operation of the tax upon the landward part of the county, and the boroughs situate within the landward part of the county, with reference to their respective rentals?—I can, as far as Leith is concerned; I have not thought of any comparison with respect to other boroughs.

282. We will take Leith, if you please?—The real rental of the borough of Leith is, as I stated before, 75,297*l.*, and is greatly less than a fifth part of the real rent of the landward part of the county, which is 445,062*l.*, or, to speak more precisely, the rental of the landward part of the county is 68,577*l.*, more than five times the amount of that of Leith.

283. Put it the other way; the rental of the landward part of the county is five times larger than the borough of Leith, and 68,577*l.* besides?—Yes.

284. Now, tell me the proportion of the prison tax laid upon the landward part of the county for 1844, and that upon Leith?—The proportion of the prison-

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tax laid upon the landward part of the county for 1844, was 1,912 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.*; that upon Leith, 1,115 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.*

285. What is the result of that?—The result is, that Leith, with a rental of greatly less than a fifth, had to contribute more than one-half of the prison-tax laid on the landward part of the county.

286. I see it stated in a petition presented by the magistrates and council of Leith, that three-fourths of the whole sums assessed on the county of Edinburgh for prison purposes, including the boroughs, are borne by the boroughs; can you tell me any thing about that fact?—I think the statement in that petition is correct, and I make it out in this way: if the Committee would wish to hear it.

287. Let us hear how you make it out?—I hold in my hand the official intimations from the secretary of the general Prisons' Board, of the assessment laid on counties and boroughs for the years 1843-1844, which show that the total sum imposed was 9,111 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.*, and of this there was laid upon the boroughs 7,051 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.*, and upon the landward part of the county, 2,059 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.*; so that the allocation proves the result, that the boroughs bear more than three-fourths of the whole assessment.

288. That allocation is made by the general Prison Board?—It is made by the general Prison Board.

289. Will you be good enough to hand in that paper to the Committee?—There are two documents applicable to different assessments, and sent at different periods of the year.

290. They contain the whole year?—Yes. [*The documents were handed in.*]

291. While the boroughs pay three-fourths of the whole assessment, as I understand you to say from these documents they do, they are not nearly three-fourths of the real rental; the real rental of the boroughs is not nearly three-fourths of the whole?—I should think not; I have not made the calculation.

292. You told us it is 629,000 *l.*, and the last was 445,000 *l.*?—Yes, exactly so; that was in a previous part of the answer.

293. Taking it in tens, the boroughs pay as 7,000 to 2,000, compared with the landward part of the county, and the rental is 629,000 *l.* to 445,000 *l.*?—Yes.

294. You mentioned, I think, that the Royal burghs within the county separately assessed for the prison-tax, are Leith, and the others you named?—Those are the burghs.

295. Are there any towns and villages assessed as part of the county?—I have a list of those which are assessed as part of the county.

296. Mention some of the principal ones?—There are 31 towns or villages in the county which are classed along with it in the matter of the assessment.

297. What is the most considerable?—The most considerable is Dalkeith. I have the names of the 31, and the population, which I will give to the Committee, if they want them.

298. What is the whole population?—The population of the whole 31 is 16,005; the most considerable of them is Dalkeith.

299. What is the population of Dalkeith?—I believe it is set down in the last census as 4,831; but the person who made the return, a Mr. Williamson, who acts as clerk to the heritors, on my visiting him shortly before I came here, in order to prepare myself with information, stated that there is an error in the census, that the population of the town, irrespective of the landward part of the parish, is 5,300, it is stated in the census at 4,831.

300. Now, what is the rental of the town of Dalkieth?—I have it certified by the same individual, Mr. Williamson.

301. Have you his certificate?—I have.

302. Is it a certificate under his hand?—Yes.

303. Do you know his handwriting?—I do not know it.

304. How do you know it is a certificate under his hand?—It was sent to me by Mr. Crawford, w. s., a preceding witness, and Mr. Williamson told me that he had sent it.

305. What does that state to be the rental of Dalkeith?—£.10,365. 19 *s.*; there is the paper itself:—

[*The following Paper was handed in.*]

"Sir, "Dalkeith, 1st April 1845.

"Mr. Watson, clerk to Robert Scott Moncrieff, requesting the amount of the real rent of the town of Dalkeith, I have, with great care, taken it from the rental

rental books of the parish kept by me, as Clerk to the Heritors and Kirk Session, as managers of the poor; I hereby send the amount, 10,365*l.* 19*s.*, and I will expect you to remit me one half-guinea for the same.

"I am, &c.

"*John Williamson,*

"Clerk to the Heritors and Kirk Session."

"James Crawford, jun., Esq., w. s.,

"23, Elder-street, Edinburgh."

306. What is the rate of assessment paid by this town and villages, including Dalkeith?—The same as the county, 1¾*d.*; do you require me to state the names of the other towns and villages.

307. Not now; we will have that paper put in; is it in a shape to give to the Committee; if not, you can take it with you and make it out correctly, and then hand it in?—I will do so.

308. You are acquainted with the town of Musselburgh, one of the burghs?—Yes.

309. What is the population of Musselburgh?—6,328 by the last census.

310. What is the actual real rent?—£. 11,493. 15*s.* 6*d.*

311. Then the prison tax is not imposed upon the real rental, but the reduced rental?—Upon a rental of 8,627*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* last year.

312. What is the amount of the prison assessment laid on Musselburgh for the year 1844?—£.315. 9*s.* 6*d.*

313. What per centage is that upon the rental, adding the expense of collection?—It is 9*d.* per 1*l.* in Musselburgh.

314. That is higher a great deal than at Leith?—Yes.

315. And much higher than in Dalkeith?—Much higher than in Dalkeith.

316. Is any part of that defrayed by the common good of Musselburgh?—No it is not.

317. Have you the published accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the borough of Musselburgh?—I have.

318. Do these show how the prison assessment is paid, or do they show that no part is paid out of the common good. You can give that in?—[*The paper was handed in.*]—They seem to have a small reversion after meeting the municipal expenses, of about 30*l.*, but they do not seem to apply it in payment of the prison tax.

319. What is the reason this assessment falls so heavy on Musselburgh?—It arises from the principle on which the tax is laid on, and from Musselburgh having a very small rental as compared with its population; you will allow me to say, that this is strongly illustrated by contrasting it with Leith; speaking in round numbers, you will see the rental of Leith is eight times as large as the rental of Musselburgh, but its population is only four times as large; therefore, Musselburgh has, according to the principle on which the tax is laid on, to pay double what Leith has to pay; I am speaking in round numbers, but I am very near it.

320. What was the expense paid by Musselburgh towards prisons and prisoners, prior to the passing of the Act?—I see, by the Parliamentary Return, that it averaged, for the three years preceding the operation of the existing law, 23*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*

321. You are aware there was an Act passed last year called the "Prisons Amendment Act"?—Yes.

322. And that the Act contained a clause under which certain relief might be given to burghs that were overcharged?—Yes.

323. Do you happen to know that the borough of Musselburgh applied to the Prison Board for relief under that Act?—They did.

324. Did they get relief?—They got relief to a certain extent, that is to say, they got relief to the extent of those parts of the assessment which had not been recovered for the year.

325. And for future years?—And for future years.

326. Tell me upon what principle the relief was granted to Musselburgh, how was it granted at the Prison Board?—I have the applications that were made; first, an application was submitted by the town of Musselburgh to the Commissioners of Supply, under the 122d section of the Act of last year; I have the memorial, and also the Minute of the Commissioners of Supply upon it.

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327. They refused the relief?—They declined to give the relief themselves, but recommended them to apply to the County Prison Board.

328. Well, they applied to the County Prison Board?—They applied to the County Prison Board, and the County Prison Board, with the sanction of the general Board, gave them the relief which I have now mentioned.

329. In what manner did they give it?—By reducing the population.

330. By assuming the population of Musselburgh to be much less than it actually is?—Yes.

331. What did they assume the population of Musselburgh to be?—3,000 instead of 6,000; they gave as a reason, that they thought it was fair it should be put upon the same footing as the neighbouring borough of Portobello.

332. That is why it was done?—Yes.

333. They assumed as the basis of the assessment a false population, only one-half?—Yes.

334. And then laid the assessment according to that population as if it was the true population?—Yes.

335. That reduces the assessment in Musselburgh to what per centage?—I understand it will reduce the assessment to about 4 *d.* or 5 *d.* from 9 *d.*

336. Now, by reducing the assessment in Musselburgh, of course there was a deficit created?—Yes, necessarily.

337. Where was the deficit laid?—Over the landward part of the county, and the other three burghs.

338. Did that increase your assessment in Leith?—Yes; if the permanent reduction to the extent of one-half is given, which I have mentioned, it will affect Leith to the extent of 16 *l.* or 17 *l.*; that is to say, it will have to pay to the extent of 16 *l.* yearly more than it would otherwise have had to pay.

339. And how much would the county have to pay?—I have not calculated that, it is matter of figures, I will do so if the Committee desire it.

340. If you please; and let us know, at the same time, how this relief granted to Musselburgh, will affect the per centage payable upon the present assessment upon Leith, and upon the county?—Yes.

341. Will you tell me, from your knowledge of the assessments on Leith generally, and in the other burghs of Scotland, is there any other assessment imposed upon the principle of population at all?—I am not acquainted with any.

342. This is the only case in which the assessment, over a large district, is distributed among the detailed portions of the district on the population?—It is.

343. Do you happen to know if this mode of assessment produces anything like an equal burthen on the burghs, or does it result in great disparity?—It does result in great disparity, as the Parliamentary Return shows, and I think, necessarily must, from the principle on which the tax is laid down.

344. What rate would be required to equalize the assessment between the county of Edinburgh, and the burghs contained in the county, upon the principle of real property being assumed, or the actual rent of real property being assumed as the basis of the liability?—Do you mean the actual rent, without any deduction.

345. The Act prescribes deductions?—They would be entitled in every case to a deduction to the extent of the burthen they could show.

346. I take the rental as prescribed by the Act; you know there is a clause in the Act which obliges them to deduct?—Yes, assuming that a fifth is a fair deduction, I should say it would take from 2½ *d.* to 3 *d.* per 1 *l.* to raise the whole sum laid upon the county and the burghs.

347. That is from 2½ *d.* to 3 *d.*, with four-fifths of the actual rental?—Yes.

348. Allowing a fifth to be deducted for repairs, and the other reasons stated in the statute?—Yes; 3 *d.* would do something more, assuming that the assessment for future years is not to exceed that of 1844; but 2½ *d.* would be something under; I should not like to say it would be less than 3 *d.*

349. Mr. *Escott.*] Do you think there could be a fairer mode of levying this assessment?—Assuming that the whole burghs, Royal and Parliamentary, ought to contribute in the same ratio, I would say that the assessment should be laid equally on the rental of the whole county, burgh and landward; but I think there is room for a distinction betwixt those burghs which formerly, or under the old law, had to bear the expense of building and supporting prisons, and maintaining prisoners, and had the means of doing so from their burghal revenues

revenues or common good, and those other burghs which were not subject, under the old law, to these burdens, and neither had then nor have now common good or burghal revenue to meet the obligation.

350. Is your objection at present to the apportionment of the assessment being according to the population?—I have no objection to it personally; the effects that it produces I have shown, through its being imposed upon the principle of population.

351. Have you any calculation of the proportion of prisoners and other persons who are the cause of this expense, the proportion taken between the towns and the landward parts of the county?—I have, so far as Leith is concerned. I have a certified return from the superintendent of police of Leith, showing the number of prisoners that are sent to prison in the course of a year, and the number that belong to our own population, and the number to other places.

352. Perhaps you will state the result of that?—Two-thirds of that I think belong to Leith.

353. Of the prisoners for which you pay?—Yes.

354. The other third belongs to other places?—Belongs to other places.

355. Do you know whether these two-thirds are natives of Leith?—I will read this paper: "Police Office, Leith, 28 March 1845. Return of prisoners sent to prison by the judge acting in the Leith Police Court, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1844, both days inclusive.—Sent to the prison of Edinburgh, 136." Of these there were "males, 69; females, 67." "Ditto to the prison of Leith, 191; males, 87; females, 104; natives, of the total number, 242; strangers, 85." That is about the proportion.

356. Mr. *Escott.*] Were they all committed in Leith?—All tried before the Police Court in Leith.

357. Were the offences for which they were tried committed in Leith?—Committed within the bounds of police of Leith.

358. You stated this assessment, which is apportioned according to the population, is made upon the real property of the landward parts of the county and burghs, is it made upon nothing but the real property?—Nothing; real property, by the Act, however, includes mines and railways, and a great variety of subjects, which, but for the special enumeration, it might have been doubtful if the tax would have reached under the general terms heritable subjects.

359. Do you apprehend that you are prohibited by the Act of Parliament from assessing the personal property?—I do.

360. You apprehend you are prohibited from assessing personal property?—I apprehend so; that is the universal reading of the Act in Scotland.

361. You say that you take the rental, and that persons who occupied at a rental under 5*l.* are omitted; now, do I understand you to say that the landlord pays nothing for the house under 5*l.*?—He pays for the houses and property under 5*l.*; that is to say, cellars or warehouses, although under 5*l.*, are assessed to both landlord and tenant; it is dwelling-houses under 5*l.* only which are remitted, and these only to the occupier, not to the landlord.

362. It is remitted to the occupier; does the landlord, in point of fact, pay any assessment for those houses under 5*l.*?—He does for his half.

363. Now take the case of a man living in a house rented at 30*l.* and having employed for him 50 workmen, living in houses under 5*l.* each, and that the man was making a profit on those premises, and by the labour of those workmen, of 1,000*l.* a year; would he be rated at 30*l.*, the rent of his house?—Just 30*l.*

364. And no more?—And no more; it is the landlords and tenants of heritable subjects only who are assessable.

365. So that though he was making 1,000*l.* a year in the town of Leith, he would pay to these prison burthens only according to the 30*l.* rent which he paid for his house, that is so?—Nothing more.

366. Who makes out this rental upon which the assessment is made?—As I have explained already, we adopt the rentals that are already made for other public assessments, to save expense.

367. Who actually made out those rentals which you adopted?—They were furnished by the assessor or other parties who took up the rentals for the poor-rates in the different parishes which comprise the burgh. The rental of St. Cuthbert's is taken up by an assessor; those of South and North Leith by a committee of heritors and kirk session.

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368. Do they get their information from the occupiers and owners of the property?—They go round about, and visit every house and piece of ground in the parish, where there is a rent paid, they take the rent as the surest criterion of the value. Where a man occupies his own house, they are obliged to put a value upon it; they put the value, and he is assessed on that value.

369. Do you mean, they take their information as to the rent from the owner or holder, or both?—They may take it from either or both, and if they distrust either, they may go to third parties; they take the best means they can of informing themselves.

370. What third parties are likely to know more about it than the owner or occupier?—There may be a house-factor.

371. Are not the owners and occupiers likeliest parties to be able to give information as to the rent?—In the general case they may, but we can suppose that the owner is not resident, or that he commits the matter entirely to a house-factor.

372. Suppose he is a resident there?—Why, in the general case he may know the rent as well, and may be presumed to know it better than other parties less interested, but it does not follow that you are in all cases to rely either upon the landlord or tenant's information.

373. If you have got houses in Leith, do not you know what rent you get?—Yes; the presumption is, I would.

374. Are not the owners and occupiers the parties to be first applied to to get information from?—I should think so, in the general case.

375. And are they not directly interested in putting the rent as low as possible?—They have a direct interest to escape from the tax, but then they can only do so by making a false return, and then only if their own return or statement is to be exclusively relied on.

376. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] You are entitled to ask for the leases if you please; if you distrust the information, you may wish to see the lease?—Yes; but houses let for a year are seldom let on lease.

377. You generally know the value of the subject, and can probably ascertain whether there is any great difference?—Yes; we know the value of houses of the same description, and can come at it very nearly. Besides, the rentals taken up for the different public purposes serve as checks upon each other.

378. You make a distinction, you said, in your proposed mode of assessment, according to the real property, with reference to those burghs that have common good?—Yes.

379. Do you mean burghs that have a free common good?—Yes.

380. You think they would be obliged to contribute a portion of the prison tax out of their common good?—I do, where they have common good to defray their ordinary municipal expenses, and a surplus.

381. That is in respect of their former liability?—Yes, and in respect they got their common good to enable them to defray such burdens.

382. Mr. *Forbes.*] I think, according to the paper you have just put in, the number of prisoners supported, the expense of their maintenance, caused this assessment for the prisons to amount to 327*l.* upon the town of Leith; I think you will see by that paper?—Yes, 327*l.*

383. Are you aware how many prisoners were sent to gaol from the landward part of the county of Edinburgh?—No, I did not inform myself on that point; I believe there are some gentlemen here who have returns from the gaoler of Edinburgh, who will be able to give you some information upon that.

384. Have you got any information that you could give; it is to be got; but could you state now to the Committee what the proportion was of the expenses of the gaols altogether, which the landward part of the county of Edinburgh paid, before the passing of the Prison Act?—If you wish me to strike the average for the period for which the return is made, which is three years, I will do so, and put it in.

385. It is 1,100*l.* here; we shall take it at that; it also states, and there can be no doubt it is correct, or nearly so, that the sum paid by the town of Edinburgh, by the burghs rather, towards the prisons, amounted to about 4,700*l.* before the passing of the Act?—Yes, I believe so; about that.

386. Then the proportion which the county now pays since the passing of the Act, towards the maintenance of the gaols, is much greater than it was before the landward part?—I have not put it down in figures; I said I would do so.

387. I think

387. I think you stated that the proportion the landward part of Edinburgh now pays towards the maintenance of gaols, is about 2,000*l.*?—I stated the exact sum, 2,059*l.*

388. And the proportion paid by the burghs is about 7,000*l.*?—£.7,051.

389. So that the proportion paid by the landward part is greatly increased; that is, assuming you know the average for these three years, as I stated?—I have not taken the average for these three years, but I will do it if it is wished.

390. But if this statement be correct, that what the landward part of the county formerly paid was 1,100*l.*, then the proportion is greatly increased?—I should say so, of course it must be so if your figures are right.

391. At least we must suppose them to be right, from being in this printed return?—Yes.

392. The Committee asked you whether you have seen, in such a town as Leith, a man occupying a house or premises rented at 30*l.* a year, and drawing from his business in Leith, and in these premises, a profit of 1,000*l.* a year, whether he would pay anything in consequence of drawing this 1,000*l.* a year; you stated, I think, that he would only pay 30*l.* for the house that he occupied; but in the county, a man who has a rental of 500*l.* a year from land, would pay upon the whole 500*l.* a year, would he not?—Yes.

393. Mr. *Escott.*] Which is the whole value?—Which is the whole value; that is to say, he would be assessed upon his rental just as the burgh proprietor is assessed upon his rental; it may be quite true in the general case that the one rental is much larger than the other.

394. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] Suppose a person in the county carries on a very extensive trade, such as the Bairds, at Gartsherry, making a fortune, at a certain rate, say 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* a year, what does he pay; does he pay upon the profits of 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.*, or only upon the rent he pays for the land occupied by his furnaces?—Upon the rent only, it can only be charged, because the Act does not authorize an assessment upon income, or means and substance.

395. Mr. *Escott.*] In point of fact, the persons who make large sums of money by factories, and buildings of this description, generally live in towns, is not that so in Scotland?—I should say the reverse, they generally live out of town, they have their place of business in towns, they generally live in the country or the suburbs.

396. What do you mean by saying they live in the country, that they have their places of residence in the country?—Yes.

397. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] The factories are very often beyond the limits of the boundaries?—That is often the case.

398. Mr. *Duncan.*] Before the present Act, was there any gaol in Leith?—Yes.

399. And any gaol in Musselburgh?—Yes.

400. And Leith and Musselburgh, before the Reform Bill, were burghs of barony or regality?—I believe Musselburgh is a burgh of regality; Leith was a burgh of barony holding of the city of Edinburgh.

401. Did they maintain these gaols themselves, or not?—The city of Edinburgh maintained the expense of the Leith gaol from 1826 to the passing of the Burgh Reform Act. Before that period, and for a long time, the expense was assessed on the inhabitants under the name of land tax.

402. And at Musselburgh do you know how it was?—That has been maintained down to the existing period out of the common good.

403. Mr. *Escott.*] Have you derived great advantage in Scotland from those alterations with respect to prisons?—Why, there has hardly been time to test them sufficiently, some think the system very much improved, others are more sceptical upon that point, but I believe all parties admit there has hardly been time to give the new system a fair trial.

404. You could hardly give an opinion, as to whether the advantage hitherto derived is equal to the increase of expense?—No, but there can be no question that the in-door prison discipline has been much improved, by the separation and classification of the prisoners.

405. Do you think you have fewer offenders this year, than before the new system commenced?—I have not made a comparison.

406. Mr. .] Under the general management of local prisons, has any one been much improved?—I cannot doubt that the tendency of the measure has been to improve prisons and prison discipline.

407. Mr. *Escott.*] Are you acquainted with the internal management of the prisons?—I know generally about the matter.

408. Do you know whether it is the practice in Scotland, to put persons in

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separate confinement before trial?--I think so, under the new system; I think it was generally observed under the old, where it could be done.

409. Do you say, under the old prison regulations in Scotland, it was the practice to put the prisoners in separate confinement before trial?—I should think so, where it was practicable.

410. Do you know it of your own knowledge?—I have a general knowledge of how the criminal law of Scotland has been administered, and I believe the prisoners were confined in separate cells before trial, where the accommodation of the gaol admitted of it.

411. Did you apprehend the sheriffs had power to put the persons in separate confinement?—I should say so.

412. Mr. *Pringle.*] And the accommodation at the gaol of Leith was not sufficient to allow of that being done?—You will observe, sir, that in Leith we have no prisoners brought to trial for grave offences, by the borough magistrates, they are taken up by the sheriff; the sheriff has a co-ordinate jurisdiction with the magistrates, and all cases of higher delinquency are taken up by the sheriff at first, and the burgh magistrates have nothing to do with committal.

413. You are aware that in Edinburgh they are kept separate, as far as the limits of the gaol will admit?—I understand so.

414. *Committee.*] When you say the prisoners are kept separate before trial, do you mean that a prisoner is confined in a separate place by himself during the whole interval, until he is brought to trial, or do you mean that he is there while he is undergoing his examination, until he is fully committed for trial; are you aware there is a limited period in which he may be put under close confinement previous to trial, by the Act of 1701; that after that he is not to be kept in close confinement until trial?—No, I cannot say I recollect the provisions of the statute.

415. Mr. *Escott.*] What is the relative value of house property in the burgh, compared with other property?—That question, as put, hardly admits of an answer, unless I understand it to mean, what is the average value of house property in the burgh of Leith, as compared with the average value of landed property in the county.

416. I will take it in house property and land property; supposing you had 100 *l.* a year in house property in Leith, and 100 *l.* a year in the county, what would be the relative value, the purchase value of the two; that is to say, how many years' purchase would you give for the one, and how much for the other?—Why, the land is worth from 28 to 32 years' purchase.

417. What land, what part?—Land in the county.

418. What in the burgh?—In the burgh of Leith, I should say, taking the average of the house property, it is not worth above 12 or 14 years' purchase.

419. Is that a fair average, including Musselburgh?—I have no particular knowledge of Musselburgh, but I should say house property there is of less value than in Leith.

420. So that it would be rather less?—Yes.

421. And is it not a fact, that the larger the population is, and the more numerous, generally speaking, is the decrease of the value of the property?—There is a greater proportion of small property.

422. Therefore, the population has those two effects, it has the effect rather to decrease the value of the property?—A certain class of it, but on the whole I should say the increase of population would increase the value of property.

423. Has not the population these two direct effects, the one is, in such a burgh as Musselburgh or Leith, that the poorer population lowers the value of house property; and secondly, on the other hand, it increases the assessment?—I should think the population must tend to increase the value of the property.

424. I am speaking of house property actually existing?—I so understand you.

425. Mr. *Escott.*] You think the greater demand there is for houses, the more they would let for?—Certainly.

426. Mr. *Hussey.*] Is there any land in the burgh of Leith not built upon?—There is in the suburb of Leith, taking the Parliamentary boundary.

427. How many years' purchase would that sell for?—It is a very difficult question to answer, if it were required for certain buildings, or for putting up manufactories, I am not aware of any general rule which would apply.

428. Is it more valuable there than it is in the county?—Certainly of more value, inasmuch as it brings a higher rent, that is to say, it is used for gardens, and

and produces a rent of perhaps 10 *l.* per acre, whereas if you go to the land eight or ten miles out in the country, the value is not above half of that.

429. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] You say it is used rather for horticulture?—Yes.

430. Mr. *Forbes.*] I think you stated, that the general selling value of land in the county of Edinburgh was 32 years' purchase?—From 25 to 32 years purchase.

431. Are you well acquainted with it; have you much knowledge of the value of the land?—Why, I have been looking at how the market rises and falls, as to the value of land, for a good many years,

432. But you have no acquaintance with the value of lands, excepting that?—No; I do not know what kind of acquaintance you mean.

433. I mean you never acted as a person in the management of landed property?—No.

434. Mr. *Pringle.*] The local burthens on house property in Leith and Musselburgh are much larger than in Dalkeith?—They are.

435. How are the poor taxed?—I do not know exactly; the Poor Law is in operation in Dalkeith, to what extent I do not know.

436. How would the road-money be there?—I should think it would be less in Dalkeith than in Musselburgh.

437. The land-tax?—The land-tax would be along with the county.

438. And according to the valued rental?—According to the valued rental.

439. Which makes the burthen very small?—Yes.

440. Mr. *E. Ellice.*] You are aware that an Act passed last year, and there was a provision inserted, authorizing the burghs to present an application to the Commissioners for some relief?—I am aware of that.

441. In your opinion, would that be generally likely to be carried out for the benefit of the burghs?—I should not think so; that is to say, if the mode of relief were given in the same way, in the general case, as was given in the case of Musselburgh, I think it would be opposed by the other burghs. You observe, if the Commissioners of Supply do not give the relief, but leave the matter to the Prison Board, the relief given would not fall exclusively on the county; I think it would be the subject of complaint with the other burghs, if they were obliged not only to bear their own proportion, but the proportion of the relief given to any other burgh.

442. The Act leaving it entirely to the decision of the County Commissioners, it is not likely to be generally operative for the relief of the burghs?—I should be apprehensive it would not.

443. In short, the power is in the hands of parties whose interest it is not to grant the relief?—Speaking of the Commissioners of Supply, it is; but there is an alternative power, as I mentioned before.

444. The *Lord Advocate.*] The Act passed last year?—Yes.

445. You have mentioned the application from Musselburgh on the subject, and that it was given effect to?—Yes.

446. Are you aware of any application which has been denied?—I am not.

447. Mr. *E. Ellice.*] Explain what you mean by saying that the operation of the Act is in the hands of persons whose interest it is not to carry that into effect?—What I said was, that the Commissioners of Supply, being proprietors of the landward part of the county themselves, it is hardly to be expected that they will relieve the burghs at their own cost, but as I have already explained, there is an alternative power to a party seeking relief; if they do not get it from the Commissioners of Supply, they may apply to the county Prison Board, who, with the sanction of the general Prison Board, may give them relief; in that case it is not laid on the landward part of the county, but spread over it and the other burghs equally.

448. Mr. *Forbes.*] You are not aware of any case where the Commissioners of Supply have refused relief?—I am not aware of any application ever having been made to them, except the one I mentioned.

449. In that case you state they did give relief?—Not the Commissioners of Supply; the County Board did, with the approval of the general Board.

450. It was at the recommendation of the Commissioners of Supply?—They did recommend it; they did not apply the remedy themselves, nor did they apply to the Prison Board.

Mr. *Alexander Paterson,* called in; and Examined.

451. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] YOU are the Town-clerk of Portobello?—Yes.

452. How long have you been in that office?—Since 1838.

 453. When

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453. When did Portobello get its constitution as a burgh; when did it take its constitution?—In the year 1833.

454. Under what statute?—The 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 77.

455. Before that time it was not a burgh?—No.

456. It was first included in the district along with Leith?—Yes.

457. Then it took its constitution under that Act of Parliament?—Yes; under the 2 & 3 Will 4, c. 77.

458. Before that time, did it pay any prison assessment at all?—None, except bridewell money, which was levied on the whole country, including the burghs.

459. Was it assessible under the Rogue Act?—No, not that I am aware of; I may almost say no, that it was not.

460. You are not aware of any payments, except bridewell money, towards the prison or prison discipline, or prisoners?—I am not.

461. Do you know the amount of the bridewell money?—It was 1*s.* 2*d.* on houses above 5*l.*

462. Without reference to the actual rent?—That is my understanding.

463. Can you state the amount?—No, I have no means from which to state it, but it must have been of small amount.

464. What is the population of Portobello?—The population of Portobello by the last census was 3,588; but in consequence of its being a sea-bathing place, and the census taken in June, while a good many strangers were present, there were ascertained to be 490 visitors included in the return as stated in the Census Report.

465. So that the permanent population of the place is what?—According to that, deducting 490 from 3,588, leaves 3,098.

466. That is the permanent population, I dare say?—I should think very near it.

467. But there are some persons who let their houses in summer, and come back in winter?—Yes, but not many.

468. So that that might make it nearly the same?—No, the influx of strangers is now much greater than the number who leave during the summer. I do not think above 80 or 90 of the regular population were absent at the time the census was taken, which would leave 3,188. This, I think, may be fairly stated to be the real population.

469. What is the rental of Portobello?—The prison assessment is laid upon 9,500*l.*

470. Is that 9,500*l.* the full actual rental, or is there a deduction in terms of the Prison Act?—It is four-fifths of the available rent, not four-fifths of the actual rent, because there is one-half of the rents under 5*l.* deducted previously to making the estimate.

471. That is because the occupiers are not liable?—They are liable, but we cannot get much out of them, almost nothing.

472. So you do not take them into the estimate?—No, we do not.

473. What amount of prison assessment have you paid on the average for the four years?—The average since the commencement of the Act is 118*l.* 0*s.* $2\frac{7}{12}$*d.*; that is the average of the actual sum paid to the Prison Board, and does not include the expenses.

474. Portobello has no common good at all?—None.

475. The only fund out of which that can be paid, and is paid, is the assessment, and no other fund?—Yes, out of the assessment, and no other fund.

476. What per centage does that give upon the rental?—The assessment has run from 3*d.* to $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per pound sterling, the average of that is as near $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.* as may be, $3\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; we will take the average at $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

477. That is higher than Dalkeith?—The rate of assessment on the county of Edinburgh, including Dalkeith, has run from $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.*; the average is between $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.* and 2*d.* per pound.

478. Have you ascertained what is the amount of the rental paid upon the landward part of the county, on which the prison assessment is laid; I want to bring out this, have you ascertained whether Portobello pays more or less according to its rental, towards the prison assessment, than the landward part of the county?—It pays much more.

479. Yes; does it pay a higher per-centage?—I stated just now that the average of the rates on Portobello was $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, and those on the county $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 2*d.*

480. Therefore, if the assessment were laid equally upon the landward part of the

the county and the burgh part of the county, according to this statement, Portobello pays too much?—Yes.

481. Does this mode of assessment operate otherwise unequally in Portobello?—Yes. There are a very considerable number of poor people in Portobello, from whom none of it almost can be got, there are no means of ascertaining the number very accurately; I will state the means I have used to do so; 680 houses are contained in the census; the way in which the census was taken up was, that each place occupied by a family was counted a house, that gave 680 families, which gives an average of about five for each; there are 282 houses rented under 5 *l.* in Portobello, multiplied by five gives 1,410, that is the only mode by which I can ascertain it without considerable expense.

482. Well, but ascertaining the inequality of the operation of the tax, I want to know whether in Portobello itself the assessment on the population operates equally or unequally; does it bear harder on the poorer property, or hard on the better sort of property, or is it equally distributed over the whole?—The assessment is equally distributed over all.

483. You say that under 5 *l.* little is recovered?—Yes, very little is recovered.

484. You must produce your full amount of assessment to your Prison Board; you say property under 5 *l.* does not pay, where is the difference to come from?—I now understand you; that, of course, causes the proprietors above 5 *l.* to pay more in consequence.

485. Is the operation of this assessment complained of in Portobello?—Yes, very much complained of.

486. On what ground do they complain; state to the Committee?—Because the proprietors and inhabitants consider that the assessment ought not to be apportioned according to population, but laid on according to the real rent of all properties, whether situated in the burgh or landward part of counties, in the same manner as other taxes, and because Portobello, having previously gone along with the landward part of the county, and not otherwise liable for the support of prisons, they think it is extremely unjust that they should now be taxed at double the rates on the county, including Dalkeith and other large towns and villages, solely because of its having been recently erected into a burgh, but having no revenue from which to pay any portion of it; whereas, had it not been so erected, it would only have been liable for about one-half.

487. Their complaint does not arise from unwillingness to bear a portion of the tax for the improvement of prisons and prison discipline?—No, if a fair portion.

488. But that they are made to bear an unequal portion, as compared with the other villages of the same size?—Yes; there was a public meeting held on that point; I have the resolutions with me; I do not know whether it is proper to give them in.

489. No; we will hear anything you have to state as to the grounds of complaint, and your views?—I have not very much to state, further than what has been already brought out.

490. We are already aware of the rental of the county, and what the deductions are; I suppose your sources of information are derived from the Parliamentary Returns?—Yes, and a note by the collector of assessments.

491. What local taxes is Portobello subject to, besides this?—The county police under the Constabulary Act.

492. What amount is that per pound?—It has run from 1 *d.* up to 2¼ *d.*; for 1844-45 it is 2 *d.*

493. Any other local taxes?—None but the poor's-rates, and statute labour assessment.

494. Then the grievance to Portobello, I understand, consists in contrasting its position now with the position of Dalkeith?—Yes, and with its previous and present position.

495. Which is a town of larger population, 5,300?—Yes, 4,831, and including Lugton, generally recognized as a part of Dalkeith, 5,001.

496. What is the comparison of the value of the property at Dalkeith and Portobello; would you say, generally, Portobello is rather better in property?—In a note furnished by Mr. Williamson, he states the rental of Dalkeith to be 10,365 *l.* 19 *s.*

497. What is the rental of Portobello; you must add one-fifth?—If we take off one-fifth from Dalkeith, it will bring about the comparison; taking off that fifth, leaves 8,292 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* for Dalkeith, while that of Portobello is 9,500 *l.*

Mr. *A. Paterson.*

30 April 1845.

498. Mr. *Forbes.*] Are you aware how many prisoners you send from Portobello every year to the gaol at Edinburgh; you have no gaol of your own?—No.

499. You send them to the gaol at Edinburgh?—Yes.

500. Are you aware how many you send; say last year?—The only means by which I can ascertain it just now, is taking it from the tables made up by the superintendent of the county police; the tables are here; they are not divided between the burghs and landward part, but stated in parishes; in the parish of Duddingston, within which almost the whole of Portobello is situated, for the three years 1842, 1843, 1844, there were 70, the average being 25.

501. You do not know how many of these come from the burgh?—No, I cannot state how many come from the burgh.

502. Mr. *Ellice.*] You have no means of knowing the proportion of the whole county; the committals of the whole county, distinguishing those committed within the burgh district?—No.

503. How could those facts be arrived at?—I expect only from the governor of the gaol, or the superintendent of the police might be able to define them.

504. Mr. *Escott.*] Is Portobello a thriving place?—There has been very little increase in the number of buildings recently.

505. When you say recently, has it not been a very thriving place within the last 20 years?—The greater part has been built lately.

506. Within that time?—Not within that time; within the last 40 years; it is a place of very recent origin.

507. Has it increased or decreased in importance and opulence within the last 10 or 12 years?—I should think it has increased, not to any very great extent however.

508. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] Very nearly stationary?—Yes, very nearly stationary.

509. Mr. *Escott.*] You say that the chief ground of complaint, you think, in Portobello, is by contrasting the situation of the place with respect to this payment with that of Dalkeith; but is it not rather contrasting its present situation with its former situation?—Of course, contrasting its present situation, having been erected into a burgh, paying now that high rate of assessment where formerly it paid almost nothing; whereas if it had not been erected into a burgh, it would have been liable only to pay a small amount, about one-half.

510. You must take the burthens along with the honours?—Not holding any of the honours, I cannot answer that question.

511. You must consider that it must be worth while paying for?—No, I do not; having none of the honours, I cannot estimate their value.

512. Mr. *Forbes.*] If I understand right, these tables of crimes committed, is a table of crimes committed in the county, that is, in the landward part of the county of Edinburgh, including Portobello and Musselburgh?—I understand it to be so.

513. Mr. *Ellice.*] That includes the two burghs?—Yes, it includes the two burghs of Portobello and Musselburgh.

514. Mr. *Forbes.*] This does not include Leith and the city of Edinburgh?—No.

515. Mr. *Escott.*] Have you any manufactories in Portobello?—Yes.

516. What sort of manufactories?—There are several, there is a brick and tile manufactory, there are one or two potteries, I cannot specify the number of them, a flint glass work and a paper work.

517. Are they all driving a pretty good trade?—It is difficult to say, I cannot answer that question exactly; they seem to be so.

518. I do not mean that you know their emoluments, you can say whether they are in a pretty considerable trade of business?—They seem to be so.

519. Do the owners of those factories live at the place of business, or live in the country?—I think all of them within the burgh.

520. In houses distinct from their factories?—I can answer for several of them, I do not think I can answer for all of them.

521. I suppose you cannot give us any information as to the particular amount of assessment of their houses and their factories, can you?—No, I have not brought that with me.

522. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] Portobello is not a manufacturing place, so to speak?—No, not at all, nor of trade either.

523. Rather a watering-place, a sea-bathing place principally?—Yes; and a place of residence.

There is one thing I omitted to mention, I applied to the superintendent of police for the number of committals for Portobello, and for the number for Dalkeith, he furnished me with them.

Mr.

Mr. *Robert Brown*, called in; and Examined.

524. Mr. *Hastie.*] YOU are the Chamberlain to the Magistrates and Town Council of Paisley?—Yes.

525. How long have you been that?—Eleven years.

526. What is the population of Paisley just now, within the Parliamentary boundary?—48,000, or a little more.

527. What sum did the town of Paisley contribute annually for the support of the gaol of Paisley, previously to the passing of the present Prisons' Act?—In 1837 they paid 408*l.*, in 1838, 286*l.*, and in 1839, 263*l.*

528. From what resources were those amounts paid, previous to the passing of the Act?—Partly from borough funds, and partly by the commissioners of police; the part payable from police assessment went towards the support of the bridewell, while the part contributed by the town council from the borough funds went towards the support of the gaol; this shows the sums which were contributed by the one and the other in the different years:—

[*The following Document was handed in.*]

STATEMENT, showing the Sum contributed by the Town of *Paisley* towards the support of the Gaol and Bridewell, for Three Years previous to the Prisons' Act.

YEARS Ending 30th September,	Paid by Town Council from Burgh Funds for the support of the Gaol.			Paid by Commissioners of Police towards the support of Bridewell.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1837 - - - -	232	18	–	175	17	–	408	15	–
1838 - - - -	101	19	2	184	10	–	286	9	2
1839 - - - -	83	2	2	180	–	–	263	2	2
£.	417	19	4	540	7	–	958	6	4

529. What sum has the town of Paisley paid for each of the last years for the support of the prisons, since the passing of the Act?—They have paid on an average for the last three years, 903*l.* In 1841-2 they paid 799*l.* 5*s.*; in 1842-3 the same sum; and in 1843-4 they paid 1,112*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, the average of these is 903*l.*; this is the statement.

[*Handing in the following Document.*]

STATEMENT of the Amount paid by the Town of *Paisley* towards the support of Prisons, for the last three Years.

	£.	s.	d.
1841–2 - - - - - -	799	5	–
1842–3 - - - - - -	799	5	–
1833–4 - - - - - -	1,112	7	9
£.	2,710	17	9
Average of Three Years - - £.	903	12	7

530. Is this sum paid from the assessment of the town, or how is it?—It is paid from the assessment which is laid on by itself, for the support of prisons.

531. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] By itself, you mean separately?—Separately; there is no other assessment in connexion with it.

532. Mr. *Hastie.*] It is a distinct rate?—It is a distinct rate.

533. What is the gross amount raised or assessed upon the town, for the payment of the proportion of the expenses of the gaol?—Just the same as I referred to.

534. The *Lord Advocate.*] This is for the last three years, under the Act of Parliament?—Yes, we just raise as much as pay the sums which are required for the support of the prisons, which is stated in that return, and also as much besides as pay the expenses of collection.

Mr. *Robert Brown.*

30 April 1845.

535. Is there any other assessment raised in connexion with it?—None.

536. Mr. *Hastie.*] What is the amount of the annual rent of the town from which the assessment is raised?—£.67,540 is the real annual rent of the property within the Parliamentary boundary of Paisley.

537. And what does the rate amount to a pound upon that that you levy?—Last year it was 6 *d.* per 1 *l.*

538. Upon this specific rent?—Upon this rent.

539. How many dwelling-houses are there, and what is the annual rent; state also the same regarding the other kinds of property; have you got a paper of it?—Yes, the number of dwelling-houses in Paisley is 8,514, which yielded an annual rent of 35,557 *l.* Then there are shops, and those having lodgings in connexion with them; there are 819 which yield a rental of 12,098 *l.*; I will give in the statement.

540. Is that all made out correctly?—Yes, it states how much for warehouses and offices, railways and orchards, with houses, schools and places of trade and manufacture.

541. That paper is made up from the assessment book?—This statement is an abstract of the assessment book.

542. Done in your office?—Done in my office.

[*The following Document was put in.*]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT, showing the number of Dwelling-houses, Shops, Warehouses, Offices, &c., with their respective annual Rents, within the Parliamentary Boundary of the Town of *Paisley*, from Whitsunday 1843, to Whitsunday 1844, under the survey for Prisons' Assessment.

	No.	Places occupied.	Annual rent. £.	s.	d.
Dwelling-houses		8,514	35,557	11	–
Shops, and lodgings where connected therewith:					
Apothecaries	16				
Surgeons	17				
Colour	9				
Cloth, silk, hosiers, hatters, furnishing milliners	68				
China and stone-ware merchants	9				
Bakers	40				
Booksellers and stationers	10				
Fleshers	32				
Grocers and victuallers	140				
Spirit dealers and grocers	79				
Spirit dealers	198				
Furniture and clothes brokers	65				
Gardeners	14				
Ironmongers, cutlers and tin-smiths	22				
Shoe merchants	34				
Tobacconists	9				
Hair dressers	13				
Cork, toy, coopers and wrights	18				
Fish dealers	5				
Watchmakers and jewellers	7				
Rope spinners	3				
Saddlers and weavers furnishings	11				
		819	12,098	16	–
Warehouses		132	3,962	–	–
Offices		71	1,234	–	–
Railway companies		4	2,264	–	–
Orchards, and houses therewith		16	426	–	–
Schools		38	324	10	–
Weavers' workshops		783	2,721	7	–
Cowfeeders' houses and byres		87	653	10	–
Places of trade and manufacture		268	8,298	15	–
TOTALS		10,732	67,540	9	–

543. How

543. How many houses are there under 5*l.* of rent in Paisley?—There are 8,107; there are 10,732 different rented places in Paisley; under 5*l.* there are 8,107: this is the statement which shows the number of houses, and also the rents at which they are let. Mr. *Robert Brown.* 30 April 1845.

[*The following Document was put in.*]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT, showing the Number and Rent of Dwelling-houses, Shops and other places of Business within the Parliamentary Boundary of the Town of *Paisley*, from Whit-Sunday 1843 to Whit-Sunday 1844, under the Survey for Prisons' Assessment.

	NUMBER.	
Under £.2	224	
£.2 and under £.3	3,241	
£.3 and under £.4	3,225	
£.4 and under £.5	1,417	
Under £.5		8,107
£.5 and under £.6	361	
£.6 and under £.7	287	
£.7 and under £.8	230	
£.8 and under £.9	212	
£.9 and under £.10	211	
£.5 and under £.10		1,301
£.10 and under £.11	219	
£.11 and under £.12	35	
£.12 and under £.13	131	
£.13 and under £.14	29	
£.14 and under £.15	86	
£.10 and under £.15		500
£.15 and under £.16	78	
£.16 and under £.17	80	
£.17 and under £.18	17	
£.18 and under £.19	77	
£.19 and under £.20	20	
£.15 and under £.20		272
£.20 and under £.25	147	
£.25 and under £.30	100	
£.30 and under £.35	98	
£.35 and under £.40	32	
£.20 and under £.40		377
£.40 and under £.45	47	
£.45 and under £.50	18	
£.50 and under £.60	34	
£.60 and under £.70	20	
£.70 and under £.80	7	
£.40 and under £.80		126
£.80 and under £.90	6	
£.90 and under £.100	4	
£.100 and under £.150	19	
£.150 and under £.200	4	
£.80 and under £.200		33
£.200 and under £.250	7	
£.250 and under £.300	3	
£.200 and under £.300		10
£.300 and upwards	6	
£.300 and upwards		6
TOTAL £.		10,732

Note.—Weavers workshops taken as one place.

Mr. *Robert Brown.*

30 April 1845.

544. Have you any means of knowing what is the average purchase value of property in Paisley, house property?—I should suppose it would not exceed 10 years' purchase, from 10 to 12 years at any rate; there are some descriptions of property worth more, but taking the suburban parts, that would be about the value.

545. Mr. *Pringle.*] There are a great number of small houses in Paisley; they run up houses for work-people?—There are.

546. Altogether, the mass of it is not a high species of town property?—Yes.

547. Mr. *Hastie.*] Is there much difficulty in collecting the sum assessed?—Yes; from the lowness of the rents of the greater proportion of them, there is considerable difficulty in receiving it, because the population is a working population, to a great extent.

548. How many defaulters now, may there be, who have been prosecuted for not paying rent?—For the year 1843–4 there were 720.

549. What is the total number of ratepayers?—It will be 10,732.

550. That is nearly a tenth, then?—Yes.

551. What is the average amount irrecoverable annually of that assessment?—It is about 200 *l.* a year.

552. Then that 200 *l.* a year is added to those who are able to pay in the town?—Yes; of course it requires to be increased, in order to make good this deficiency.

553. What sum has the landward part of the county paid towards the support of the gaol, for the last three years?—The average for the last three years is 927 *l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, paid by the landward part of the county; here is a statement which shows the sums paid for the landward part for each year, and the average.

554. Before and after the passing of the Act?—I have not a statement as to what was paid previous to the passing of the Act; this is what they paid since the passing of the Act.

[*Handing in the following Paper.*]

STATEMENT of the Amount paid by the Landward part of the County of *Renfrew*, towards the support of Prisons, for the last Three Year

1841–2 - - - - - - - - -	£.	820	3 –
1842–3 - - - - - - - - -		820	3 –
1843–4 - - - - - - - - -		1,141	9 6
	£.	2,781	15 6
Average of Three Years - - -	£.	927	5 2

555. From what source is that assessment made on the county?—That is levied from the real value of the property in the county.

556. You mean the real rental?—The real rental of the property of the county, not from the old valued rent.

557. Without any deduction?—They make deductions from it; the gross rental of the landwards part of the county of Renfrew is 247,743 *l.*, and the deductions they take from that, are first, the feu duties; second, the parish burthens; and third, the deductions for repairs, insurances and other annual expenses, which amount to 40,384 *l.*; possibly I may give in the statement; I copied it from the survey books.

[*The following Document was handed in.*]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Survey of the Real Annual Rent of the Landward part of the County of *Renfrew*, along with the Real Annual Rent of the different Parishes thereof, as taken from the Books of the Collector of the Prisons and Rogue Money Assessments, for the Years 1843, 1844 and 1845.

PARISHES.	Gross Amount of Rent if Let, or of Yearly Value if not Let.	DEDUCTIONS. Feu Duties.	Public and Parish Burdens, if paid by Owner.	Repairs, Insurances, and other Annual Expenses.	TOTAL DEDUCTIONS.	Net Rent, or Yearly Value.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Eaglisham -	11,234 15 4	101 3 5	437 11 3	982 19 8	1,521 14 4	9,713 1 –
Mearns - -	15,775 5 5	234 4 –	663 7 2½	1,421 10 3	2,319 1 5½	13,456 3 11½
Pollock, or Eastwood -	17,712 6 3½	208 3 3½	535 10 4	2,020 3 1	2,763 16 8½	14,948 9 7
Govan - -	8,696 14 11	807 4 8½	171 19 1	822 12 7¾	1,801 16 5¼	6,894 18 5¾
Cathcart - -	8,842 – –	484 17 4	310 11 11	887 3 10½	1,682 13 1½	7,159 6 10½
Neilston - -	27,856 9 2	910 4 9	905 4 4	3,431 5 11	5,246 15 –	22,609 14 2
Lochwinnoch -	21,999 6 4	344 4 4	761 11 –	1,863 – 3	2,968 15 7	19,030 10 9
Beith - -	542 18 –	1 3 7	13 18 9	40 14 4	55 16 8	487 1 4
Abbey - -	48,993 13 5½	1,306 7 1½	2,110 14 4½	3,824 12 10½	7,241 14 4½	41,751 19 1
Renfrew - -	10,921 19 10	210 14 4	539 11 4½	976 – 7	1,726 6 3½	9,195 13 6½
Inchinan - -	4,871 1 4	3 6 4	426 5 6	391 12 6	821 4 4	4,049 17 –
Kilmacolm -	10,871 18 1	28 13 10	653 4 7	870 12 4½	1,552 10 9½	9,319 7 3½
Houston - -	11,880 16 4½	498 18 6	532 9 10¾	1,119 2 7½	2,150 11 –½	9,730 5 4½
Erskine - -	8,044 13 4	245 4 10½	693 3 10½	646 12 2½	1,585 – 11½	6,459 12 4½
Kilbarchan -	17,742 6 1	611 15 1	835 2 3	1,706 16 3	3,153 13 7	14,588 12 6
Innerkiss, Port Glasgow and Greenock -	21,016 19 8½	586 5 6	875 8 6	2,260 13 5½	3,722 7 5¼	17,294 12 3¼
Dunlop - -	740 – –	- - -	15 8 –	55 10 –	70 18 –	669 2 –
£.	247,743 3 8	6,582 11 –	10,481 2 2¾	23,321 2 10½	40,384 16 1¼	207,358 7 6¾

Note.—The deductions for repairs, insurance and other annual expenses from the different kinds of properties, are as follows, viz.:—

Cotton Mills and Manufactories - - - -	20 per cent.
Houses - - - - - - - - - -	15 „
Lands - - - - - - - - - -	7½ „

Mr. *Robert Brown.*

30 April 1845.

558. That is a rental of each parish, and the amount of feu duties?—Yes.

559. Upon what ground are the feu duties excepted; are they exempt?—I do not know; it comes to the same thing as far as the county is concerned; if they make great exemptions, the rate just requires to be increased.

560. What is the purchase price of the landward part of the county; how many years purchase?—The land, which forms the principal part of the property in the landward part of the county, should be, at all events, from 28 to 30 years' purchase.

561. What is the average amount of the arrears, do you know?—There are almost no arrears at all, because the assessment is levied direct from the proprietors, and of course the arrears are almost nothing; I was told by the collector that the irrecoverable arrears did not amount annually to 10*l.* altogether.

562. At what rate per pound is the assessment upon the county?—The assessment on the county is levied along with the rogue-money; there is not a separate assessment for the prisons.

563. The rogue-money and the prison-money together, what is it?—I believe it was 3*d.* last year.

564. Do you think the present mode of allocating the amount of assessment for the prisons, to be paid by different parts of the county, to be fair?—No; we have always thought that the mode of allocating the prisons' assessment has been very unfair, because the real rent of the county of Renfrew is 247,743*l.*, while the rental of Paisley is just 67,540*l.*; at the same time we have been paying an assessment nearly equal to what the landward part of the county of Renfrew has been paying; the average sum paid by the county of Renfrew for the last three years was 927*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, and the average sum paid by the town of Paisley was 903*l.*; while the rental of the county of Renfrew was 247,000*l.*, and the rental of the town of Paisley was 67,540*l.*, showing that the county of Renfrew just paid at the rate of $1\frac{1}{12}d.$ per pound, while the town of Paisley, upon their rental, would have been 4*d.*

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565. And upon the rental of the whole county and burghs therein situated, what would the rate per 1 *l.* have been for a year?—Supposing the prisons' assessment require to be paid by the county of Renfrew, including the whole of the burghs, the gross valuation of the rental of the county is about 417,283 *l*; it would only just have required about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* to have paid it for the whole county.

566. As we understand, the position is this, that under the present mode of assessing for the Prisons Act, that the rental of the county pays 1 $\frac{1}{12}$ *d.* in the 1 *l.*, and the rental of Paisley pays 4 *d.* in the 1 *l.*?—Yes.

567. But if it was assimilated over the whole rental of the county, including all the towns, it would be only about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per 1 *l.*?—Just about that.

568. And in that way you deem that the present mode of assessing for the gaols and for the prisons is very unfair and very unjust, as regards the population in large, populous and poor towns?—Yes; we hold that, that even supposing the county of Renfrew were assessed according to the rental, in the same way as the towns, at the same time, the counties would have the advantage, because the value of property in the counties far exceeds, the value of property in the towns; the property in the towns is not worth the same number of years' purchase; even supposing that plan was adopted for the whole county, the landward part of the county would still have the advantage.

569. That is to say, the rental of 67,000 *l.* a year in Paisley is worth 12 years' purchase, while the rental of about 247,000 *l.* in the landward part in the county, would be worth about 30 years purchase?—Yes.

570. Thereby the assessment in the county would be equal to one-half less?—Yes, even supposing the plan were adopted.

571. What plan would you suggest, or any change in this, that would be more just, more equitable and fair towards the community at large?—I think the fairest approximation would be just an assessment upon the rental of the whole county; one board manage the whole business of the prisons in the county, and I think the assessment to be thereby paid by each place, upon the rental all over the county, could be just as easily ascertained, as by the present way in taking the population of the whole of the county.

572. Were such to be the case, would the additional charge upon the proprietors in the county be more than three farthings, something about three farthings upon the prison?—Yes.

573. Whereas it now stands 1 $\frac{1}{12}$ *d.* upon the land, and 4 *d.* upon the town?—Yes, that is the operation of it.

574. The *Lord Advocate.*] The statement that you have given in, called a statement of the amount paid of the landward part of the county of Renfrew towards the support of prisons for the last three years, what does that include?—That includes the whole sum towards the support of prisons.

575. Raised under the Prisons' Act?—Raised under the Prisons' Act; there are the four different departments of it, and what is paid under the four different departments.

576. Is there the rogue-money levied on the landward part of the county?—Yes.

577. And applied to the apprehension of prisoners, and maintenance of them until the trial?—I do not think until the trial, it is only in connexion with the apprehension of prisoners; whenever a prisoner is sent to gaol he is maintained at the expense of the Board in the county of Renfrew.

578. Mr. *Duncan.*] Before the trial?—Yes.

579. The *Lord Advocate.*] We have before us a return of the assessment for committal for trial, the removal and maintenance of any prisoners, and all other expenses connected therewith levied in the county of Renfrew; you said it was from 1,300 *l.* to 1,500 *l.* a year, the return makes it 1,800 *l.* to 1,900 *l.*, you have seen this printed return?—Yes; I was not aware there was a difference between the two, but there must be some other expenditure classified along with it.

580. You think it arises from some other expenses that arises with it?—It must be because I have just copied it from the statements of the Prisons Board.

581. Your proposition then is, the rate for the prisons ought to be levied by an equal assessment upon the rental of all property, whether landward or town?—Yes.

582. And that even that mode of doing it would give an unfair advantage to the

the county?—Yes, that is our opinion, there is a statement showing the sums paid by the county of Renfrew, and the burghs therein, and the mode in which it is raised, and the rate which it would require to raise the same. Mr. *Robert Brown.* 30 April 1845.

583. From what materials made up?—I made it up from the books of the clerk to the County Prisons' Board of Renfrew, and other sources.

584. Then that is an authentic document?—Yes.

[*The following Document was handed in.*]

TEMENT of the PRISONS' ASSESSMENT paid by the County of *Renfrew* and the Burghs situated therein; also, showing Population and Gross Annual Rent of each, how the Tax is raised, and the rate per 1*l.* that each should contribute according to their respective Rentals, for the Year 1843–4.

43–4.	For the Expense of converting the Buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and of Furnishing and completing the same. § 35.	For the current Annual Expenses of the Establishment of the General Prison at Perth, including the Expense of transmitting Prisoners to and from the said General Prison, the Expenses of aliment of Prisoners while there, and all the Expenses of the said General Board. § 37.	For the Expense of Building, altering and repairing the Local Prisons. § 36.	For the current Annual of Local Prisons in the County of Renfrew. § 38, 40, 41, 46.	TOTAL.	POPULATION.	Gross real Annual Rent.	How Tax is raised, by Assessment or otherwise.	What rate per 1*l.* on Gross Rental would realize the Amount of Assessment required, as at present laid on.	Rate per 1*l.* that would raise the whole Assessment required, by a uniform Assessment over the whole County.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.
ard t of nty -	42 8 $9\frac{7}{12}$	132 16 5	212 4 –	754 – 4	1,141 9 $6\frac{7}{12}$	50,309	247,743 3 8	by assessment, but along with another tax	– – $1\frac{1}{12}$	—
-	41 7 $2\frac{1}{12}$	129 8 9	206 15 $10\frac{4}{12}$	734 16 –	1,112 7 $9\frac{5}{12}$	49,027	67,540 – –	by assessment	– – 4	—
ock -	22 15 $6\frac{6}{12}$	71 5 8	113 17 $8\frac{4}{12}$	404 13 4	612 12 $2\frac{10}{12}$	27,000	90,000 – –	by assessment, but along with another tax -	– – $1\frac{8}{12}$	—
Glasgow	4 6 $10\frac{1}{12}$	13 11 9	21 14 $2\frac{4}{12}$	77 2 10	116 15 $7\frac{5}{12}$	5,147	9,000 – –	by assessment -	– – $3\frac{1}{12}$	—
w -	1 13 $-\frac{9}{12}$	5 3 6	8 5 4	29 7 6	44 9 $4\frac{9}{12}$	1,960	3,000 – –	burgh funds -	– – $3\frac{1}{2}$	supposed rent.
	112 11 5	352 6 1	562 17 1	2,000 – –	3,027 14 7	133,443	417,283 3 8	- - -	- -	– $1\frac{8}{12}$

585. Mr. *Forbes.*] Do you know how many prisoners were committed to gaol from the town of Paisley?—I cannot speak to that point, as to how many resided within the town of Paisley when they were committed to prison.

586. Then you are not aware how many prisoners there were, or what were the expenses incurred for the committal of prisoners from the landward part of the county, and what was the expense of the committing of prisoners from the town of Paisley?—I cannot speak as to that; it would be difficult to make out a statement showing how many prisoners were sent from Paisley and how many from the landward part of the county; in general, those who commit crime are not residing in any particular portion of the county, but are moving backwards and forwards from one place to another.

587. Do you mean to say, a crime being committed, a town is no evidence of its being committed really there?—I do not think you could show it fairly, because the prisoners, when they are committed, may have been residing a few days previous to the committal of the crime in the town; it would be unfair to say that person belonged to Paisley, if he only resided there for a short time; the same thing applies to the county.

588. Mr. *Ellice.*] What should you say with regard to Paisley, if a crime was committed there; what should you say was the proportion of crime committed between the town of Paisley and the landward part of the county?—I could not approximate it to anything like the amount.

589. Do you think it a fair assumption that the population of Paisley, in proportion to the population of the landward part of the county, may be taken as a fair criterion also of the proportion of crime, that there would be the same proportion of crime?—Yes, I think it might be so; we have a police in Paisley,

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which of course detects crime more readily than what the county can do, because they have no police; very possibly a return might show a greater number of parties committed from the town of Paisley than the county.

590. The *Lord Advocate.*] Your police also prevent the commission of crime? —Yes, but they detect criminals the more readily too.

591. Mr. *E. Ellice.*] Do you consider that the police act as a prevention of crime?—Yes.

592. Mr. *Forbes.*] Does the Police Act act as a prevention to crime?—I should say it did.

593. Have you no rural police in the county of Renfrew?—No, there are none now, there were at one time.

Martis, 6° die Maii, 1845.

PRESENT:

Mr. Hastie.	Mr. Hussey.
Mr. Gibson Craig.	Mr. Duncan.
Mr. Edward Ellice, jun.	Mr. Rutherfurd.
Mr. Forbes.	Mr. Henry Stuart.
Mr. Antrobus.	Mr. Pringle.

The LORD ADVOCATE IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *William Roberts,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Roberts.*

6 May 1845.

594. Mr. *Gibson Craig.*] ARE you Town-clerk of the burgh of Forfar?—I am; I was also three years one of the Directors of the County Prison Board.

595. Forfar is the county town?—It is.

596. Are you acquainted with the practice as to the support and maintenance of the prison and of prisoners, previous to the passing of the Prisons Act?—I think I have such an acquaintance.

597. Will you state what your information is?—Previously to the passing of the Prisons Act, the whole expense of the maintenance of the prisoners fell upon the burghs after conviction, and when the crime was committed beyond the burghs, the expense of maintaining that class of prisoners fell upon the counties, previous to conviction; and then the expense upon the burgh of Forfar averaged, for the three years previous to the Prisons Act, about 100*l.* a year.

598. Was that the whole expense connected with the maintenance of the prison and furnishing aliment to the prisoners?—The whole expense, as far as I know.

599. Including repairs?—Including repairs and every thing.

600. Were there many complaints under the old system, on the part of the inhabitants of Forfar, with regard to the assessment?—There could be no complaint, in as far as it was paid out of the public revenue; as to complaints of the gaol, I am not aware of any, except that the accommodation was too limited, too many prisoners being put into one cell.

601. After the Prisons Act came into operation, there was an assessment? —There was; that was under the existing Act.

602. Had you the charge of levying the assessment?—I had. Under the direction of the magistrates, I constructed, with the assistance of others, the assessment roll for the first year, with a view to levy the assessment.

603. Had you any difficulty in levying the assessment?—It was not only difficult, but impracticable; the town of Forfar, from the nature of its population, is rather peculiar; by the Act there is permission to lay the assessment one-half upon the landlord and one-half upon the tenant; we adopted that mode the first year, and from the smallness of the rents of a great mass of the properties in Forfar, varying from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*, or an average of 2*l.* 5*s.*, the numbers on the roll amounted to about 2,000. It was attempted to recover it; one-half was recovered from the most respectable part of the population, the other half was found irrecoverable, or at least, consisting as it did of sums varying from 6*d.* to 8*d.*, the idea of prosecuting so many parties was given up as hopeless, and

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in consequence of the failure, the assessment since has been paid out of the burgh funds.

604. The whole of the assessment?—The whole of the assessment; one half of the first year was all that was recovered; from the impracticability it was given up as hopeless to attempt it.

605. What is the nature of the population of Forfar?—The great majority of them consist of hand-loom weavers, working the coarser fabrics of linen.

606. What sort of houses or rooms do they occupy which are assessed?—A great proportion of them, I would say nine-tenths or a larger proportion, have one room, or they have the room and the weaving shop; but, generally speaking, there is but one apartment, the rent of which may be 2 *l.* or from that to 50 *s.*

607. Can you state what is the amount of the common good of Forfar under which this assessment is paid?—From all sources about 1,300 *l.* a year.

608. Have you any statement how the common good is expended?—I have no statement how it is applied, but almost the whole of it is requisite for burgh purposes, the expense of the police, and the expense of lighting and cleaning; we have no local assessment for any of those purposes, all is paid out of the common good, and, like most burghs in Scotland, we are in debt; we have a considerable item of interest to pay.

609. Have you an annual surplus of the common good which enables you to pay this prison assessment?—I cannot say that we have, because, besides the permanent payments, such as police and other purposes, we have to pay the interest of the debt; instead of having any surplus we have been considerably behind, and for the last two years particularly.

610. In order to pay this prison assessment, you have been increasing the debt upon the common good?—In effect we have, combining all the expenditure of the burgh together.

611. And you found it was impossible to raise the money by common assessment?—It was found impossible.

612. What is the population of the burgh of Forfar by the last census?—Within the Parliamentary limits 7,969.

613. Will you state the amount of the assessments since the year 1840?—In 1840, 185 *l.*; in 1841, 175 *l.*; in 1842, 168 *l.*; in 1843, 253 *l.* in 1844, 249 *l.*

614. Can you state what the rental of the burgh is?—I can state with very nearly absolute certainty the rental of the burgh, from being clerk to the poor assessment, and I should say, the rental of the borough is in round numbers 9,000 *l.* a year.

615. How much per cent. would that assessment have been upon the rental of the burgh, supposing it had been levied?—About three per cent. or about 7 *d.* in the pound.

616. Including the expense of collection?—I do not know what that would be, from not having had any levying, except the first year, but without that it would come to about three per cent.; of course there would be an increase to meet the expenses of collection.

617. Is the value of property within the burgh rising or falling?—It is falling in the burgh of Forfar; I speak of house property; it is rather better within the last six months than it has been for several years before.

618. What local taxes are there payable in the burgh?—We have no local taxes except poors-rate, burgh-cess and statute-labour money, all other taxes being payable out of the borough revenue.

619. Is the poor-rate heavy in Forfar?—It was first laid on in 1840; it has been constantly increasing since; this year there is not so great a rise upon the previous year as happened in those previous years.

620. Do you know the amount of the last year's collection?—In Forfar it is levied, one-half upon property, the other half upon means and substance; the assessment upon property is 7 *d.* in the pound, and upon means and substance, $2\frac{1}{8}d.$

621. What was the total amount you raised last year?—Eight hundred pounds; but there is a considerable mortification going to the poor, yielding about 200 *l.* a-year; the sum requisite to be raised altogether, is 1,100 *l.* a-year.

622. Mr. *Ellice.*] That is not exclusively confined to the Parliamentary boundary?—No, it includes the landward also.

623. Mr. *Gibson Craig.*] Can you state the proportion of persons imprisoned in the gaol of Forfar, for crimes within the burgh, and those for crimes committed

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mitted beyond the burgh?—Within the burgh, the crimes principally consist of petty assaults; and upon inspecting the gaol books lately (which is the only source of information I have), with a view to this inquiry, I found that the proportion of prisoners who had been committed for crimes within the burgh was not an eighth of all the prisoners confined.

624. You are quite sure that that information is accurate, as you got it from the gaol books?—From the gaoler, and the gaol books too.

625. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] You took pains to ascertain it as well as you could?—I did.

626. Mr. *Gibson Craig.*] Are you acquainted with the assessment of the landward part of the county, apart from the burgh?—I am.

627. Is it raised upon the valued or the real rent?—Upon the valued rent.

628. Do you know the amount of the valued rent?—In round numbers 171,000*l.*

629. Do you know what is the real rent of the landward part of the county?—That is much more difficult to determine, from there having been no valuation; my nearest approximation to it would be from the income tax. I speak by a Return made to an order of the House of Commons; it appears to be 500,000*l.*; but even that is no accurate test, because there are cases within my own knowledge, where the officer connected with the income tax, who issues the schedules in a great many instances, such as country villages, did not issue schedules to those that he knew could not return 150*l.*, which would just have been causing useless trouble; and therefore there is a very considerable portion of village property that is not in the House of Commons' return, so that, of course, the rental must be above half a million. I know the rentals, at least the police rentals, of Arbroath and Montrose, but I do not know that of Dundee, so that I cannot say what the rental of the landward part is; I should think, in round numbers altogether, it would be little short of 400,000*l.*

630. Can you state the rentals of the different burghs?—Dundee I do not know; Forfar is 9,000*l.*; Montrose, 22,000*l.*; Arbroath, 22,000*l.*; Brechin, 7,000*l.*

631. Dundee would be larger than any of the others?—Larger than all the rest put together.

632. And therefore you consider the rental of the county, deducting the burghs, would be 400,000*l.*?—Nearly 400,000*l.*

633. What is the per centage payable by the county for this prison assessment, upon the valued rent?—Upon the valued rent since the commencement of the Prisons Act, the average has been 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* or $1\frac{1}{7}$th or $1\frac{1}{8}$th per cent.; of course, if the real rent is 400,000*l.*, it is just as 170 is to 400, or, in other words, it would be about three-eighths, or less than a half per cent. upon the real rental; upon the valued rent it is about $1\frac{1}{8}$th per cent.; upon the real rent three-eighths per cent. or thereabouts.

634. What local taxes are payable by the county which are peculiar to it?—I know no local taxes peculiar to the county except bridge-money; they have the rogue-money, that is for the expense of criminal prosecutions, and so they have in the burgh under another name; I am not aware of any tax peculiar to the counties in Scotland, with the exception of bridge-money.

635. What is the amount of the expenditure within the burgh of Forfar for criminal purposes?—It varies considerably, depending of course, like all fiscal accounts, upon the extent of crime in the year; last year it was about 46*l.*

636. Have you any police in the burgh?—We have, paid out of the common good.

637. What is the expense of the police?—The expense of the police is 150*l.* annually.

638. Paid out of the common good?—Yes; we have four officers.

639. The 46*l.* you mentioned, over and above that, is for criminal prosecutions?—It is; I am speaking in round numbers.

640. About 190*l.* is the whole criminal expense of the burgh?—£.190 or 200*l.* a-year.

641. You have no bridewell assessment?—No; there is no bridewell in the county except in Dundee.

642. Have you formed any opinion as to the principle of taxation of the present Act?—The principle is certainly a novel one; I think it bears with unjust and injurious hardship upon the burghs. The principle, as I understand it, is

is a conjunction of population and crime as among the counties themselves, and the population as between the burghs and the county, and the practical result of that is, that the counties do not pay above one-fourth or one-fifth of the rate that the burghs do. From all the information that I have, it varies from 4*d.* to 8 *d.* in the pound. In Arbroath it is 8 *d.*, it is the same in Brechin; in Montrose, 6*d.*; in Forfar it is 7*d.*; and in Dundee it is only 4*d.*; and in the county it is a penny and a fraction.

643. It seems to be the inverse ratio of the wealth of those towns?—That is the practical result of it. I would say, that the wealth and the amount of the property is a better test for laying on an assessment of this kind, than the population and crime combined; and I am satisfied, if it was taken according to the real rental, which would be the simplest mode, that would remove all the dissatisfaction which prevails, which is undoubtedly very great.

644. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] The larger the population of the burgh, the heavier the pressure of the tax?—Just so.

645. Because the proportion of the tax is laid according to the population, and then that proportion has to be levied upon a very small property?—Just according to the heads.

646. Mr. *Gibson Craig.*] Supposing this assessment was laid upon the whole real property in counties and burghs, at one equal rate for the whole, have you estimated what would be the per centage which would be paid equally by them all?—I am not prepared to answer that question; it would require time to prepare a statement of it.

647. Are there any towns or villages in the county of considerable population, which are assessed for the county rate?—There are a great number of towns or villages, and from the valued, and not the real rent being taken in the county, they are entirely exempt; for instance, there is the town of Kirrimuir, the very largest in the county, a town having a population of at least 5,000, I see that the Population Return states it at considerably less, but I should estimate it at about 5,000. There is a quoad sacra parish attached, and the population in it may be included in my estimate of the population.

648. Will you mention a few of the other large towns and villages, and their population?—I am under some difficulty as to the population; I can mention the large villages, but I cannot state the population, because none of those villages are separate parishes of themselves; but the practical result is, that there are about two dozen villages in the landward part of the county exempted from assessment.

649. How do you mean "exempted from assessment"?—In this way, that the present rates being laid upon the valued rent, those are not comprehended under the valued rent; for instance, Kirrimuir is all held in feu under the neighbouring proprietor, Mr. Lyell, of Kinnordy. The collector of the prisons' rates not being exactly satisfied why this large population should be wholly exempt, tried to put it upon the amount of feu duty; but it was found that he could not have gathered in above 3*l.* a year, and he gave it up, because there were so many small proprietors to collect it from.

650. Mr. *Rutherfurd.*] You say that is because the assessment is taken upon the valued rent, and the valued rent is a rent which depends upon a valuation made a very long while since, before those villages were built, and not taking into view the increased value of the property, in consequence of those buildings and feus?—That is precisely so; those villages had no existence at the time this valued rent was established.

651. The valued rent was a valuation made of the land in Scotland, for the purpose of taxation, under the Scotch Parliament?—Yes, it has never been varied since.

652. Can you state the date of that valuation?—I should say about the year 1667.

653. The statute authorizes the prison assessment to be taken according to the valued rent; but if it is taken according to the valued rent, under the clause in the Statute authorizing that mode of assessment, of course there is nothing paid for the value of houses or the value of property created since the time of this valuation?—There is nothing paid upon that class of property.

654. Mr. *Gibson Craig.*] The Prison Act directs the assessment to be laid on, one-half upon the tenant, and the other half upon the landlord, in burghs?—Yes.

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655. Do you consider that considerable inconvenience in levying the assessment has been caused, by its being laid on in that manner?—I do, in so far, that by levying one-half of it upon the tenants, it increases the roll so excessively; in Forfar there were about two thousand names upon the first roll, and it rendered it unworkable; it is subdivided into such petty sums, and the tenants, from the novelty of the local tax, will not pay it; whereas, if it was laid upon the landlord, it would take the shape of indirect taxation, because the landlord might find it necessary to increase his rent correspondingly, and it would take the shape of rent instead of taxation.

656. Mr. *Hastie.*] What is the value of property in Forfar; how many years' purchase?—That varies considerably, according to the locality and the age of the property; but looking both at the better and the inferior parts of it, I would say with confidence, it could not exceed 15 years' purchase.

657. Upon that, the rate for prisons is seven-pence in the pound?—Yes.

658. At what would you estimate the value of property in the landward part of the county?—I am glad to say, that the landward is in a very different state; land is rising instead of falling; I think I may say, that land is worth about 28 years' purchase.

659. Then it comes to this result, that property in the burgh, worth 15 years' purchase, under the Prisons' Act, pays seven-pence in the pound, while property in the landward part of the county, worth 28 years purchase, under the Prisons' Act pays only 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per cent. upon the valued rent?—Such is the practical result.

660. Does that appear to you to be any thing but an equitable mode of levying the tax?—Such is my opinion, that from the very great inconsistency in the amount of taxation upon one class of property compared with the other, I think it is inequitable, and therefore unjust; I think the expense of the protection of property should be laid upon property.

661. Mr. *Ellice.*] You stated, that of the crime in Forfar, you ascertained, from the inspection of the gaol books, which is the best source of information which you could possibly have, that about one-eighth of the whole was connected with the burgh?—I speak of the prisoners confined in the gaol at Forfar, that the proportion of those so confined for crimes within the burgh, is about one-eighth of the whole.

662. Supposing the burgh had been assessed solely upon the principle of crime, what would its assessment in that case have been, as compared with its assessment now?—That is a matter of figures; it would be one-eighth part of the actual amount; in other words it would be about 30*l.* instead of 250*l.*

663. You are aware of a clause in the Prisons' Act of last year, which gives the burgh the power to appeal; is that power of any use?—I consider that that clause is of no avail, as giving an appeal to parties who have an interest in maintaining the assessment.

664. The appeal under that Act lies to the Commissioners of Supply, who are proprietors of land in the county?—Such is my reading of the Act.

665. And you consider it inoperative?—I believe that it would be unjust if it were applied, because the effect of relieving one burgh is only to lay an additional burden upon another; I believe that has happened in the instance of Portobello and Musselburgh and Leith.

666. Mr. *Hussey.*] You gave the Committee some figures of the payments by the burgh of Forfar in the five years after the passing of the Act, 185*l.*, 176*l.*, 168*l.*, 253*l.* and 249*l.*; here is a paper, stating the average for the four years subsequently to the Act to be, 146*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; how do you reconcile your figures and that paper?—The sums I have stated to the Committee are taken from a circular sent by the Prison Board, and they have actually been paid by the town of Forfar.

667. Mr. *Forbes.*] You stated that you considered the clause of the Act of last year giving relief to the burghs, inoperative; but have you ever made any application to the Commissioners of Supply in the county of Forfar?—Not for Forfar; I am not aware that an application from any burgh has been made; I believe they have been waiting the result of this inquiry, to see whether any change is to be made in the law.

668. Then the reason they have not applied is, not because they cannot get relief, but because they waited to see whether there would be a change in the law?—That is one reason; but there is no doubt there was another reason also, that

that they would not expect any relief, because the effect of giving relief would be to impose increased taxation by the parties upon themselves.

669. Are you aware that in the county of Edinburgh, when an application was made by the burghs of Portobello and Musselburgh, they got relief?—As far as I am aware, that is the only instance of relief in Scotland.

670. Are you aware of any other instance where application has been made, and it has been refused?—I am not aware of any other application.

671. Can you inform the Committee what the county of Forfar paid towards the maintenance of prisoners, before the new Prison Act passed?—I can give that information; all the expenses with reference to prisoners and criminal prosecutions came under the head of rogue-money, and in 1840 it was 5*s.* a hundred pounds scots.

672. What was the sum paid towards the maintenance of prisoners in the county prison?—Perhaps the most authentic information I can supply upon that, would be the state of the public accounts for the county of Forfar the last two or three years, which are prepared by a clerk under the appointment of the county, and which I have now in my hands, which will show the burdens.

673. Do you refer to what was paid before the Prison Act passed?—No; that is since the Prison Act. There has not been much variation in the amount of it, because the counties have to do yet what they had to do before the Act, namely, to institute inquiries with reference to criminal matters in the county; the precise sums before the Prison Act, I cannot state.

674. You cannot state to the Committee what the county of Forfar paid towards the maintenance of prisoners, before the passing of the Prison Act?—At this moment I have not that information.

675. Do you know whether it has increased very much since the Prison Act passed?—I am sure, as to that class of expenditure, it must have diminished, in so far as they have no aliment of prisoners now.

676. Do you mean to say that the county of Forfar pays less towards the support of prisoners in gaols, since the Act passed, than it did before?—Very far from it; what I mean is, that the prison assessment is a new assessment upon the county altogether, under that Act.

677. Has not the prison assessment in the county of Forfar increased considerably since the Act passed?—Yes.

678. And there is a larger assessment levied upon the counties now, than there was before the Prison Act, in as far as that is a class of taxation which they were not subjected to before under that name?—There is a larger assessment levied.

679. Then, has the county of Forfar been subjected to an entirely new taxation, still retaining the old taxation which they paid for rogue-money?—They have, under the Prisons' Act.

680. Do the county of Forfar like this new class of taxation?—I suspect that the county of Forfar is no exception from other counties; they would rather dispense with taxation in that or any other way, if it could be done.

681. Mr. *Duncan.*] Do the burghs in the county like it?—They have a very strong objection to it.

682. Mr. *Forbes.*] Has the money paid by the burghs in the county towards the maintenance of prisoners increased, in a like proportion to what the sum paid by the county town has done, since the Prisons' Act passed?—To answer that question would require a little explanation, because in county towns the support of the prisons under the old system mainly fell upon them; for instance, Forfar was a county town, Brechin, the adjoining burgh, about 12 miles distance, had a small gaol, just a cell or two, they had comparatively little occasion for outlay. With regard to the prison at Forfar, from being a county town, and having a local judge, it was subjected to higher taxation for the support of the prison than some of the other burghs; upon those other burghs the taxation under the present Act is much heavier than before, and it is also much heavier in the county town itself; that is the result of it.

683. Do the burghs, generally speaking, in the county of Forfar, pay as much money towards the support of the gaols and prisoners as the county now does, in proportion to what they did before the Act passed?—I am afraid there is nothing to strike the proportion upon, inasmuch as the county, previously to the Prisons' Act, paid nothing towards the support of their prisoners; upon all the burghs there is a largely increased taxation, and upon the counties, to a certain extent, there is an entirely new taxation.

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684. Does the Act give satisfaction in the burghs?—Very great dissatisfaction.

685. Does it give satisfaction in the counties?—I have not heard the same complaint of it in the county, at the same time being a new taxation, they complain also.

686. Mr. *Gibson Craig.*] Where did you get the data for your statement as to the amount of the prison assessment in Forfar since 1840?—From a circular from the General Prison Board, to all the burghs, intimating the sum for which they were assessed.

687. You are quite certain that the figures you have given to the Committee are accurate?—I may say, with as much confidence as I can do, that that is what we have paid.

688. Mr. *Duncan.*] You state the sum in 1840, to be 145 *l.*; in 1841, 175 *l.*; in 1842, 168 *l.*; and in 1843, 253 *l.*; together making an aggregate sum of 781 *l.*; if you take the average, that will give 195 *l.* 5 *s.* whereas the Parliamentary Return gives a return of how much?—£. 146. 5 *s.* 7 *d.*

689. Can you explain the cause of that difference?—I see the cause of it; there is an item here peculiarly applicable to the county of Forfar, namely, the prison debt of Dundee; by a special clause in the first Prisons' Act, the magistrates of Dundee were entitled to a sum not exceeding 9,000 *l.* in consideration of giving over to the Prison Board the then gaol of Dundee, which had then been just newly erected, and there has been an assessment annually upon the county for this 9,000 *l.* along with the other rates; it is peculiar to the county of Forfar, and that may explain the discrepancy between the 146 *l.*, and the 195 *l.*

690. *Chairman.*] You mentioned that there were certain expenses of the burgh of Forfar paid out of the common good of the burgh; what is the total amount of the common good of the burgh?—£. 1,300 a year.

691. What is it composed of?—It is composed of the rental of lands and feu duties, customs of fairs, and petty customs and church seat rents.

692. You said that the portion of prisoners confined in the prison of Forfar, who have committed crimes within the burgh, was about one-eighth of all the prisoners confined; that one-eighth includes those committed for petty assaults?—Who have been convicted of petty assaults.

693. Do you know whether there are prisons in the other burghs in the county of Forfar that you have mentioned?—There are prisons in all of them, and new prisons, with the exception of Montrose, where there was an addition to the old prison.

694. Do you know the proportions in Montrose; those of the persons confined who had committed their crimes within the burgh, and who had committed their crimes in the landward part of the county?—One half, as nearly as may be; the number is as nearly equal as possible.

695. Do you know how it is in Arbroath?—I have not the like information as to Arbroath.

696. Is there a prison in Brechin?—A very small one.

697. Do you know what the proportion is in Brechin?—I do not know, as to Brechin.

698. In Dundee, do you know how it is as to proportion?—I have no information as to Dundee, upon that point.

699. Can you assign any reason why the proportion in Forfar has only one-eighth of the crime committed in the burgh, while in Montrose it is one-half?—One reason, and I should say the chief reason is, that Forfar being the county town, and having a sheriff's court, where criminal trials proceed, there will be a proportion of the prisoners from other parts of the county sentenced to imprisonment in the gaol of Forfar.

700. You said, that if the assessments were laid on upon the real rent, that all objection would be removed?—Such, I think, is the feeling.

701. You mean by that, that if the assessment was laid on generally and equally upon the burghs and the county property, without distinction, according to the real rent, that would remove the objection?—That is my meaning.

702. You do not mean, that if, according to the present proportions, the assessments were laid upon the county according to the real rent instead of the valued rent, that would remove the objection?—No, unless there is a *cumulo* tax laid on,

on, without any distinction between the burghs and the county, it would be no relief to the burghs.

703. You think that would be the fair mode of laying on the assessment?—Yes.

704. Does that imply that you would lay the same rate of assessment upon house property as upon land?—It does.

705. Then you do not draw the distinction, that while house property is worth 15 years' purchase, and land is worth 28, there should be on that account any distinction in the rate of assessment?—Seeing that there is such a marked difference in the real value of property, there would be equity in making a distinction; but I do not see, upon broad grounds, that that is a reason for distinguishing one class of property from another upon a question of taxation.

706. It appears, from what you have stated, that the rate is about 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per cent. upon the valued rent of the county, while in the burgh of Forfar it is 7*d.*, and in some others 8*d.* in the pound; if the county was rated according to its real rent it would be three-eighths per cent.?—Yes.

707. If it was laid according to its real rent, house property would be rated at the same rate as land?—Yes.

708. You say that there are at present two dozen villages in the county that are not rated at all, but if you were to spread the assessment over the county according to the real rent, you would rate the houses in those villages at the same rate as you will rate the land?—Necessarily upon that footing, if there was no distinction between house property and landed property.

709. When you make the calculation, that if the assessment in the county were put upon it according to its real rent, instead of its valued rent, that would reduce it to three-eighths per cent.; you do that upon the assumption that house property would be rated at the same rate as land?—The calculation I am instructed to make, proceeds upon that; at the same time, looking at the marked distinction between the value of house property and of landed property, it would be equitable to make a distinction between those two classes, but I think that satisfaction would be given, even though it was the same proportion all over.

710. When you say that the plan of laying it on in equal proportions all over the county is one which would give satisfaction, do you mean that it would give satisfaction to the burghs, or that it would give satisfaction to both burghs and counties?—I am afraid it would give satisfaction only to the party obtaining relief.

711. And dissatisfaction to the other party?—And a corresponding dissatisfaction to the party that was raised.

712. You stated that the assessment in the burghs is in an inverse ratio to their wealth and prosperity?—I am afraid such is the practical result of it, speaking of real property.

713. Is it so in comparing Arbroath and Forfar?—It is not so strikingly so.

714. It appears that it is higher in Arbroath than in Forfar; is not Arbroath a place of greater property and prosperity than Forfar?—It is, but the reason of that is this, that the minimum rental of Arbroath is 4*l.* upon the whole of their assessment; in Forfar we laid it on all the rental, as low as 2*l.*, and of course the rate per cent. is correspondingly increased in Arbroath, by the contraction of the rental, the large mass of small house property being thrown off.

715. That is a discretionary power which the magistrates have in levying it under the Act?—Yes.

716. Then the fact is, that in Forfar, you do not now lay on a rate at all, you pay it from those revenues which the town posseses from lands, feu duties and customs?—Such is the source; but it is inadequate to meet future demands without incurring debt.

717. The statute authorizes that to be done?—It gives permission to the magistrates, if they find it expedient to do it.

718. If they had plenty of funds to do it with?—It was upon a sort of compulsion in Forfar.

719. But the statute only authorizes them to do that if they have funds enough to do it with?—There is a qualification to that effect.

720. But there is no prison-rate laid upon the inhabitants of Forfar?—None, except that part which was levied in the first year.

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721. Dundee has a police of its own?—It has.

722. Has it a police maintained at a considerable expense?—It has, and so has Arbroath and Montrose.

723. They have also a statute for levying the police rate?—They have a special Act of Parliament in Dundee.

724. There is a county court at Dundee also?—There is a sheriff's court, erected about 14 years ago.

725. Mr. *Ellice.*] What is the rate of the police assessment per pound in the county?—Ten shillings per 100 *l.* of valued rent.

726. Do you know what the assessment is for the same police in Arbroath?—By the information I have, the general assessment for police in Arbroath is 1,000 *l.*

727. Do you know what that is in the pound?—It is about one per cent., that is double the county rate, so that it is rated to double the extent of the county in proportion.

728. Mr. *Duncan.*] Can you state the amount of the police establishment in Dundee?—I have not information upon that head.

729. Mr. *Ellice.*] What is included under the head of the police assessment in Arbroath?—There is watching and lighting, and cleansing. The cleansing, I believe, in most of the burghs in Scotland pays itself; the county rate is purely for watching.

730. But it is fair to presume, that although the police assessment in the burgh includes all those different heads, if every thing were deducted, except the watching, it would be about equal to the rate of assessment in the county?—I think, probably, the police by itself would be about that rate.

731. *Chairman.*] Do you consider watching by police more necessary in a town, or in the county?—Certainly; there are a greater number of offences committed in the towns than in the county, and we find the police very necessary in towns.

732. And the property is of a more moveable kind, and more liable to depredation?—It is.

733. Mr. *Duncan.*] If an equitable assessment was put upon the real rental of the county, as well as upon the burghs, considering that the value of the one, as compared with the other, is as 28 years' purchase to 15, is it your opinion the county would be ill-used by such an arrangement?—If the assessment is to be put on all real property alike, and if that is just in itself, it is impossible to say that the county could be ill-used, seeing that the property in the county is double the value of the burgh property, and yet no higher rate per cent. would be paid by it.

734. Would it not be rather favourable to the county, viewed in juxtaposition with the burghs?—Unquestionably it would, upon the footing of the assessment being upon the real rental.

Mr. *William Duncan*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Duncan.*

735. Mr. *Ellice.*] YOU are Town-clerk of Cupar in Fife?—I am.

736. Have you paid any attention to the working of the Prisons Act in the different burghs you are connected with?—I have.

737. Take the burgh of Cupar first; what was its population at the last census?—Three thousand five hundred and forty-nine within the royalty.

738. What is the annual real rent of property within the burgh?—£.7,732. 11*s.*, making certain deductions for the gaol and for the half of empty houses.

739. What was the expense of the prison and prisoners in the burgh of Cupar, previous to the passing of the Act of 1839?—There was a Parliamentary Return made by my predecessor in office, which states it at 133*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, the average of three years.

740. What expenses did that 133*l.* cover?—It covered the maintenance of the gaol, and the aliment of prisoners after conviction.

741. Cupar is the county town, and the seat of the courts of justice?—Yes.

742. And the prisoners were confined there within your gaol after they had been tried?—Yes.

743. And were kept there solely at the expense of the burgh?—Yes.

744. The county bore no part in that expense?—No part.

745. Do you know what the amount of the rogue-money was, previous to 1839?—I do not know before 1839; I have the amounts since 1840.

746. How was the rogue-money applied before that time?—The rogue-money was applied in apprehending and subsisting till trial, and in the trial of prisoners, acccording to the provisions of the Act 11 Geo. 1. c. 26.

747. Previous to 1812, Cupar had a burgh gaol, like any other burgh, and in that year a prison both for the burgh and county was built, at the joint expense of the county and the burgh?—Yes.

748. But still the whole maintenance of prisoners after trial remained according to the old law?—Yes.

749. By that arrangement, by which the burgh was at the expense jointly with the county of building its gaol, for the purposes of the county as well as of the burgh, did it by that means relieve itself from any of the burthens which it previously bore in keeping prisoners?—The very reverse, because from the extended gaol accommodation there were more prisoners sent, and the burthen became much heavier to the burgh.

750. What effect had that increase upon the property and revenues of the burgh?—It exhausted the revenues; we are now next to a state of bankruptcy; the revenue is not equal to the annual expenditure.

751. It altogether had a very disastrous effect upon the property of the burgh?—Very disastrous.

752. Under the present law, what has the burgh been assessed at for the maintenance of prisoners?—We have paid 130*l.* a year; the sum assessed by the Prison Board has averaged in four years 94*l.*; the 130*l.* includes irrecoverable arrears, &c.

753. Does that 94*l.* a year include the expense of collection?—No.

754. Has there been any difficulty in recovering the assessment?—There has; there is a very great number of rate-payers (950), and the number of prosecutions annually has been about 520 upon the average, more than half.

755. What has been the average amount of irrecoverable arrears, that is to say, which you have not been able to recover by those forcible means?—I should say 12*l.* to 15*l.* from a great number of small rate-payers; perhaps 200 or 300.

756. Is the prison assessment on the landward part of the county levied according to the old valued rent, or according to a new valuation under the Prisons' Act?—According to a new valuation under the Prisons' Act.

757. Will you state how that valuation is made?—It was made by valuators appointed by the county; it includes all real property, and there is a deduction of a certain per centage, I think seven per cent. for burdens.

758. That valuation was made under the direction of gentlemen appointed by the Commissioners of Supply?—It was.

759. And that valuation represents the real rental?—It does.

760. What is the amount?—It was 403,708*l.* at first, that was in 1840; it was rectified somewhat in 1844, and made 403,324*l.*; it is now, by striking off all properties under 2*l.*, which the Commissioners of Supply have agreed to exempt, 401,876*l.*

761. What have been the rates of assessment on the landward part of the county?—In 1840, it was 14*s.* 5*d.* the 100*l.* of real value; in 1841, 11*s.* 6½*d.*; in 1842, 15*s.* 7*d.*; in 1843, 14*s.* 5½*d.*; in 1844, 11*s.* 6*d.*, and this year it is 11*s.* 6*d.*

762. Taking five years up to 1845, what is the average?—13*s.* 6*d.*, or about 1¼*d.* per 1*l.*

763. Does that include the expense of collection?—There is 5*l.* per cent. after that, for the expense of collection.

764. What has been the average in the burgh of Cupar?—The sum fixed by the Prison Board has been about 3*d.*, and the sum assessed by the magistrates, covering the expenses, &c., has been exactly 33*s.* 4*d.* per 100*l.*

765. So that the assessment upon the county on the average is 13*s.* 6*d.* per 100*l.*, and the assessment on the burgh is 33*s.* 4*d.* per 100*l.*—Yes.

766. And in either case the assessment is laid upon what may be taken to be the actual real rent?—Yes.

767. What is the value of property in the burgh of Cupar, taking it at so many years' purchase?—It sells from 15 to 18 years' purchase.

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768. Is the property in Cupar of an increasing or decreasing value?—It has been falling off in value.

769. How many years' purchase is it worth in the landward part of the county?—From 25 to 30.

770. That is pretty stationary?—Yes.

771. What do you deduce from those facts, showing the excess of value of property in the county over what it is in the burgh?—I say that we are less able to bear an assessment of this kind than the county are.

772. The assessment is made upon the principle of population; is that considered a just principle?—No, it is not.

773. Does it give satisfaction?—There are very great complaints in the burgh with which I am connected.

774. If population be taken as the principle, is it not the fact, that your population is very much operated upon by the agricultural labourers of the county coming into such burghs as Cupar, when they are old and unfit for work in their several localities?—It consists with my experience that there are a great many people who come in from the country in their old age; they are thrown out of their cottages when there is no further use for them upon the land.

775. There being no actual provision for their relief in many country parishes, they naturally flock to the towns, where they may gain a precarious subsistence among a large population?—Yes, that is the fact.

776. What principle of assessment would be most satisfactory?—We are willing to pay an equal rate with the county; that I think would satisfy all parties in the burgh.

777. An equal rate, divided upon the actual value of the property?—Yes.

778. You are aware that there was an Act passed last year for the amendment of the Scotch Prison Act, and that in it there was a clause which gives to the Commissioners of Supply in each county, the power of agreeing to a false estimate of the population being taken; that is to say, that although the population was actually 10,000, the Commissioners of Supply were empowered by the Act to make a fictitious estimate and to return it as having 5,000, in order to reduce the assessment on the burgh?—Yes, by clause 22.

779. Do you consider that clause likely to be operative?—The very reverse; the burgh of Cupar made a special application to the Commissioners of Supply in October last, and this is their answer, a refusal, made too, after hearing us personally.

780. Will you deliver in the application and the answer?

[*The same were delivered in, and are as follow:*]

Unto the Honourable The Commissioners of Supply for the County of Fife.

The Petition of the Provost, Magistrates and Town Council of the Royal burgh of Cupar, for themselves and on behalf of the community thereof,

Humbly showeth—

That the Act 2 & 3 of Her present Majesty cap. 42, intituled, "An Act to Improve Prisons and Prison Discipline in Scotland," bears in its preamble, that it is inexpedient that the burghs should continue liable to the burdens and obligations wherewith they are chargeable in respect of prisons and prisoners; that previous to the passing of that Act the burgh of Cupar had been subjected to a great annual expense for upholding a prison and maintaining prisoners, and the burden was rendered the more heavy and oppressive in consequence of prisoners having been transmitted to the prison of Cupar from all parts of the county, insomuch that the funds and property of the burgh were thereby almost entirely exhausted: That from the declared intention of the Act above recited, the petitioners were led to expect that great and substantial relief would accrue from a removal of the burdens referred to, but they have reason to complain, that since the Act came into operation, little or no relief has been afforded, the assessments thereby imposed upon the burgh having been equal, or nearly equal, to the previous burdens, which it was the professed object of the Act to remove.

That this result is chiefly to be attributed to the mode adopted by the Act, of regulating the assessments by the amount of population, the effect of which is to throw a great and most unequal proportion of the burden upon the property of the burghs, as compared with the landward part of the county. In this burgh the assessments have hitherto been above three times the rate of those upon the landward part, and there being no good reason why the burgh should thus be made to bear such an unequal weight of taxation, the petitioners are induced to apply to your honours, in the hope that you will afford them such relief as you are legally warranted in granting: That by the Act 7 & 8 of Her Majesty, c. 34, s. 22, it is enacted, that it shall be in the power of the Commissioners of Supply of each County or of each County Prison Board, with the approbation in the latter case of the general Board, to agree that the estimate of the population of

of any burgh within such county shall for the purposes of assessment under the first-recited Act and this Act, be diminished, by deducting therefrom such amount of population as to the said Commissioners of Supply or County Prison Board may seem expedient; and in case of any such agreement being made by the Commissioners of Supply, the amount so deducted from the estimate of the population of any burgh shall be adopted for the purposes aforesaid to the estimate of the population of the landward part of such county. That under the authority of this enactment the petitioners submit, that such a deduction should be made from the estimated population of the burgh of Cupar, as may in some measure relieve the inhabitants of the oppressive inequality of assessment to which they are at present subjected; and they venture to hope that they will be considered as having a peculiar claim to relief, in consequence of the burden previously sustained by this burgh beyond all the other burghs in the county in the maintenance of prisoners, as already stated. May it therefore please your Honours to take the circumstances now stated into consideration, and grant the petitioners such relief as you shall deem equitable or expedient; according to justice.

October 1844. (signed) *Ro. Nicol*, Provost.

At Cupar, the 6th day of February 1845 years.

At an adjourned general meeting of the Commisioners of Supply of the county of Fife, Sir George Campbell in the chair, inter alia, the convener of the Committee appointed on 29th October last to consider and report upon the petition for the town of Cupar, gave in the following minute as a Report; viz.—

"The Committee having considered the petition of the town of Cupar, and having heard the statements of Provost Nicol, agree to report that they can find nothing special in the case of the burgh of Cupar, that entitles them to be placed in a more advantageous position than the other burghs of the county, with the exception of their having formerly to a great extent alimented the prisoners in Cupar gaol under the old law; but it does not appear to the Committee, that the former burdens of the burgh, under a different system of law, gives any claim for immunity from the operation of the present Acts; which minute, having been read and considered by the meeting, they approve thereof, and resolve accordingly. Extracted upon this and the preceding page by

Thos. Horsbrugh, Clk.

781. Did you appeal to the Prison Board?—No.

782. Why not?—We expected to get relief under this Committee which was promised last year, and we thought that we would wait to see the effect of their investigation, or else we should have gone to the Prison Board. This Committee was promised last year by Sir James Graham, in passing the Act.

783. *Chairman.*] Then why did you apply to the Commissioners at all?—We thought we would make an application, as it was easily done.

784. Would not the appeal have been easy too?—Yes, I should say it would.

785. Did you expect a refusal when you made the application?—No, we thought we would get relief; this was only refused in February by the Commissioners of Supply, and Parliament was sitting then.

786. Mr. *Ellice.*] Are there any particular burdens in Cupar besides the prison assessment?—We have a lighting assessment, the cess, statute labour and a poor-law assessment.

787. Do you know what those burdens are upon property, taking them in *cumulo*?—The lighting assessment is 4*d.* in the pound; I do not recollect the exact rates of the others, farther than that the poor assessment for the parish, including the burgh, for this year is 1,000 *l.*

788. Have you also a local police?—We have town officers, kept up from the burgh funds.

789. Mr. *Pringle.*] In what year was the present gaol built?—In 1812, under a local statute.

790. Was it in consequence of that Act of Parliament, assessed partly upon the county and partly upon the burgh?—Yes.

791. Was it an Act very much opposed?—I have understood so.

792. Do you know where the opposition chiefly came from?—I am not old enough to know that.

793. Was it chiefly from the west of Fife?—I cannot say.

794. Do you know whether Cupar was very anxious to have that Act obtained?—I do not know; but it is likely, as I understand the old gaol was in very bad order.

795. You stated that it had turned out to the disadvantage of Cupar to have that gaol in Cupar?—Cupar got a much better gaol, but it greatly increased the number of prisoners sent to it, whom we had to maintain after conviction.

796. Supposing that Cupar had not been anxious to have the gaol, would not Dunfermline have wished to have it?—I do not believe it.

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797. You do not know what was desired at the time the Act was obtained?—I do not know.

798. Mr. *Ellice.*] Cupar is the county town, where all the county meetings are held?—Yes.

799. Besides coming here as a witness for Cupar, have you visited, in order to save both the expense and trouble of having other witnesses up, unless the Committee should think it necessary, other burghs in that district; and have you obtained information respecting them, so that you can speak as coming directly from those parties?—I have.

800. Have you visited St. Andrew's, in order to be examined before this Committee?—Yes.

801. What is the population?—Four thousand four hundred and forty-nine.

802. What is the real rent?—£.8,312, after deducting house-rents under 4*l.*, and repairs.

803. What was the expense of prisons and prisoners in St. Andrew's, under the old law?—£. 34 on an average of three years.

804. Will you state the average assessments that have been levied upon St. Andrew's, under the new law?—£.97. 16*s.*, which is equal to about 3*d.* in the 1*l.*, or 25*s.* per 100*l.*

805. How has that assessment been levied?—It has been paid from the common good of the burgh, till last year, when they resolved to lay it upon the inhabitants.

806. Beyond the actual assessment, what do you suppose was the expense of collecting it?—It has been estimated at about 20*l.*

807. Did you ascertain that there were complaints against the mode of assessment in St. Andrew's, as well as in Cupar?—I am well acquainted with St. Andrew's, and I understand that complaints are general.

808. Have they petitioned Parliament on the subject?—Yes; I have copies of the petitions.

809. Is there any gaol in St. Andrew's?—Yes; it is now only legalized for short detentions.

810. Is it a new gaol under the Prisons' Act?—No, it is an old burgh gaol.

811. What principle of assessment do you suppose would satisfy the people of St. Andrew's?—An equal rate for burgh and county property.

812. They are much of the same opinion as the people of Cupar?—Yes; I found the same opinion in all the burghs I visited.

813. Now, take the burgh of Pittenweem, did you hear at Pittenweem the same objections as at St. Andrew's?—Yes; I have been law-agent of that burgh, and know it very well.

814. What is the population of Pittenweem?—One thousand three hundred and nine.

815. What is the real rent?—£.1,673.

816. What is the prison assessment?—£.32. 16*s.* 6*d.* for the last year, equal to 1*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* for 100*l.*

817. Out of what funds do they pay that assessment?—Out of the common good as yet, but they are coming to an assessment.

818. What is the surplus revenue of the burgh, which would be applicable to this purpose, if they do not have an assessment?—About 86*l.* apparently, by last years' state of their affairs; but I cannot say particularly.

819. It is a shipping place, and they have to keep the harbour in repair, and that is all the free revenue they have for that purpose?—Yes.

820. Are their objections to the tax, and their opinions as to the mode of assessment, much the same as in other burghs?—Yes.

821. What is the trade of the place?—It is chiefly fishing and weaving.

822. Is it a poor place?—A poor place; all the Fife coast burghs are very poor.

823. In Anstruther Easter, what is the population?—One thousand and eight.

824. What is the real rent?—£. 1,750.

825. What was the prison assessment in 1844?—£. 25. 4*s.* 1*d.* in 1844.

826. What is that per 100*l.*?—£.1. 9*s.* 2*d.* per 100*l.*

827. How is that defrayed?—Out of the burgh revenue.

828. Is there a burgh gaol?—There was one.

829. Is there now?—The old burgh goal was appropriated by the County Prison Board, from whom the magistrates bought it back for a lock-up.

830. What

830. What state is the population of the burgh in?—It is very poor.

831. Is there much crime in the burgh?—No; it was represented to me that crime is exceedingly trifling.

832. Anstruther Wester is almost a part of it, but a separate burgh, is it not?—Yes.

833. What is the population of it?—Three hundred and thirty-nine.

834. What is the real rent of the property in the burgh?—£.310.

835. At what rate per 100*l.* does that small burgh pay?—It is equal to 5*d.* in the pound upon the real rent, or 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* upon the 100*l.*

836. The population is mostly poor, employed in field labour, is it not?—Yes.

837. It is what may be called an agricultural village?—Yes.

838. What is the population of Kilrenny?—One thousand seven hundred and nineteen.

839. Do you know the annual rent?—It is about 1,300*l.*

840. What is the prison assessment upon that burgh, and what is the state in which the assessments are at present, with regard to arrears?—The burgh is in the hands of managers; there is now no corporation; it was disfranchised some years ago.

841. What is the prison assessment?—It is about 30*l.*

842. Is there not a very heavy arrear?—There is; from 150*l.* to 200*l.*

843. What has led to that arrear?—The managers had no power to assess, and therefore it could not be collected for some years; the Prison Board have, however, applied to the Court of Session to compel them to do it.

844. They have no common good to pay it out of?—Very trifling; not sufficient to pay their ordinary expenses and uphold their harbour.

845. Supposing the managers are compelled by the Court of Session to assess that place, the population is very poor, composed of fishermen?—Entirely, or all but so.

846. In seasons when they have bad fishing, are they thrown into the utmost possible distress?—They are.

847. Is it presumed that the managers will be able to collect the assessment upon those people?—I am quite sure they will not be able to collect four or five years together; it will be impossible to recover it.

848. The population is, in bad times, perfectly miserable?—Yes.

849. There are no manufactures in the place?—It is almost entirely a fishing place.

850. It is partly a fishing village and partly agricultural?—Yes, but four-fifths of the population are engaged in fishing.

851. What is the population of the town of Crail?—One thousand two hundred and twenty-seven.

852. What is the annual real rent?—£. 1,328.

853. The prison assessment is stated to be about 50*s.*, or 2½ per cent.?—Yes.

854. How has it been defrayed hitherto?—Out of the revenue of the burgh.

855. Has there been any attempt to assess the burgh?—No.

856. What is the general trade of the place?—Agricultural labour and weaving; there is very little fishing in that burgh.

857. It is bounded with agricultural districts, and the population, in a great measure, depend upon agricultural employment?—Yes.

858. Is there any surplus in the burgh funds?—Last year's abstract of their affairs shows an excess of 26 *l.*

859. They have a small harbour, in which they ship the grain from that part of the county?—Yes, there is a great deal of grain shipped there.

860. And they have to keep that in repair?—Yes.

861. Is there any gaol in the burgh?—There was, but it was appropriated by the County Prison Board.

862. Is there much crime committed in the burgh?—Very little, I believe.

863. Taking all these burghs, in one of which there is a population of only 339, is it not notorious that there are, in the landward part of the county, a great many villages or towns of much larger population, which are assessed upon a different principle?—Yes.

864. For instance, can you state what is the population of Markinch?—I should think about 1,200 to 1,500.

865. In those villages, are not the population notoriously more of a manu-

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facturing class, being composed mostly of people engaged in linen-weaving, and have they not more manufactures among them, than in those small burghs which have been spoken of?—Yes.

866. Is it not notorious, that in those manufacturing villages which are, in reality, small towns, there is a great preponderance of crime over what is committed in these small Royal burghs?—I should say there is more crime in the former.

867. The population is much denser?—Yes.

868. Yet in those villages where there is considerable wealth, they are rated along with the county?—Yes.

869. The difference is in the proportion of about two-and-a-half to one?—Yes.

870. Have you visited also Earlsferry?—Yes; that is a Royal burgh, though it has long since lost its Parliamentary privileges.

871. It is not in any district of burghs for returning Members to Parliament? It is not.

872. The voters at Earlsferry, vote for the county?—Yes; but it is assessed separately for the Prisons' Act, as a Royal burgh.

873. What is the population?—Five hundred and thirty-six.

874. What is the rent?—£.407. 18*s.* 9*d.*, after deducting repairs, &c.

875. What was the prison assessment last year?—£.12. 8*s.* 11*d.*

876. At what rate was it?—£.3. 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100*l.* or 7½*d.* in the 1*l.*

877. Has not it been assessed as high as 9*d.*?—Yes; they assessed one year at the rate of 9*d.*

878. Was that found to be very oppressive?—Yes; so much so that they found it impossible to collect it, and they have since paid the assessment from the revenue of the burgh, amounting in all to about 35*l.*

879. Is there any burgh gaol?—There is an old gaol.

880. Was the burgh subject to gaol maintenance before the Act passed?—It cost them nothing; there was no expense attached to it.

881. What is the trade of the burgh population?—Agricultural labour, principally, I believe.

882. Is it, in fact, situated in the landward part of the county of Fife, and to all intents and purposes part of the agricultural portion of the county of Fife?—Yes; there is some weaving, too.

883. But it is not so much a manufacturing village, as many others in the same position?—No; this burgh is a very decayed one; it is just divided by the breadth of a road from the town of Elie, not a Royal burgh, where the property is much more valuable, where there are good residences, and where the people pay along with the county; the Earlsferry burgh pays 9*d.*, while the people of Elie pay 1½*d.* per pound.

884. Take next Burntisland; have you been at Burntisland, for the same purpose?—I have.

885. The population and the real rent are in the Returns now before Parliament?—Yes.

886. Has there been any difficulty in Burntisland, in levying the assessment?—Very great; I saw the town-clerk, and he said it was next to impossible to collect it.

887. Although no warrants have yet been taken out, is it the fact that they have it in contemplation to prosecute?—Yes.

888. What is the rate per cent., or the rate in the 1*l.* for that burgh?—Of late they have been levying 5*d.* in the 1*l.* on the real rent.

889. Is there any gaol in that burgh?—There was a burgh gaol, which was taken possession of by the County Prison Board, who sold it, and it has since been taken down; there is no gaol now.

890. Did the County Board refuse to build that which is necessary in all burghs, a lock-up house?—Yes; they have hitherto refused, though the burgh is the site of one of the ferries across the Frith of Forth, which will tend to an increase of vagrancy and crime in that locality.

891. Do you know the case of Kinghorn?—Not very well; I was there, but did not get sufficient information to enable me to speak to it.

892. Were you at Kirkaldy?—Yes.

893. The

893. The town of Kirkaldy is one of the most important manufacturing towns in Fife, is it not?—Yes.

894. Is the population about 5,000 within the Royalty?—The population is 4,785 within the Royalty.

895. How is the assessment levied in the town of Kirkaldy?—It is paid out of the common good.

896. No assessment has yet been levied?—No, not upon the inhabitants; it has been paid from the burgh funds.

897. Taking all these burghs together, is the same complaint dominant in all, of the inequality of the assessment?—Yes, against the inequality and injustice of it.

898. But it more particularly acts oppressively upon those small burghs in the east of Fife, which hardly can come under the definition of towns?—It does.

899. Taking them one with another, what is the value of property in those burghs?—From 14 to 18 years' purchase, I should say, on the average.

900. Just about half what it is in the county?—Just about half.

901. Do you conceive that any arrangement will be satisfactory to those burghs, unless upon the footing of equal assessment?—No; that, I conceive, is the only principle that will satisfy every party connected with those burghs.

902. Do you consider, as a person well acquainted all your life with Cupar and the other burghs, that without the intervention of the Legislature, they have under the present law, no chance whatever of relief?—We have found it impossible, under this clause of the last Act, to get it from the Commissioners of Supply; we have not applied to the Prison Board yet, but I do not think we shall get it there either.

903. Do you see any disposition on the part of the Commissioners of Supply to give you relief?—I am perfectly satisfied they will not give it; it would be putting an additional burden upon themselves; the same thing holds in other burghs too; there were verbal applications from Burntisland, Pittenweem, Earlsferry and other places, for relief, and they did not get it; they were refused, every one of them. There will, therefore, I am convinced, be no relief from the county.

904. In this 22d clause it says, that it shall be in the power of the Commissioners of Supply of each county, or of each County Prison Board, with the approbation of the general Board, to give this relief; therefore the general Board it appears could not grant this reduction without the consent of the County Prison Board; now the County Prison Board are composed, for the most part, of Commissioners of Supply; are they not?—I think, from recollection, that the County Prison Board consists of 31 members, of whom 18 are elected by the Commissioners of Supply, and 13 by the burgh; so that the landowners of the county, in fact the Commissioners of Supply themselves, are the majority; and we need not, under such circumstances, look for relief from that quarter.

905. Therefore, it is, in fact, the same body who has refused the petition already?—It is.

906. No relief can be given without the sanction of that body in which the Commissioners of Supply have a majority?—Just so.

907. Mr. *Forbes.*] Has the assessment upon the burgh of Cupar increased or decreased since the Prisons' Act passed?—We are paying less now, but the reason is, we supported nearly all the county prisoners before; being the county town, prisoners were sent from all quarters to it, and alimented by us after conviction.

908. That was the old law of Scotland?—Yes.

909. Since the new Act has passed, has not the assessment decreased considerably?—No; taking the expense of levying, it is about the same thing; under the old law, it was 133 *l.*; what we are paying now, has been 130 *l.*, and the only difference is, that it now falls upon the inhabitants, whereas before it was paid out of the revenue of the burgh.

910. Does the county pay less or more, since the Act passed?—They have saved in one respect; the county, under the old law, was liable for the maintenance of prisoners up to the date of conviction; now that is thrown upon the prison fund paid by both county and burghs.

911. Have the county contributed more or less since the new Act passed?—I think they must contribute more, because they were not liable for the building of prisons before.

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912. Therefore the new Act imposes more burdens upon the county?—It does, and also upon the towns, because there is improved prison discipline mixed up with it.

913. But the burgh pays less towards the prison, because it pays 94 *l.* instead of 130 *l.*?—Yes, but the expense of collecting it makes it amount to 130 *l.*

914. It appears, by the Return laid before the Committee, that the county pays a considerable sum more than it did formerly?—It does.

915. Are you aware whether that Return includes the expense of collection in the county, or is it merely a return of what is paid to the Prison Board?—With respect to the assessment under the new law, the return merely includes the actual sum fixed by the Prison Board; to which there falls to be added five per cent. as the expense of collection; that is to say, the average is 13*s.* 6*d.* for four years, with five per cent. for expenses. The rogue-money, of late years, has greatly decreased; in 1840 it was 1,750 *l.*; in 1841, 1,500 *l.*; in 1842, 1,009 *l.*; in 1843, 605 *l.*; in 1844, 403 *l.*; and in 1845, 602 *l.*; so that it has decreased from 1,750 *l.* in 1840, to 602 *l.* in the last year, the decrease is, therefore, above 1,000 *l.*, arising partly from this cause, that the county does not now pay any part of the expense of alimenting prisoners out of the rogue-money.

916. So that that falls to be deducted from the amount of the prison assessment now, as compared with former times?—Yes, but I must explain that the whole of that saving is not imputable to that cause, inasmuch as the county, for some years prior to the passing of the amended Rogue-money Act, had a modified system of preventive police, which was maintained out of the Rogue-money (though illegally, as was decided in a question tried by me as agent for an heritor of the county). I cannot say what proportion of the Rogue-money under the old law went to the maintenance of prisoners before conviction; whatever it was (and it must have been considerable) is now a saving to the county under the present law.

917. Then the county will be perfectly satisfied with the present arrangement?—They ought, at all events, particularly as the system is so much improved; but in the first years, under the operation of this Act, the building of a new county gaol will be a serious thing, which was done at a cost of upwards of 5,000 *l.*

918. You think the excess upon the landward part of the county will decrease, when the gaol is completed?—It necessarily must, upon both landward and burghal part; the expense is spread over a period of nine years, being 555 *l.* yearly.

919. The burdens upon the burgh will decrease, as well as those upon the county, when the gaol is completed?—Yes.

920. Are the landward parts of the county perfectly satisfied with that arrangement?—I have no information about that; they do not complain of it that ever I heard of.

921. Mr. *Hussey.*] Do these burghs possess any privileges that are not possessed by other parts of the county?—They have privileges, which are now next to worthless.

922. What are they?—The privileges of trade; a person coming into the town must enter with the Corporations. They are very worthless now; I believe they might be abolished without detriment to any one.

923. Mr. *Duncan.*] Have you any petty customs?—Yes, we have; they bring from about 50 *l.* to 70 *l.* a-year.

924. Mr. *Forbes.*] Upon what are they levied?—Upon certain articles of merchandize brought into the town for sale.

925. Such as what?—There is a great variety of articles, which I cannot specify from memory.

926. Agricultural produce brought into the town of Cupar, pays customs to the town?—Yes, but there is very little of it; our weekly grain market being all by sample.

927. But what agricultural produce is sold in the town, does pay towards the revenue of the town?—Yes.

928. *Chairman.*] You said that you thought the only arrangement that would be satisfactory to the burghs would be, that all property, landward or burghal should be valued at the same rate?—That would satisfy all the burghs I am acquainted with.

929. And

929. And nothing else?—Nothing else; I think that would be fairly meeting the case.

930. In that arrangement of valuing all property alike, it would follow that you would lay the same rate of assessment upon house property and landed property?—Yes, we are willing to do that.

931. You think that would be fair and equitable?—I think it would, at all events as a compromise in this matter.

932. You think it is no ground of complaint that house property should bear the same rate as landed property?—I think it would be objectionable myself, but that would please all parties for the purpose stated by me.

933. You mean all parties in the burghs?—Yes.

934. And the parties in the towns that are not burghs, in the landward part?—It would not please them, because it would bring a higher burden upon them; I speak only of the Royal burghs, which are unjustly assessed just now.

935. Have you adverted to this circumstance, that if there is a piece of land assessed at a certain per centage upon the annual value or rent of the land, if that farm is your property, and you have no other property, that is an assessment upon your whole property and income?—It is.

936. If you are living in a town, and carrying on an extensive trade in the town, and you are assessed upon your house, that is merely an assessment on the value of your dwelling-house?—Of course.

937. Do you consider it an equitable mode of assessment, that one party should be assessed upon his whole property and income, and that another should be assessed merely upon his dwelling-house?—I go upon the principle of the Prison Act; I say that property should bear all this burden.

938. You mean real property?—Real property.

939. You think that would be equitable, because you think that real property should bear all this burden?—Yes, upon the principle of the Prison Act.

940. How do you make out that that is the principle of the Prison Act?—It is not the operation of it, as the element of population is mixed up with it; but I go upon the preamble, which says that the burden is to be thrown on real property, the words are "for raising the necessary funds by means of a general assessment on property." If you go further, you make it an income tax, which I think objectionable.

941. Why do you think it unjust that personal property should be assessed for the purposes of the Prison Act, the object of which is the protection of property?—Property should pay for its own protection; besides, there are various kinds of personal property; there is realized substance, and the yearly produce of labour. Those are very different in themselves; but I would place neither of them on the same basis with real property.

942. Why do you think that real property alone should bear this burden?—It is a principle I hold, that real property should bear the principal burdens of the country, and particularly the burden of prisons, as by far the preponderance of crime is that committed against property.

943. Mr. *Gibson Craig.*] Is it the general principle of all these assessments?—It is.

944. You said that you have not heard any complaints in the landward part of the county of this Act; do you think they are satisfied?—It is an increased burden upon them, but they have not complained, to my knowledge.

945. Do you think they would be satisfied with the change you propose?—I think, as it is an equitable one, they ought to be.

946. Do you think they would be?—I should think they would, as it would not add much to their burdens, while it would relieve the burghs substantially; they would have no reason to be dissatisfied, it would be so trifling an addition upon the large property of the county.

947. You think they would be satisfied?—I think they would.

948. Mr. *Ellice.*] With reference to the principle of the assessment, are you aware of the Report that was made by the Burgh Commissioners in 1835?—Yes, I have read that Report; they recommend an equal assessment upon all real property; that is the principle to which I have above referred.

949. Are you aware that Mr. Hill was appointed afterwards by the Government to inquire into the state of the gaols in Scotland?—Yes.

950. Are you aware whether Mr. Hill reported that the peculiar liabilities of burghs for the cost of maintaining prisons, and the expense of prisoners, should

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should be abolished, and that all persons, whether dwelling in burghs or not, should be henceforth on an equal footing in those respects?—That is stated in his Report.

951. Are you aware whether Mr. Hill also proposed still further, that the funds should be raised by a general rate on lands and houses all over Scotland?—Yes.

952. Mr. Hill did not advert at all to the present difference in the mode of assessing, as between counties and burghs?—No; he did not.

953. But Mr. Hill was appointed by the Government to inquire into this subject, and it was mostly upon his Report that the Act of Parliament was brought in?—I presume so.

954. There was no other inquiry between Mr. Hill's Report, and the passing of the Act of Parliament?—No.

955. *Chairman.*] How many Royal burghs are there in Fife?—I think 17, of which four have lost their Parliamentary privileges.

956. How many of those have hitherto been assessed, and how many have paid out of the common good?—Five or six have paid by assessment, and the others out of the common good, but they are all coming to an assessment; they are so poor, that they are not able to bear it from the common good and if it is to be imposed upon the inhabitants, it should at least be made equitable and just as between them and the county proprietors.

Mr. *William Hamilton Ritchie,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. H. Ritchie.*

957. Mr. *Ellice.*] WHAT burghs can you speak to?—Principally Dunbar; but I can speak also to North Berwick and Haddington.

958. You are town-clerk of Dunbar?—I am.

959. How long have you been town-clerk?—Thirty-two years.

960. Are you well acquainted with the town's affairs?—I am.

961. What is the population of Dunbar?—The population of Dunbar parish is 4,471.

962. How is that composed?—Partly burghal and partly landward; the burgh population is 2,978, the rural is 1,493.

963. What was the population of the whole county in 1831 and 1841?—The population of the whole county in 1831 was 36,145; in 1841 it was 35,886, being a decrease of 259.

964. How does that decrease arise?—It appears to me that it arises in the parish of Dunbar; the population of the parish of Dunbar in 1831 was 4,735, and now it is 4,471.

965. When the new Prison Act came into operation, was there any complaint made to the Board, that the population of the burgh was overrated?—Yes.

966. What was the result of that complaint?—It was not listened to; there was an answer returned to the effect that this had been taken into consideration; the census of 1831 was parochial, not burghal, and no return was asked of the burgh population by the Board.

967. To whom was that complaint made?—It was made to the Secretary of the general Prison Board.

968. When?—Just at the first assessment in 1840, or the beginning of 1841.

969. Will you take the unincorporated towns in the county, and the Royal burgh population, and state what is the relative population?—The population of the unincorporated burghs is rather less than the population of the incorporated burghs; the one is 7,791, and the other is about 7,000.

970. How do you arrive at that conclusion?—From statistical accounts.

971. How are the statistical accounts taken?—Partly by certificates from the ministers of different parishes, and partly by statistical accounts made up by the ministers.

972. Have you those accounts here?—I have the details of them.

973. What is the real rent of the Royalty of Dunbar?—The real rent of the Royalty of Dunbar, on which the prison assessment is laid, is 4,301 *l.*

974. At what rate is the prison-tax levied upon Dunbar?—The prison assessment last year was 6 *d.* in the 1 *l.*; but to pay the sum laid on it required 6½ *d.*; for the present year it will be fully 8 *d.*, and, with the arrears that have been accumulating, it will be 1 *s.*, but for the current expenses of the year it will be 8 *d.*

975. Has

975. Has the prison assessment been always, since the passing of the Act, paid by assessment, or has it been paid out of the common good of the town?—It has been always by assessment, except the first year, when it was paid out of the common good.

976. Are you speaking now solely of the burgh of Dunbar?—Solely of the burgh of Dunbar.

977. How is the tax now levied; is there a difference made between the occupier and the proprietor?—The proprietor pays a half and the tenant a half.

978. Is there much difficulty in recovering it?—Very great; it presses exceedingly hard upon this burgh. Generally speaking, we have few who can well afford to pay, and many fishermen who can pay nothing.

979. How low are the rents upon which you assess?—We go down to 2 *l.*, but in these cases the cess is not regularly paid.

980. Have you had any prosecutions?—We have had no prosecutions, but there have been easements.

981. If you had attempted to levy the whole assessment without any regard to those easements, what do you suppose would have been the arrears on the year's assessment?—I do not think we have ever had arrears on the average of more than 6 *l.* or 7 *l.*; the chamberlain is very anxious, and very attentive to recover payment, but has never used compulsion; the arrears at present are fully 30 *l.*

982. Was there not last year some reduction in the rate made, on account of there being some likelihood of resistance on the part of the inhabitants?—There has been no reduction. This year the assessments are still higher than last year, and the magistrates have agreed to halve them; that is to say, to collect only 6 *d.* just now; with the understanding that a further sum will be charged at Martinmas, and that sum, I think, will be another 6 *d.* The chamberlain's intimation is, "I have at the same time to inform you, that the sum due to the Prison Board will render another assessment necessary at Martinmas next;" that is over and above the 6 *d.* now paid.

983. Have you any idea that there will be an increased difficulty in levying that assessment?—There cannot be any doubt of that; otherwise the magistrates would have put it on all at once.

984. The assessment upon the county is levied upon the valued rent?—Yes.

985. You have had no new valuation under the Act?—No new valuation under the Act; there is a real valuation for the property tax.

986. But you levy upon the old valued rent?—Yes.

987. What is the valued rent of the county?—£.168,873. 10*s.* 8*d.*

988. What was the whole assessment on the rural part of the county last year?—£. 970. 18*s.* 1*d.*

989. What rate does that give per pound on the valued rent?—About one penny and four-twelfths.

990. Do you add the expense of collection to that?—The expense of collection is about one-twelfth of a penny; therefore you had better call it five-twelfths; it is less than $1\frac{1}{2}d.$

991. Have you any idea what that would be per pound, upon the actual rental of the county?—It is about 1 · *d.*, and with the collection about $1\frac{2}{12}d.$

992. While in the burgh, it is how much?—Six-pence and nine-twelfths, and this year it will be 8 *d.*, independently of those arrears, which will make it 1*s.*

993. Do you think assessment upon the valued rent forms a fair principle of assessment?—Certainly not, because it is not the real rent; the valued rent is a thing taken 200 years ago, and can have little reference to the real value of land now. If the Committee wish for an illustration of it, I can give one in the neighbourhood of my own place. I am paying for my own house 12*s.* 6*d.* a year, upon 6*d.* in the pound assessment, while the proprietor of a property in the parish, with 68 individuals resident on it, and which rents at 750 *l.* a year, pays only 16*s.* 3*d.* for the whole property, and the tenant pays nothing; had this property been charged the same as my own, the sum would have been 16 *l.* 5*s.*. and if at 1*s.* in the pound, as I expect to be charged, 32 *l.* 10*s.*

994. What is the rent of your house?—I am assessed at 25 *l.*

995. The one is in the burgh and the other not?—The one is in the burgh, and the other not. The property on the opposite side of the street to me is out of the Royalty, and it is only assessed at $1\frac{2}{12}d.$, while I have paid 6*d.*, and will this year pay 1*s.* in the pound.

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996. Is that a house?—It is a house and garden, with about 20 acres; and it lets at upwards of 200 *l.* a year.

997. What is the amount of the assessment upon it?—I cannot state the precise sum for that property, but for that property and another together, the rent, upwards of 600 *l.*, the assessment paid is 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.*

998. Can you state the real rent of the county?—The real rent of the land in the county, I understand to be 208,000*l.*, exclusive of the burghs, minerals, &c.

999. Mr. *Pringle.*] Where did you get that from?—I got it from the income tax office.

1000. Mr. *Ellice.*] What is the real rent of the burgh included in the Parliamentary boundary?—The real rent of the burgh, including the Parliamentary boundary, is nearly 6,000*l.*, as assessed for the income tax.

1001. Is there not a clause in the Act which permits of the burghs being limited as to their boundary, so that the Parliamentary boundary may be either taken or not?—It depends, I believe, upon the the Prison Board; they would not give the Parliamentary boundary to us; we applied to get it, but did not get it; they said, that if we had applied before the Act was put into execution, before the first assessment was made, it might have been inquired into, but that now the arrangement was made, it could not be done.

1002. So that your assessment is confined to the Royalty?—Yes, by which we are assessed more, as there are valuable lands included in the Parliamentary boundary, which are not in the Royalty.

1003. Is crime common in Dunbar?—No, I think we are a very quiet set of people; there are very seldom any serious crimes take place.

1004. Have you any idea of the proportion of convictions in Dunbar, to the population of the place?—Yes, I estimate that the convictions for offences in Dunbar was last year about 1 in 145.

1005. For offences committed in Dunbar?—For offences committed by Dunbar people.

1006. What was the proportion in the county?—In the rural part of the county it was about 1 in 100.

1007. That is about one-third more in the county, than in the burgh of Dunbar?—Yes.

1008. Mr. *Gibson Craig.*] Have you the means of ascertaining that those offences were committed by inhabitants of the county?—So says the published official report of the police.

1009. Not committed by inhabitants of the burgh out in the county?—No, I have allowed for them.

1010. Mr. *Hussey.*] You do not know where the offences were committed; you only know that they were committed by inhabitants of that district?—By inhabitants of those various parishes; those are not serious crimes.

1011. You have very few serious crimes?—Very few.

1012. Then, distinguishing between the burghal part of the parish of Dunbar and the rural part, the proportion is 149 to the burghal part of the parish of Dunbar, and 93 to the rural part of Dunbar; and taking the burgh and the whole county, it is as 145 to 100?—Yes, about that proportion.

1013. What is the value of the house property in Dunbar?—The number of years' purchase runs from 12 to 18; very seldom 18.

1014. And in the county, how many?—From 28 to 30.

1015. You stated that the burghal population in the county was about 7,700, and that in the unincorporated towns it was about 7,000; is there much difference in the value of property in the unincorporated towns, and the value of property in the corporate towns?—No, I do not think so; on the contrary, I think there are some of those unincorporated towns in which the value of property is more, and those unincorporated towns pay no part of the prison assessment; they are not assessed at all for prisons, only the land, not the houses, arising from this, that the assessment is made by the valued rent, and those house proprietors have no valued rent, or seldom any.

1016. In short, even the feu duty is not represented?—No.

1017. They did not exist when the valuation was made?—I cannot tell that.

1018. What are those towns?—Linton, Preston Pans, Tranent, Gifford, &c.

1019. What is the population?—Preston Pans is 2,467; Cockenzie, &c. is 715; Tranent, 2,024; Aberlady, 550; Linton, 700; Gifford, 540; none of all those pay any prison assessment; I have a house in the rural district, and I pay nothing; country manses and glebes pay nothing.

1020. Then

1020. Then if you had lands worth 1,000 *l.* a year, which is good land now, but which was moorland at the time of the valuation, you might be exempt from assessment on account of that 1,000 *l.*?—It is quite clear that you may build upon your property a house, which would not be included, but there would be a valuation of some kind or other; I beg to add, that there is a great deal of Parliamentary land situated within the boundaries of the Royalty; the Parliamentary land and houses pay only 1 $\frac{2}{12}$ *d.*, whilst the Royalty land lying much farther from the town, and much further from the scene of crime, if it is supposed to exist to a greater extent in burghs, is paying 6 *d.*

1021. So that they are dovetailed together?—They are dovetailed together; I speak of burghal properties, which lie two miles from the town, beyond the Parliamentary bounds, and are paying 6 *d.*, and I speak of lands and houses adjoining to the town, which pay only 1 $\frac{8}{12}$ *d.* Take one example, a burgage property, nearly two miles from the town and beyond the Parliamentary bounds, rents at 16 *l.* a year, and has paid 8 *s.* of taxes, while another adjoining, but nearer the town, not burghal, rents at 51 *l.*, and pays only 2 *d.* in all, because the old valued rent is low.

1022. Then the operation of that is, that houses or lands in the centre of the population of the town, may be exempted from the high rate paid in the burgh, when those at a greater distance are paying it?—Yes.

1023. Are you acquainted with North Berwick?—I am.

1024. What is the population of North Berwick?—One thousand and thirty-seven.

1025. What is the real rent?—£.1,258.

1026. What is the rate of assessment?—It is this year 9*d.* per pound; running from 6*d.* to 9*d.*, and in the county it is one and two twelfths.

1027. Is the assessment of North Berwick easily levied and readily paid?—Very far from it; it is felt particularly oppressive. The majority of the people, in a great measure, live by letting lodgings in the summer season to bathers, and people of that kind; there are a great many fishermen; I think it is worse to collect than even my own burgh.

1028. Are you aware of the state of the arrears there?—Yes; last year there was an arrear of 11 *l.* 18 *s.* on an assessment of about 40 *l.*

1029. Have any compulsory measures been taken to recover those arrears?—There have been many defaulters, and several persons prosecuted, and among others the minister.

1030. Did the minister refuse to pay?—He did, and was prosecuted before the sheriff; his plea was, that as his manse was rated for assessed taxes at about 30 *l.*, he should not be charged upon a higher rent for the prison tax. The sworn valuators, appointed by the magistrates, had valued the manse at upwards of 40 *l.*; the sheriff sustained his plea.

1301. When did this happen?—Two years ago.

1032. Are there many prisoners confined in the gaol at North Berwick?—Very few; there is very little crime in the place.

1033. Have you any means of knowing what proportion of those who are confined belong to the landward part?—The last year there were 14 prisoners confined, and four of them belonged to the burgh, that leaves nine; I do not say that these belonged to the landward part of the county; they might be strangers.

1034. Are there many complaints against the assessment?—A great many.

1035. You are aware that there is a clause in the Act passed last year, enabling the burghs to appeal against the assessment, to the Commissioners of Supply, and enabling the Commissioners of Supply to limit the estimate of the population of the burgh?—Upon cause shown.

1036. Has the burgh of North Berwick, or your own, gone upon that clause, and attempted to get relief under it?—They have not, it would be exceedingly difficult to get anything off; I think it would be fruitless, because the majority of the Commissioners belong to the landward part of the county.

1037. And therefore they are directly interested in the burgh not being relieved?—Yes.

1038. In short, if they relieve the burgh, it would be so much tax upon themselves?—Yes; I would consider it as hopeless a case as could be attempted,

1039. Has the burgh of North Berwick petitioned Parliament?—It has.

1040. Has it petitioned the General Prison Board?—It has.

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1041. What was the answer of the Board to the petition?—There was no redress given; the answer from the Board was, that the petition was "referred to the Lord Advocate." The date of the secretary's letter is 23 January 1843.

1042. Have you anything further to state with regard to the burgh of North Berwick?—I may mention, that the number of years' purchase of property in North Berwick is even less than in Dunbar; I could state several instances of it.

1043. How many years' purchase is it worth in North Berwick?—From seven to fourteen.

1044. *Chairman.*] Will you explain what you said about the population of Dunbar having been over-rated in 1840; was it over-rated to a large extent?—I do not know the exact extent; the population was not given by the Board on which the assessment was calculated.

1045. That was under the census of 1831?—Yes.

1046. Now it is rated according to the census of 1841?—That I do not know; we have got no intimation of that; within a few days of my coming away, we got in the new assessment; it does not mention any cause of reduction.

1047. If it is done correctly, according to the census of 1841, that meets that objection?—It does.

1048. You said that the town was limited to the Royalty, and did not include the Parliamentary boundary; by what arrangement was that done?—No arrangement at all.

1049. Does not the statute provide for an arrangement to that effect, by a mutual agreement between the magistrates of the burgh and the Commissioners of Supply; was there any such arrangement made between the magistrates of the burgh and the Commissioners of Supply?—No, but application was made to the Board, and the answer was, that the arrangement was now made, and could not be altered.

1050. By whom was the arrangement made?—By the Prison Board; an application had been made to the Prison Board by the town of Dunbar.

1051. When was that?—About the first year after the passing of the first Prison Act.

1052. Have you a copy of that application?—I have not; but there was a letter written; the fact is, we had not liberty to go to the Parliamentary bounds, and the consequence is, a loss of a considerable rental.

1053. Have you made a communication to the General Prison Board upon the subject?—No, we have been waiting this twelvemonth, in the hope of getting effectual redress; if there is none now granted, of course we must do some of those things.

1054. Has your attention ever been directed to this clause in the Act?—Yes, it has.

1055. When was your attention directed to it?—It was before I came here; but at the time the application was made my attention certainly was given to it.

1056. You did not then see the propriety of making an application to the General Board?—No; probably the application should have been made to the sheriff, but the sheriff was a leading member of the Local Board, and therefore we thought, that having got the Board's opinion, we got the sheriff's opinion.

1057. Mr. *Forbes.*] What is the state of the matter in Haddington, are they equally dissatisfied with the present state of the matter?—Very much dissatisfied indeed.

1058. Are the assessments much higher in Haddington than they formerly were?—They have not made an assessment in Haddington; they have paid it out of the burgh fund, but they say they must have an assessment; they cannot afford to continue to pay from the corporation funds.

1059. Do you know how much more the county pays under the new system, than it formerly did, towards the maintenance of prisoners?—I cannot state that.

1060. Has the assessment considerably increased in the county?—I do not think it is increased; I think that the rogue-money will be decreased, but I am speaking from conjecture; they have got a constabulary force, which must require larger funds, but then the burghs have exactly the same thing to do.

1061. Are the people in the county well satisfied with the present law?—I never heard any complaint; I think they should not make any.

1062. What

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1062. What would be the effect in Tranent and Preston Pans of the change you propose on behalf of the Royal burghs; would they be satisfied?—I do not think any person would be satisfied by being assessed, but I think there would be justice in it; I do not see why I should pay for crime, and why Tranent, where, from statistics, more prosecutions take place than in all the burghs in the shire put together, should pay nothing.

1063. Do you suppose that crimes in the landward parts of the county principally arise in country villages, or in such towns as Tranent and Preston Pans?—Clearly, in such places as Tranent and Preston Pans, the population is larger.

1064. Mr. *Ellice.*] What are the burgh funds in Dunbar?—We range from about 1,300 *l.* to 1,500 *l.* a year, but it is all required for ordinary purposes.

1065. What is your debt; what interest have you to pay upon the debt?—We have a debt of upwards of 10,000 *l.*: half of that arises from our having lately erected a new harbour along with the Fishery Board.

1066. How much have you to pay out of your annual common good, on account of your debt; what free rental have you?—We have no free rental; it requires the whole assets for the permanent expenditure.

1067. It is consumed in providing for the debt?—The debt, and other necessary expenditure of the burgh.

1068. Not including the prison assessment?—Not including the prison assessment; we have not a halfpenny piece for that.

1069. *Chairman.*] You have contracted a debt for the erection of a new harbour?—Yes, it is just finished, and, it is hoped, will do us all the good we expect.

1070. What was your assessment before the Prisons' Act, on account of prisons?—About 2*l.*10*s.*, there was no assesment; it was paid out of the burgh funds. While about 2 *l.* 10 *s.* then paid the demand, this year it will require above 130 *l.* The fair mode of assessment would be a tax on the real rent without distinction of burghal and non-burghal properties, and the rate in this way would not exceed 1½*d.* per pound. The prison charges on the burgh of North Berwick were formerly only about 1 *l.* yearly, now they are upwards of 46 *l.* The prison assesssment this year is nearly equal to one-half of the whole revenue of the burgh; the revenue last years was a little above 100 *l.*; the burgh is considerably in debt; the free income, if any, is a mere trifle.

Mercurii, 7° die Maii, 1845.

PRESENT:

Mr. E. Ellice, jun.	Mr. William Forbes.
The Lord Advocate.	Mr. Hussey.
Mr. Duncan.	Mr. Antrobus.
Mr. Gibson Craig.	Mr. Hastie.

The LORD ADVOCATE IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Arthur Forbes,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *Arthur Forbes.*
7 May 1845.

1071. Mr. *Gibson Craig.*] ARE you one of the Town-clerks of Glasgow?—I am.

1072. Are you intimately acquainted with the working of the Prison Act in the borough and the neighbouring country?—I have a general acquaintance with the subject, and I have endeavoured also to make myself minutely acquainted with the facts, especially as connected with Glasgow and the Lower Ward of the county of Lanark.

1073. What is the population of Glasgow by the last census?—Two hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-three.

1074. What is the amount of the annual real rent of property in the borough of Glasgow?—£. 740,720.

1075. Does that extend over the same limits?—Yes, the Parliamentary bounds.

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1076. What were the expenses of prisons and prisoners in the borough of Glasgow previons to the passing of the Prisons' Act?—It will be necessary for me to explain here, that as regards the Parliamentary bounds there is not precise data to ascertain what was the expense incurred specially applicable to the whole district prior to the Prisons' Act. But I will state shortly how it was; the prison of Glasgow was maintained by the corporation, and upon an average of five years previous to the passing of the Prisons' Act (that is, previous to 1841), the expense amounted annually to 1,171*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, being the free expense, after deducting the produce of the labour of prisoners, and so forth; that was the cost to the corporation.

1077. That is for the prison, not including the bridewell?—Yes; in addition to the prison there was the bridewell, which was maintained by an assessment over the city of Glasgow and the Lower Ward of the county of Lanark; that is, the city comprehended within what were then the police limits, not the mere burghal limits. Upon an average of the same five years, the assessment, at 1*d.* in the 1*l.*, amounted to 1,285*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* annually, giving for the prison and the bridewell, so far as the city proper then was concerned, 2,456*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; but the present Parliamentary boundary of Glasgow comprehends more than the limits then embraced by the police, and this additional district was assessed along with the landward part of the Lower Ward of the county; and I have ascertained, that the assessment levied within the Lower Ward, exclusive of Glasgow, but comprehending the additional territory now within the Parliamentary boundary, amounted annually to the sum of 504*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* on an average for those five years; then I find also, from data furnished by the different collectors, that the part of the Lower Ward which is now comprised within the Parliamentary limits, is as to that which is landward and not included about one-half, as nearly as possible, of the amount levied by that assessment.

1078. That is half the assessment of 504*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*?—Yes; then to show what were the expenses of the prisons in Glasgow, in reference to what is now the whole Parliamentary district, I take from the assessment of the Lower Ward half of the above assessment, being 252*l.* 7*s.* 7*d*, and add it to the sum I stated before, and I get the cost for the present Parliamentary borough; supposing the Bridewell assessment had been levied strictly within what is now the Parliamentary borough, it would show then an expense of 2,709*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* as the expense of the gaol and bridewell of Glasgow, payable within the present Parliamentary limits.

1079. Are these the only gaols within those limits?—The only gaols. Besides the above, which were strictly the expense for maintenance of Prisons there was levied in the years 1839 and 1840, under a special Act of Parliament, an extra assessment for erecting an additional wing to the Glasgow Bridewell, and for paying off a portion of debt, which had been incurred; that upon the same principle being laid on within the bounds of the Police in Glasgow, raised in 1839, 1,322*l.* 14*s.*, and in 1840, 1,422*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, giving an average for those two years of 1,372*l.* 14*s.*; then I add here also one-half of the same assessment which was levied over the Lower Ward as well as over the town, upon the principle stated above, amounting to 266*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, making for the whole Parliamentary boundary 1,639*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* for the extra assessment, and giving a grand total for the whole Parliamentary district of 4,348*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

1080. Did that extra assessment pay off the cost of building the wing of the Bridewell and the debt?—It did not; the same assessment has been continued since, but this is the last year of it; it will be paid off this year, and it is thought there will be a small surplus; and the Act of Parliament provides that if there be a surplus, it shall be handed over to the Prison Board.

1081. Can you state what the amount of the prison assessment, laid upon the borough of Glasgow year by year, has been since 1840?—In the first year, 1840–41, it was 5,231*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; in 1841–42, 5,138*l.* 11*s.*; 1842–43, 5,614*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, and the fourth year, 1843–44, 8,534*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*

1082. Mr. *Forbes.*] That is including every thing?—Yes; that is to say, the whole sum assessed within the city of Glasgow under the Prison Act for those years.

1083. Does that include the extra assessment?—No; the assessment under the Prison Act for these four years together give an average of 6,129*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* of the assessment as directed to be raised by the Prison Board, which I find from

from the collectors was levied by an assessment generally of three-pence in the pound, and for one year of two-pence in the pound, and produced in actual receipts 6,833 *l.* 2 *s.* 9½ *d.*, but that was to cover also the expense of the collectors and surveyors, which had to be deducted.

1084. And then, in addition to that, there was the extra assessment?—In addition to that, there was during those years the extra assessment also for bridewell purposes, which, for the same period of four years, I find upon an average within the police bounds, being levied by one collector, produced 2,474 *l.* 7 *s.* 8½ *d.*; then if to that I add one-half of the same assessment also to pay off the debt for the bridewell from the Lower Ward of the county, to comprehend what is embraced by the Parliamentary district, you get 528 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.*, giving for the whole Parliamentary district upon the average of four years to pay off the debt for the bridewell, 3,002 *l.* 14 *s.* 10½ *d.*, and a total, including the assessment for prisons, of sums levied of 9,835 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.*

1085. Mr. *Gibson Craig.*] How is the assessment under the Prisons' Act raised?—By an assessment upon the property within the Parliamentary borough upon the real rent.

1086. Entirely upon the real rent?—Entirely upon the real rent; no part has been defrayed from the borough funds.

1087. Has there been much difficulty in recovering that assessment; have there been many prosecutions against defaulters?—The assessments in Glasgow, of which there are too many, are collected as much as possible by the same set of collectors—that is, police, prisons, poor-rates, and every thing else is collected, as much as possible, by one officer. In that way the collection is simplified very much; parties get to know what they have to pay, and it is paid; so that I am not aware of any greater difficulty in collecting that assessment than any other of the local assessments; but there is a great complaint of the amount of the assessments affecting property in the city of Glasgow.

1088. Can you state what the average amount of irrecoverable arrears is upon that assessment?—From seven to ten per cent.

1089. Can you state what is the total amount of local taxation in Glasgow?—I have not made myself acquainted with that.

1090. What is the rate per pound of the prison assessment?—The rate was 3*d.* the first year, 2*d.* the second year, 3*d.* the third year, 3*d.* the fourth year, and it will be at least 3*d.* this year again.

1091. Do you know the mode in which the prison assessment is collected within the landward part of the county?—It is now, and has been since the first year, levied upon the real rent of the county.

1092. Was it levied in the first year upon the valued rent?—I understood so, partly.

1093. What was the reason, then, for the change?—I am not aware; the note furnished to me by the collector gives it, in the first year, as an assessment upon land upon the Scotch valuation, and then upon houses, works, &c., at so much in the pound; 4*d.* in the pound.

1094. What is the annual real rent of the county?—£.456,513. 5*s.* 4*d.*

1095. *Chairman.*] That is apart from any burghal property?—I understand so; that is the landward valuation upon which the present assessment is made.

1096. Mr. *Gibson Craig.*] What is the rate per cent. of the assessment upon the landward part of the county upon the real rent?—The first year it was raised, as I have mentioned, partly upon the old valuation; and the other part of it upon houses, works, &c., at 4*d.* per pound in the first year; I do not speak from positive knowledge, but the information I have gathered is, that the free-holdors assessed their property, so far as valued in the cess-books, upon the old valuation, and such houses and works as were not included in that valuation they assessed upon the real rent, at the rate of 4*d.* in the pound; I am stating that upon supposition.

1097. Do you know the per centage upon the valued rent?—No, I do not; then the next year was 3*d.*, the third year 2*d.*, and the fourth year 2*d.* in the pound, these rates being exclusive of rogue-money.

1098. Do you know what the per centage of rogue-money is?—It is a half-penny in the pound.

1099. Do you know what proportion of the prisoners confined in the gaols in Glasgow generally belong to the population within the Parliamentary bounds of the borough, and what proportion to the landward part of the county?—I cannot

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not give an answer to that question; I tried to gain information about it, but I found that the Parliamentary bounds of Glasgow, comprising the jurisdiction both of the magistrates and the sheriff, and the records of the prisons, not specifying whether the prisoners incarcerated were strictly from the city or the county I could not discriminate; the books did not show the fact, and therefore, as Sheriff Alison and his substitutes have jurisdiction and do try prisoners and sentence them for crimes committed within the Parliamentary district, as well as the magistrates within their territory, unless I had turned up every warrant, and gone and examined the proceedings, to have seen where the crime was committed and whence the prisoner came, I could not answer the question; and it happened that the late respected governor of the gaol had just died, and I could not therefore get any general information.

1100. Have there been many complaints in Glasgow with regard to prison assessments?—As I have mentioned before, there have been and are many complaints as to the burthen of local taxation; I am not aware of any specially with regard to the prisons' assessments; but there are very great complaints amongst those who know the working of the Act, and who have attended to it as to the mode in which the borough is assessed; and at the instigation of parties who felt that grievance, the Town Council petitioned Parliament to have it altered in two respects.

1101. What respects were these?—The last paragraph of the first petition was, "that your petitioners do not object to the general provisions of the Bill, "but they humbly submit, that as the community in general is interested in the "detection and punishment of crime, the assessment for this purpose should be "levied equally on all descriptions of property, and that provision should be "made accordingly by the Bill now before your Honourable House," that is to say, there should be an equal assessment upon property all over the country, including counties and boroughs, in place of adopting an estimate of population and crime. The other petition was praying that the expense of the general prison at Perth, which we consider more a national work than any thing else, being a substitute for transportation, should be paid out of the National Exchequer, and excluded from the assessment both of counties and boroughs. In reference to this last petition, I am anxious to state, that at the time it was presented to the House of Commons, in addition to the general desire there was to have the expense of the general prison at Perth thrown upon the national purse, there was a complaint that prisoners who were sentenced to transportation, but who were infirm or imbecile and unable to be transported, were not sent to Perth, but kept in our local prisons, and it was prayed they should be removed and made a part of the expense of the Government, which has been attended to, but the other part, as to relieving counties and boroughs from the assessment on account of that prison, has not.

1102. Are there any other boroughs separately assessed under the Prisons Act?—There are; the borough of Airdrie, the borough of Hamilton, the borough of Lanark, and the borough of Rutherglen.

1103. Will you give us the amount of the assessment upon those boroughs for the last of the four years?—For the borough of Airdrie for the year 1843-44, it was, 299*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; for the borough of Hamilton for the same year, 372*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; for Lanark, 189*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; and for Rutherglen, 199*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

1104. Are you aware whether the assessment has very much increased the cost of prisons to these boroughs?—I believe so; but I cannot speak from my own knowledge.

1105. In the county of Lanark, are there any considerable towns or villages which are included in counties, and not assessed as boroughs under the Act?—There are; Strathavon, Coatbridge (which is a very increasing place), Stonehouse, Kilbride, Goven, Carluke and others.

1106. There are a considerable number?—Yes.

1107. Having a considerable population?—Yes.

1108. The property within the boroughs of course is of very much less value, much fewer years' purchase, than property in the county?—Yes, I should say so.

1109. That is, house property is worth fewer years' purchase than land?—Certainly.

1110. Mr. *Forbes.*] Can you give the Committee any information as to what sums were paid in what you call the landward part of the county before this Act passed?—I can speak to the Lower Ward of the county, not the Middle or Upper Ward; as I mentioned before, I had no opportunity of going further, and I limited myself purposely to that because the Lower Ward was associated with the city of Glasgow in that bridewell assessment; I find that the Lower Ward of the county, upon an average of five years previous to the present Act, raised, by assessment to the bridewell at Glasgow, 504 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.* per annum; from that I deduct one-half, which I added in the case of Glasgow for the part of the Lower Ward now comprised within the Parliamentary boundaries, and that leaves 252 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.* strictly applicable to the landward part of the Lower Ward; that was for the bridewell; they paid no part of the expense of the prison of Glasgow at that time; and I find out of the rogue-money for the county of Lanark, there was paid for aliment to prisoners tried within the county and imprisoned in the gaol of Glasgow and the bridewell, upon the same average of five years, 442 *l.*, making together 694 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.*; then the Lower Ward had, as well as the city, during the years 1839 and 1840, that extra assessment for paying off the bridewell debt, which amounted, upon an average of those two years, to 533 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.*, which, if taken at one-half upon the principle I have stated before, gives 266 *l.* 12 *s.* 5 *d.*, which again being added to the other sums, makes a total of 961 *l.* paid from the Lower Ward.

1111. Do you know how much the landward part of the county pays now?—I cannot state the whole, but I can state what the Lower Ward pays; the average amount of prison assessment for the first four years paid within the Lower Ward of the county is 861 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.*, and then the one-half of the average extra bridewell assessment, upon the principle I have so repeatedly stated, is 528 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.*, making for the landward part of the Lower Ward exclusively, upon an average of those four years, 1,389 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.*

1112. Does that include rogue-money? — No; exclusive of rogue-money, prisons and bridewell alone.

1113. Do you know the amount of rogue-money?—A halfpenny in the pound.

1114. Can you state the amount payable by the Lower Ward for aliment since the Prisons' Act?—Nothing is now paid for aliment; it is altogether borne by the Prison Board.

1115. *Chairman.*] Previous to the Prisons' Act there was a local statute, was there not, under which the bridewell was erected and maintained?—There was.

1116. Whereby part of the expense was imposed upon the town, and part upon the landward part of the county?—Yes.

1117. Raised by a general assessment upon the real rent of property in the Lower Ward, whether in the town or in the landward part?—Yes, the particulars of which I have stated.

1118. Can you give us the date of that statute?—I cannot give the date of the statute, but the first year's assessment was in 1839.

1119. Then, until the Prisons' Act, there was no assessment at all upon the landward part connected with the prison of Glasgow?—None; as I mentioned before, they paid for aliment to the county prisoners.

1120. The bridewell is now maintained under the prison assessment?—It is.

1121. It is converted into a prison?—It is converted into a legal prison under the Prisons' Act.

1122. There was a debt connected with that bridewell, which debt is not yet paid off, and a general assessment was raised for the payment of that debt upon the real property in the Lower Ward, whether town or landward?—Yes.

1123. In short, that old score is to be wiped off upon the same principle as that upon which the bridewell was erected and maintained?—Precisely the same, and it is expected it will be wiped off this year.

1124. How much was raised for that particular purpose last year?—For the year 1843-44 an assessment of 2 *d.* in the 1 *l.*

1125. For that particular purpose?—For that particular purpose; and it will be the same for this year; it will be 2 *d.* also.

1126. Was that 2 *d.* in the 1 *l.* over and above the sum of 3 *d.* which was raised in the town?—Yes.

1127. And it is not included in what you state as the amount of prison expense under the statute?—No.

 1128. I think

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1128. I think you gave us the real rent of property in the county as 456,513 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.*?—I did.

1129. And the real rent of Glasgow at 740,720 *l.*?—Yes.

1130. Can you give us the real rent of the other boroughs in Lanarkshire?—I cannot.

1131. The other boroughs are Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark and Rutherglen?—Yes.

1132. You cannot tell the real rent of these?—I cannot.

1133. An equal assessment upon all property, whether burghal or landward, would raise a larger sum from boroughs than from the landward part of the county?—I think so, considerably.

1134. Because even Glasgow alone is nearly 300,000 *l.* more in real rent than the county?—Yes; assuming the rental of the county to be correct as given to me by the collectors of prison assessments 456,513 *l.*, and to the real rent of Glasgow the value of the real property in the other boroughs has to be added.

Mr. *William Henderson,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Henderson.*

1135. Mr. *Hastie.*] ARE you the Town-clerk of Hamilton?—Yes.

1136. Are you intimately acquainted with the working of the Prisons' Act in the borough?—Yes.

1137. What is the population of Hamilton?—Eight thousand six hundred and eighty-nine.

1138. What is the amount of the annual rent of the property within the borough?—£. 10,476, after deducting 20 per cent.

1139. What was the expense of prisons and prisoners in your borough previous to the passing of the Act?—Prior to 1836, the expense to the magistrates was only ten guineas a-year; Hamilton is not a Royal borough, and the prisoners were maintained out of the county rates.

1140. What has it been since the passing of the Act?—It is now a Parliamentary borough. From 1836, to the passing of the present Prisons' Act, the average cost to the magistrates was 46 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*; in 1836 there was a new gaol built at Hamilton, and a greater burthen was imposed upon us by that Act.

1141. What is the amount of the prison assessment laid upon you since the passing of the Act?—The last year's assessment was 372 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*; the average for the last four years was 273 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.*

1142. In what way was the tax raised?—By assessment upon real property.

1143. What is the expense of laying on and collecting the assessment?—About 30 *l.* a year.

1144. Has there been much difficulty in recovering the assessment?—Very great difficulty.

1145. What is the rate per cent. upon the property?—Ten pence in the pound.

1146. What is the mode by which the assessment is levied upon the landward part of the county?—By assessment upon the real rental.

1147. What is the annual rental of the property of the landward part of the county which is situate within your borough?—The county is divided into three wards, the Upper, Middle and Lower; Hamilton is in the Middle Ward; the rental of the whole county is 456,513 *l.* I must remark that this includes the rentals of the burghs, Glasgow excepted, and railways and canals.

1148. What is the rental of the Middle Ward, in which Hamilton is situated?—£. 205,896. 12 *s.*, after deducting 25 per cent.

1149. What are the other boroughs?—Lanark, Airdrie and Rutherglen.

1150. What is the rate per cent. laid upon the landward part of the county for the prison assessment?—Two-pence in the pound, exactly one-fifth of what is laid upon Hamilton.

1151. Is house property valuable in Hamilton?—No, not very; it generally sells at about 11 years' purchase upon the rental; I have bought some myself as low as eight years' purchase.

1152. Are the boroughs in the county of Lanark separately assessed under the Prisons' Act?—Yes, Lanark, Rutherglen and Airdrie are separately assessed.

1153. What is the population of these boroughs?—Airdrie is 12,408, Lanark 4,467, and Rutherglen 5,623.

1154. Is

1154. Is the prison assessment levied upon the real rent of those boroughs? —Yes.

1155. What is the amount of the annual real rent of the property in each of those boroughs?—The amount in Airdrie is 12,230*l.*, in Lanark 8,500*l.* and Rutherglen 7,573*l.*

1156. You have stated the amount of the prison assessment levied on Hamilton in 1844 was 372*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; do you know the amount of the other three boroughs?—Airdrie was about 300*l.*, Lanark 130*l.* 5*s.* 8½*d.*, Rutherglen 189*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

1157. Subsequent to 1839 what was the average of the four years?—The average of Airdrie was 215*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; the average of Rutherglen was 143*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; I do not know that of Lanark.

1158. What is the expense of levying and collecting the assessment in Airdrie?—Eight per cent. upon the sum assessed.

1159. What is it in Rutherglen?—£.19 annually; I cannot say as to Lanark.

1160. You have stated that the prison assessment, including the expense of collecting, upon the real rent of the property in the borough of Hamilton, is 10*d.* in the pound?—Yes.

1161. What is the rate per pound in the other three boroughs?—Airdrie 8*d.*, Lanark 6*d.*, and Rutherglen 9*d.*

1162. Do you know at how many years purchase upon the rental property is sold in each of these boroughs?—It is rather higher in Airdrie than in the other boroughs, owing to the increasing population; the other boroughs would be much the same as Hamilton.

1163. Do you know whether there have been many complaints in those boroughs of the Prisons' Act?—Yes.

1164. Is the assessment complained of?—Very much.

1165. On what account?—Chiefly on account of the inequality between burghal and rural property.

1166. Is there any other town in the county which is assessed for the prisons? —There are various other towns in the county, but they are assessed as part of the county; not as boroughs, such as Strathaven, which contains a population of 3,800, and various others.

1167. Is house property in these towns of the same value as it is in the boroughs?—Yes.

1168. How many years purchase is land worth in the landward part of the county?—From 27 to 30 years' purchase.

1169. Then it appears to you that land worth 30 years' purchase, pays considerably less than property worth only 15 years' purchase?—I think so.

1170. On that account, do you think the assessment an unfair one?—I do, certainly.

1171. Mr. *Antrobus.*] What is your remedy?—I think it should be a tax upon property generally.

1172. *Chairman.*] Do you think the ground of discontent would be removed if the rates were equalized?—I do, certainly.

1173. Do you think it would be a fair thing to equalize them?—I do.

1174. All over the country?—Yes.

1175. Do you think that would be a sound principle of assessment?—I do.

1176. Then such an equalization would make no distinction between house property and landed property?—No, it would not.

1177. You do not think that distinction important?—No, I do not; I think it would be very difficult to define the distinction.

1178. Very difficult to say that one class of property, such as house property, would be assessed at a different rate from another class, which is land; you think there would be no use in that distinction?—I do not think there would.

1179. Nor any equity calling for it?—I do not think there is.

1180. The dissatisfaction that would be removed would be dissatisfaction on the part of the boroughs?—Precisely so; I dare say there would be dissatisfaction arising elsewhere if it were put on the county.

1181. Doing that would produce dissatisfaction in the county?—I think it would; not to so great an extent, because it would be spread over a greater surface, and if there is any inequality, it would be against house property.

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1182. Have you any local police in Hamilton?—No; except two officers, we do not require any.

1183. Is there any in Lanark?—No.

1184. Or in Airdrie?—Yes.

1185. To what extent?—I think not above six or eight men.

1186. You are very quiet in Hamilton?—Yes.

1187. Have you not dragoons quartered in Hamilton?—Yes; but it is not owing to them we are quiet.

Veneris, 23° *die Maii*, 1845.

PRESENT:

The Lord Advocate.	Lord F. Hallyburton.
Mr. Hastie.	Mr. Duncan.
Mr. E. Ellice, jun.	Mr. Pringle.
Mr. Forbes.	Mr. Cumming Bruce.
Mr. Antrobus.	Mr. Hussey.

The LORD ADVOCATE IN THE CHAIR.

John Fletcher Macfarlan, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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1188. Mr. *E. Ellice*, jun.] YOU are one of the magistrates of Edinburgh, I believe?—I was.

1189. You are not now a magistrate of Edinburgh?—Not now; I was; but I am a member of the town council.

1190. Are you connected with any other public bodies in Edinburgh?—Yes, the Merchant Company; I am also secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

1191. You are well acquainted with the town, perhaps?—I am.

1192. What was the population of Edinburgh by the last census?—One hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven, within the Parliamentary boundary.

1193. Do you know what the total annual real rent of the city is?—The rental of houses at and above 5*l.* is - - - - - - - £.392,244
The rental under 5*l.* is - - - - - - - - - 32,391

Which make together - - - - - - - - - 424,635
being four-fifths of the real rent.
To which add one-fourth - - - - - - - - 106,158

Making the total annual real rent of the city - - £.530,793

1194. What was the amount of the prisons' assessment in the year 1844?—The amount actually imposed upon the city was 6,807*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, that was more than was absolutely required; the sum required was 5,626*l.* 2*s.* 9 ¼*d.*

1195. That was the total assessment, was it not?—Yes.

1196. What were the items?—The actual sum paid over to the County Prison Board consisted of the following items, namely:—

	£.	s.	d.
For fitting up general prison - - -	180	11	4½
Building local prisons - - - -	902	16	8¾
Expenses of general Board - - -	1,084	16	10
Current expenses of local prisons - -	3,457	17	10
Making together the sum of - -	£.5,626	2	9¼

1197. What was the amount formerly paid for the support and maintenance of the prisoners?—From the Parliamentary Return it appears the amount formerly paid upon the average of three years prior to the New Prisons Act was 4,852*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

1198. What is it now?—The average amount since is 5,807*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* to which, if we add the expense of collection, 290*l.*, we make a total of 6,097*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The expense of collection is under 5*l.* per cent.

1199. What is the amount of arrears upon that?—About eight per cent. on the gross assessment, which amounts to 544*l.*

1200. Which

1200. Which are irrecoverable? — Yes; whatever surplus is over of one year's collection is carried to the credit of the next. The surplus upon the year 1844 appears to be 347*l.*

1201. Are any sums paid out of the common good at all?—None now, but there were formerly, and that upon an average of five years amounted to 1,976*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, according to the following statement prepared by the chamberlain of the city of Edinburgh.

1. On Account of the National Gaol and Lock-up, less fees for Booking Debtors; &c.
2. On Account of the Canongate Gaol, less fees for Booking Debtors; and,
3. For Aliment of Prisoners in Bridewell;

From 14 September 1835 to 1 July 1840, when the City ceased to have the management of these Prisons.

PER PROPER REVENUE ACCOUNTS.	1. National Gaol and Lock-up.	2. Canongate Gaol.	3. Aliment to Prisoners in Bridewell.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. From 14 Sept. 1835 to 14 Sept. 1836 -	1,438 19 8⁶/₁₂	205 12 5	127 13 10	1,772 5 11⁶/₁₂
2. From 14 Sept. 1836 to 14 Sept. 1837 -	1,448 14 9	198 4 1	96 10 –	1,743 8 10
3. From 14 Sept. 1837 to 14 Sept. 1838 -	1,643 7 6⁶/₁₂	211 1 1	274 5 10	2,128 14 5⁶/₁₂
4. From 1 Aug. 1838 to 1 Aug. 1839 -	1,823 1 7	218 1 8	205 17 –	2,247 – 3
5. From 1 Aug. 1839 to 1 Aug. 1840 -	1,482 – 9	195 12 –	315 6 4	1,992 19 1
TOTALS - - £.	7,836 4 4	1,028 11 3	1,019 13 –	9,884 8 7

1202. What is the result of this calculation, as showing the increase of direct taxation at present existing upon houses?—The increase of direct taxation will be best seen by deducting, first, the average of the amount formerly paid by the corporation, the average of the five years referred to, being 1,976*l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.*, to which we may perhaps add the police fines, which are not now applied to prison but to police purposes, and amount upon an average of three years, to 510 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.*, which two, deducted from the sum of 4,852 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.*, leave the sum of 2,364 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.* formerly contributed by the public, which being deducted from the present cost of 6,097 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.*, shows an increase in direct taxation of 3,733 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.* from which will fall to be deducted the amount of bridewell assessment, now abolished, amounting to about 600 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.* leaving an increase of direct taxation for prison purposes of 3,133 *l.*

1203. Do the corporation funds bear any part of that assessment now?—Not for the maintenance of prisoners; but they are still subject to expenses for criminal prosecutions and the expenses of the procurator fiscal.

1204. *Chairman.*] That has nothing to do with the prison assessment?—No.

1205. Mr. *E. Ellice*, jun.] Now the reduction on that has had some effect, has it not, upon the city tolls?—Yes; it enables the city to reduce the duties upon agricultural produce. I hold in my hand a statement, which gives the particulars drawn up by a committee of farmers, showing a relief to them of upwards of 3,000*l.* per annum. Formerly there was imposed on every cart of wheat a tax of 9*d.*; on oats, 9*d.*; on potatoes, 1*s.* 0½*d.*; on garden stuff, 1*s.* 4.*d*; on apples and pears, 1*s.* 7½*d.* on gooseberries, 4*s.* 2*d.*; on butter, 5*s.* on cheese, 5*s.* These taxes being farmed out, were increased thereby to about double, at least it is so stated by a committee of farmers, who were appointed at a public meeting held on the 3d of May 1839, Sir John Dalrymple, baronet, now Earl of Stair, in the chair. This committee, in addressing the town council, craving the alteration, after stating the advantage to all classes from the change, agreed to urge their proposal, thus; "more especially when it is considered, that by the recent Act of Parliament for regulating Prisons in Scotland, these funds (the corporation funds) will in future be relieved from a burden which they have hitherto sustained for the support of prisons of 1,936 *l.* per annum;" and they further state, that the reduction would be felt as a great boon to the agricultural and trading interests.

1206. Under the new system, agricultural produce has been relieved from that burthen?—Yes; each cart now pays only 1*d.*; and although the relief afforded is so great, yet the difference on individual articles is so trifling, that it makes no actual reduction in the price of the article; for instance, upon

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butter, it amounts only to the tenth part of a farthing upon a pound; it is altogether a relief to that interest.

1207. Mr. *Hastie.*] Is there any table of rates?—Yes.

1028. Mr. *E. Ellice*, jun.] Have you any table showing the amount produced at present?—I have not a statement here, but, if the Committee wish, I can get it.

1209. Now, how is the sum now charged for prison purposes raised in the borough?—By assessment.

1210. In what way?—It is one-half payable by the landlord, and one-half by the tenant.

1211. No part out of the city funds?—No.

1212. Can you tell us the expense of levying?—About 290 *l.*, which amounts to about four-and-a-half per cent.; it does not exceed five per cent.

1213. I think you stated the arrears were eight per cent.?—Yes.

1214. What is the rate of the assessment upon the rent?—Four-pence in the pound upon four-fifths of the real rent.

1215. I believe houses below a certain value are not rated?—All are rated, but the tenants under 5 *l.* have been relieved, while the proprietors continue to pay, and that is the part where a very heavy burthen presses, much of it being held by widows' trustees, for children, &c.; the property under 5 *l.* rental amounts to 32,391 *l.*; and the tax is levied upon the proprietors.

1216. Do they pay the same rateage per 1 *l.* on houses of 5 *l.* a year as on houses of higher rent?—The same.

1217. They pay 4 *d.* in the 1 *l.* upon houses rated below 5 *l.* a-year?—The rate is 4 *d.* in the 1 *l.*, the one-half of which is chargeable upon the tenants, who are exempted; the landlords are charged 2 *d.* in the 1 *l.*

1218. How is the present assessment levied upon the county?—It is levied on about four-fifths of the real rent.

1219. What is the real rent?—The gross rental, as rated for the police, is

	£.	s.	d.
	292,551	–	4½
But from which, deduct rental of Parliamentary burghs, which collect prison rates for themselves	47,755	11	7
	244,795	8	9½
But add rental of landward part of these burgh parishes, the rental of which landward part is	26,644	10	11
Making the gross rental of the whole landward part of the county	£. 271,439	19	8½

On which a rate of 1¾ *d.* gives 1,912 *l.* 8*s.* 9$\frac{3}{12}$*d.*; to make the full rental, you add a fourth of the rated rental of 271,439 *l.* 19 *s.* 8½*d.*, or 67,859 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.*, making, together, 339,299 *l.* 19 *s.* 7½ *d.*

1220. Have there been any complaints against the present mode of prison assessment?—The principal one is, that in Edinburgh it is 4 *d.* in the 1*l.*, and in the county it is only 1¾ *d.*

1221. That is the chief complaint?—Yes; the feeling is, that we have no objection to pay to improve the prison discipline, but we object to the inequality of the principle.

1222. Are you aware if there is any other public assessment in Scotland which is levied on the same principle as the prison assessment?—None.

1223. Are you aware that, throughout Scotland, the rates of the assessment on boroughs are generally higher than on the landward parts of the counties?—I understand they are; in Musselburgh I paid 10 *d.* in the 1 *l.*

1224. Has there been any deduction in Musselburgh?—There has, to take effect in the ensuing year.

1225. Are you aware that there is a great disparity between the rates of assessment in different boroughs?—I understand so.

1226. What is the amount of taxes upon a house in Edinburgh rated at 50 *l.*?—The purely local burthens paid by the tenant upon a house so rated are, annuity tax, 3 *l.*; poor money, 4 *l.* 5*s.*; police tax, 3 *l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; improvement tax, 10*s.*; road-money, 18*s.*; impost, 10*s.*; prison-tax 8*s.* 4*d.* The amount of assessed taxes on a house so rated depends on the number of windows, and is, in one instance with which I am acquainted, 5 *l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* in addition, and no allowances made for water-rates.

1227. What is your opinion of the most equitable mode of arranging this assessment

assessment between the town and landward part of the county?—The feeling is, that all ought to be equal, and that it is the fairest way to levy upon the real property, whether in town or landward part of county; the benefit derived from the general system of prison discipline being equally shared.

1228. Is it not the fact, that the landward part benefits by its vicinity to the town, inasmuch as the poorer part of the population go into the town to try to find employment there, and thus it relieves the landward part of their presence?—No doubt; and in addition to this, the borough is resorted to by thieves from all parts of the country, who live by plunder. I produce a return which illustrates this point; it shows that out of 355 prisoners confined in the prison of Edinburgh on the 7th of May 1845, there were only 150 connected with the boroughs of Edinburgh, Leith, Portobello and Musselburgh, and it shows that 205 of the 355 did not belong to these boroughs; of the 205, 26 belonged to the county of Edinburgh, the remainder to various parts of the kingdom. I produce a similar table for three years ending December 1844, which shows a proportion almost the same; the number of prisoners committed during these three years was 16,653, which taken the same way, showed the centesimal proportion to be, for Edinburgh, 38; Leith, Portobello and Musselburgh, 6; the landward districts, 7; and other parts of Scotland, 34; England, 4; Ireland, 8; abroad, 1; that is the centesimal proportion. These parties being attracted to Edinburgh, spend the greater proportion of their lives there, living upon plunder, and in that point of view, the proportion is increased to Edinburgh to 76 per cent., while Leith, Portobello, &c., is reduced to 4; the landward districts of the county to 3; other parts of Scotland to 9; England to 2, and Ireland to 3. I produce another table, which exhibits the number of prisoners confined in the prison of Edinburgh for the months of February, July and December 1844, from which the centesimal proportion is rated at 77 for Edinburgh; 7 for Leith and Portobello; 4 for the landward districts; for other quarters, 9; but which, taken in the same point of view as to the places from which they came, shows a very great difference. The centesimal proportion for Edinburgh being only 39; Leith, Portobello and Musselburgh, 7; the landward districts, 6; other parts of Scotland, 34; England, 4; Ireland, 6, and 2 from abroad. The same return shows, that taking the proportion from the place where they spent the greater portion of their lives, it ranks nearly as that where they committed the crimes for which they were taken into custody. These returns were prepared and certified by J. Smith, Esq., governor of the prison. I have also another return, showing the relative proportion from the different towns within the county; out of 64 prisoners from the town and landward part of the county confined in the gaol of Edinburgh during the months of February, July and December 1844, 33 were from Leith; 2 from Musselburgh; 1 from Fisherrow; 7 from Dalkeith; other parts of the county, 17, omitting fractions.

1229. Is that a certified table?—Yes.

1230. Now is there any peculiarity in the situation of your borough, which renders this assessment peculiarly burthensome?—Upon the property under 5*l.* it is particularly burthensome, from the circumstance of a great part of the property being held by persons who derive their income chiefly from that source; many having numerous tenants, but with small and often ill paid returns, for instance:

			£.
One has	35	Tenants, with - - -	85
,,	44	,, - - -	82
,,	52	,, - - -	127
,,	54	,, - - -	129
,,	55	,, - - -	112
,,	43	,, - - -	99
,,	58	,, - - -	164
,,	79	,, - - -	238

This may serve as an illustration of the fact mentioned.

1231. What is the amount of that small property under 5*l.*?—£. 32,391 per annum.

1232. And how many tenants in that?—Twelve thousand tenants.

1233. And what is the whole amount of the assessment?—About 250*l.*

1234. Now in the higher rents, the prison taxes are levied along with the police assessment?—Yes.

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1235. And therefore, being amalgamated with that, it is not so much observed?—It is not.

1236. Are there many proprietors in Edinburgh whose sole income is derived from house property?—A great number. From a statement furnished me by an eminent house factor, it appears that of 400 proprietors for whom he acts, about one-third of them are in this position.

1237. One of the tables you have put in, compares the number of the prisoners that have come from Leith and other places in the county?—Yes.

1238. *Chairman.*] What was the number of 64, referred to in one of the tables, made up of?—From the number of those in confinement during the months of February, July and December 1844, from Leith, Portobello, Musselburgh and the landward districts.

1239. Mr. *E. Ellice*, jun.] Can you state what proportion of the persons confined in the Perth Penitentiary come back to Edinburgh after their release?—A very considerable number.

1240. *Chairman.*] Are you of opinion that the cost of the Perth Penitentiary should be paid out of the public funds?—Unquestionably. I may state that the County Prison Board of Edinburgh have complained of the great expense of maintaining prisoners in Perth, as compared with maintaining them in Edinburgh; and I find, from the return given in the Fifth Report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, that the average yearly cost of the prisoners in Perth is 19*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, while in Edinburgh the average cost of each prisoner is only 10*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, making a difference upon each of 9*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* per annum; and I find, moreover, that the number of prisoners from Edinburgh in 1843 was 192, and the duration of their imprisonment 35,213 days, being an average of 183 days, or six months for each, which, at that rate, makes a difference of nearly 1,000*l.* extra unnecessary cost.

1241. Does Edinburgh maintain a separate police establishment of its own?—It does.

1242. Has Edinburgh taken advantage of the clause in the Bill that was passed last year, giving an appeal from the assessment to the Commissioners of Supply?—No.

1243. Are there any other circumstances you wish to state to the Committee regarding the operation of the assessment?—Not particularly, except to point out the general fact of its inequality.

1244. Mr. *Forbes.*] One great grievance in the town of Edinburgh is the great expense of the Perth prison?—Yes.

1245. And its want of success?—Exactly. I do not know, in the landward parts, but in the town of Edinburgh they complain that the expense of the Perth prison is very great, and that the success which has attended the establishment is small.

1246. That the prisoners come back, and do not alter their conduct?—Not in the least.

1247. And they think, if instead of being sent to Perth they were kept at the prison in Edinburgh, it would be cheaper for the town, and there would be just as much chance of reformation for the prisoners?—Yes, that is my impression.

1248. But the people of Edinburgh think the prison is as well managed in Edinburgh as in Perth, and the expense less?—Fully as well.

1249. Does that paper which you have given in show the amount of crime committed in the landward parts of the county?—Yes, the proportions.

1250. If I understood that paper right, the proportion of crime in the county seems to be about five per cent. upon the whole, or somewhere thereabout?—The proportion appears much greater according to the place where it is committed, than it does from the place where the parties belong to.

1251. Are there any complaints in the county about the new assessment?—Not that I hear of.

1252. Then they are quite satisfied?—They may complain, but I do not know it.

1253. Do you think they would be better pleased if they had to pay a larger assessment, as they only furnish five per cent. of the prisoners?—I do not think they would; but from a table that was prepared and transmitted to the Committee by Mr. Crawford, a copy of which I hold in my hand, it appears that if the plan of assessing the real property as proposed, were adopted, they would not have to pay more than they do now, for were the rate of assessment equalized, and

and the sums levied upon the whole real property within the counties, including the boroughs, the rate, on an average, for the last four years, would have been $1\frac{7}{12}d.$ in the pound, or a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound.

1254. *Chairman.*] Does that proposed plan extend over all Scotland?—Yes.

1255. Mr. *Forbes.*] I am talking of the county of Edinburgh; I think I understand from the paper you gave in, that five per cent. was the proportion of crime furnished by the county, and I asked whether, that being the case, it might not create discontent in the county if they were asked to pay more?—With a view of meeting that point, the tables produced and given in to the Committee were made out, showing that the borough has more reason to complain than the county; of the criminals charged against Edinburgh, less than half belong to it, the others come from a distance and first live upon plunder in the town, and then, being apprehended in the town, they are made a charge against it; whereas, in reality, the proportion is not so much greater than from the county, as would appear at first sight.

1256. But do you not think the county would complain?—The thing is so reasonable, that I can hardly see how they could, because it is only bearing an equal proportion with the town, and it is the security of property that gives it its value; if this prison system did not exist, the property round the borough would not be so valuable as it is.

1257. Is it not possible that if the new system was done away with, that thefts might increase in the country with equal proportion as they do in the town?—The number of thefts in the town is kept down by the activity of the police.

1258. Is there a police kept in the county of Edinburgh?—There is now.

1259. Lord *F. Hallyburton.*] Has crime decreased very much since the police was established in the county of Edinburgh?—I should suppose it has, but I am not acquainted with the details; I have here a return prepared by Captain Haining, the superintendent of the city police, showing the state of crime for the years 1842, 1843 and 1844, from which it appears that serious crimes have somewhat diminished, but petty thefts and misdemeanors have rather increased.

1260. Mr. *Forbes.*] Has the county paid more or less since the new assessment commenced?—They pay more, they now pay for the police.

1261. What is the difference in the expense for prisons in the county for the three years previous to the passing of the Act?—It afforded an average of 1,137 *l.*, and for the four subsequent years, an average of 1,927*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, from which would fall to be deducted a proportion of the bridewell money, and as far as I can make out, it would be somewhere about 100 *l.*, that would show an increase of 690 *l.*

1262. Lord *F. Hallyburton.*] Then you have not taken in the expenses of the police?—No.

1263. Mr. *Forbes.*] Then, upon the whole, since the passing of the New Prison Act, the expenses of the county of Edinburgh have increased?—They have increased, but not in the same proportion as the burthen upon the inhabitants of the city; where the one increased 690 *l.* the other was about 3,000 *l.*

1264. Was that paid out of the common good?—No, no part of that; but the corporation has still to bear certain expenses connected with criminal prosecutions.

1265. Does the town not reap the benefit of that?—The difference of the tenth part of a farthing is not appreciable.

1266. Then you think that the landward parts of the county would not object to an increase of the burthen?—What they would do I do not know, but what they ought to do is a different thing. We in the city would not object to pay more, provided the prison system was improved; we are willing to give more, but we think the country generally should bear the expense equally, more especially when improvements increasing the security, tend to raise the value of property.

1267. Has the value of property increased very much within the last four years?—It has increased; I may mention one instance of a farm which was let the other day at a considerable advance, at seven guineas per acre.

1268. Lord *F. Hallyburton.*] But has not the value of property in the town increased?—It is increasing.

1269. Mr. *E. Ellice,* jun.] It depends entirely upon the locality?—Very much.

1270. Mr. *Forbes.*] It has no influence upon the value of property?—Except so far as general security for property and person is concerned.

J. F. Macfarlan, Esq.

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1271. *Chairman.*] It improves the value of property?—Increased security enhances the value of property.

1272. Mr. *E. Ellice*, jun.] What is the relative value of property between the town and country?—In the country it is 30 years' purchase.

1273. What is the value of house-property in the town?—From 12 to 15 years' purchase; about half.

1274. *Chairman.*] When you talk of 30 years' purchase, you mean upon land, not houses?—Yes.

1275. You mentioned an instance of a farm being raised in value; do you think that was in consequence of the protection?—No; I should think it was in consequence of a general advance; the only argument upon that was, that general protection to property makes it more valuable.

1276. But it was not in this particular instance?—No.

1277. I observed that you stated, that previous to the late Prisons' Act the expense of maintaining the prisons was, in part, paid out of the common good and part out of the police fines; why is there now no part paid out of the common good?—The Act of Parliament placed the burthen upon the public generally. The present is an entirely new system.

1278. That is what you understand?—Yes.

1279. Now suppose you were told that the Act of Parliament did not do so, what would be the answer to the question; I want to know why it was so?—I really do not know; but that it was supposed to be an improved system, and more fair in its application.

1280. Then what is that common good now applied to, which used to be appropriated to prisons?—There was a great part given up altogether; that proportion amounted to a little more than 1,800 *l.*, and half was abandoned altogether.

1281. What did that consist of?—Of those dues which I mentioned upon farming produce.

1282. Then I understand you, that half the common good was abandoned, which consisted in dues; were those dues totally abolished?—Yes; there was a great deal raised from the rents of stalls in the markets, and from farm produce coming into the city; the dues on stalls in the market of course remained, but the dues on farm produce coming into the city were totally abolished.

1283. Are they totally abolished. There is a distinction between being reduced and totally abolished; between reducing dues to 1*d.* and totally abolishing them?—The dues on market produce were abolished, and a toll upon each cart was substituted.

1284. Then you say part of the amount of the common good related to dues which were totally abolished?—Yes.

1285. What part of those were totally abolished?—I hold in my hand a table, showing in detail, first, the present amount, meaning the state prior to the change; second, the probable amount that would be received from stall dues, &c., from the change; and third; the amount of the customs which would be totally abolished.

1286. What is the amount of that?—£. 2,357.

1287. A year?—Yes.

1288. And they were totally abolished?—Totally abolished.

1289. Then the answer to the question put to you is, that those town customs which used to be applied towards the maintenance of the prison, are not now applied to anything at all; the dues have been totally abolished?—Of course nothing is derived from them now, because they are abolished.

1290. Then the other dues you say have been diminished?—They are the rents of property, and therefore they are not reduced.

1291. No; but the rates have been abolished?—Yes; given up.

1292. Has the total amount of the customs levied increased or diminished?—It must be less.

1293. Do you know how much?—I do not know.

1294. But it is less?—It is less.

1295. You said part of it consisted of police fines; to what account do they go now?—They go now to the police expenses; and are accounted for in the police account.

1296. Then the police assessment is an assessment raised upon property in the borough?—Paid solely by the tenant.

1297. According to the rental?—Yes.

1298. Then

1298. Then the expense of the police to the occupants is relieved by the amount of those fines?—Yes; so far as they go. *J. F. Macfarla Esq.*

1299. Then property in the borough is relieved by the average of those fines in one direction, and increased in another?—Yes; I produce a general statement of the revenue and expenditure of the police establishment for the past year, which exhibits the details, and shows that the assessment on the city amounted to 23,136 *l.* over and above the fines and produce of manure. 23 May 1 45

1300. You mentioned that the quantity of small property under 5*l.* a year was very great?—About 32,000 *l.*

1301. And that it added considerably to the burthen?—The grievance of this prison assessment is, that there is such a quantity of small property, the rents of which are often very ill paid, and sometimes not at all.

1302. I think you said the assessment on such small property is still levied from the proprietors?—Yes.

1303. Did you mention the total amount raised upon the property?—Somewhere about 250*l.* upon the proprietors.

1304. Then the tenants' portion would be the same?—The tenants' portion would be the same.

1305. Then the burthen is thrown upon the rest of the community by that relief given; it is a burthen of about what?—£.250 a year.

1306. That is an exemption given, because you think the cost of collection would be so much, that it would not be worth while to try to get it?—Yes; and on other taxes the same thing is done, and even with proprietors the case is much the same.

1307. You said that it came heavy upon the proprietors of small property, because their sole income is chiefly derived from that property?—Yes; on very small property it is exceedingly difficult to get rents, and a considerable portion is held by widows, trustees for minors, &c.

1308. You say that some people have this as their sole means of living?—Yes.

1309. From which is derived an income of how much?—The largest proprietor derives an income of upwards of 230*l.* from about 80 tenants, which is the highest amount.

1310. That is an investment for rental?—It was no doubt intended to be a beneficial investment, in the same way as investments in land or any other property.

1311. Is it any particular grievance for persons to pay, if they choose to invest in any other way?—No.

1312. *Chairman.*] That is all I have to ask.

Veneris 30° *die Maii*, 1845.

PRESENT:

Mr. Forbes.	Mr. Cumming Bruce.
The Lord Advocate.	Mr. Stuart.
Mr. Hastie.	Mr. Hussey.
Mr. Pringle.	Mr. Morris.

The LORD ADVOCATE IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Marr*, called in; and Examined.

1313. Mr. *Forbes.*] ARE you Clerk to the Commissioners of Supply of Lanarkshire?—I am. Mr. *John Marr.* 30 May 1845.

1314. How long have you held that situation?—For nearly 20 years; I was joint clerk with the late Mr. Lamb; altogether I have been connected with it 20 years.

1315. You have had full experience of the working, both of the present system for the support of prisons and gaols in Scotland, and of the former?—I have.

1316. I believe, in Lanarkshire, the rate for the support of prisons has at all times been a considerable sum?—It has been a considerable sum.

1317. Has it increased gradually since the change in the law in 1839?—Very much; since the passing of the present Bill it has very much increased.

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1318. Can you inform the Committee how much was paid by what is called the landward part of Lanarkshire, previous to the change?—It varied a little, but the average sum assessed upon the county was 1,000*l.*; it varied from 800*l.* to 1,200*l.*

1319. Was that the total amount for prisoners and prisons throughout the county?—Yes; I should think 1,000*l.* was the average amount.

1320. What has been the amount paid by the landward part of the county since the passing of the Act of 1839?—The proportion for the landward part of the county, amounts now to between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* for the same purposes for which the 1,000*l.* was formerly assessed; both sums comprise also the payments for the support of prisoners, and the expenses of criminal prosecutions.

1321. Then, since the passing of the Prisons' Act, the expenses of the landward part of the county have increased 450 per cent.?—Yes.

1322. What is the feeling of the landward part of the county upon the subject?—At every county meeting we have complaints of the increase of the expenditure.

1323. Can you inform the Committee what is the sum per head per annum paid by the whole population of the landward part of the county for the current expenses of prisons?—I have calculated it in wards; the county of Lanark is divided into three wards; in the Upper Ward it comes to 8½*d.* on each individual; in the Middle Ward, 6½*d.*; in the Lower, 1*s.* 1*d.*

1324. In the landward part of the Lower Ward?—Yes.

1325. In the city of Glasgow, can you inform the Committee what it is?—I cannot; I have not got returns ascertaining the amount in the city of Glasgow; but in the boroughs of Lanark and Hamilton I have the amount of the assessments.

1326. Will you state the amount per head in each of these boroughs?—In Lanark it is equal to 7*d.* per head; in Hamilton to 10*d.*, according to the rate they at present contribute; I am informed that in Hamilton the rate is 9*d.* per head upon the real rent; whether the sum raised by the assessment exceeds the amount required or not, I cannot tell.

1327. Can you inform the Committee what is the proportion of prisoners in the county prisons from the landward part of the county?—I cannot trace exactly whether they come from the boroughs or the landward parts; I have one means of judging or making an approximate estimate; I have ascertained that the number of prisoners in Glasgow prison, all of whom belong to the city of Glasgow, in the Lower Ward of the county, none being ever sent to Glasgow from the upper parts of the county, and the proportion of prisoners for the Lower Ward, including the city of Glasgow, is nine-tenths of the whole number in the county prisons.

1328. Can you inform the Committee how much money the city of Glasgow contributes towards the support of prisons and prisoners?—The total sum for both boroughs and counties for last year was the sum of 14,613*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; of that sum the city of Glasgow pays 8,534*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, and the Lower Ward of the county, according to the real rent, 730*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* making a total contributed by the city of Glasgow and the Lower Ward of 9,265*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

1329. Then the city of Glasgow and the Lower Ward contribute nine-tenths of the crime?—Yes, and the two, laying their contributions together, pay two-thirds of the expenses.

1330. In what manner do you levy the money for the maintenance of prisons and gaols?—It is levied upon the actual rent of the whole land and the real property in the county; a valuation of all the real property has been made by assessors appointed for that purpose, and that is assessed at the rate of twopence in the pound for the prisons alone, with a halfpenny additional for the rogue-money.

1331. Was it ever held out as an inducement to the counties to submit to the passing of that Act, that the amount of rogue-money would decrease?—It was certainly held out at county meetings, that it would be a means of diminishing the rogue-money.

1332. Has it decreased in Lanarkshire?—No, it has not.

1333. And the expenses for gaols have increased very greatly?—Yes, there is an increase upon the prisons; the rogue-money remains the same, which is now applied to the expenses of criminal prosecutions alone.

1334. The *Lord Advocate.*] Then there is altogether an increase?—Yes: I may

may mention, that previous to that Act it was not levied upon the real rent, but according to the old Scotch valuation; now it is upon the actual rent.

1335. Mr. *Pringle.*] But still the amount is the same as under the old system?—Yes; as I have stated, a halfpenny in the pound amounts to about 1,000 *l.* on the real rent, and that is the same sum that was levied with the old Scotch valuation.

1336. Mr. *Forbes.*] Do the farmers pay any part of that assessment?—They do not.

1337. Mr. *Pringle.*] The rogue-money is levied upon the same description of property now as formerly?—No, the assessment by the old Scotch valuation was upon the land alone; the assessment under the present law is upon all descriptions of real property, including mines and factories.

1338. Mr. *Hastie.*] And houses as well?—Yes.

1339. Mr. *Forbes.*] Then a man whose real property may amount to 200 *l.* a-year in the county, pays exactly the same sum as if he lived in a house of the value of 200 *l.* a year in a borough?—The rule of assessment in boroughs is different from the county; in the county the whole assessment is paid by the proprietor; in the boroughs a halfpenny is paid by the tenant and a halfpenny by the proprietor, and if the system of the boroughs were extended to the counties, it would be attended with injustice.

1340. Mr. *Hastie.*] In what respect?—Inasmuch as a tenant of a farm of 100 *l.* a-year would pay the same proportion of the assessment as the tenant of a house in the town of 100 *l.* a-year, and the wealth of the one may be very different to that of the other.

1341. But if they are assessed upon the rent, it must fall equally upon all?—Yes, but I consider that to be equitable, the rate ought to be imposed so as to reach personal property as well as real property; it reaches the full income of the proprietor in the county, but a rate upon real property in the boroughs would not reach the income of the proprietors of the borough.

1342. The *Lord Advocate.*] That is assuming the proprietor in the county has no income but from his land?—Yes; and that is more frequently the case than in towns.

1343. Mr. *Hastie.*] Suppose I rent a house in a borough, and residing in the county of Lanark, have 100,000 *l.* in the three per cent. consols, do you mean to say you would take that into account?—No; the rule adopted in the boroughs is to take the rent of the house occupied by the inhabitants, as a criterion of the amount of their wealth or ability to pay; and I think that is the most equitable. In the county it would not be so.

1344. Mr. *Forbes.*] Personal property is more liable to theft than what is called real property in the landward parts?—Of course it is; in some of the parishes of the Upper Ward, there are square miles of land paying an assessment from which there is nothing to steal, or to injure in any shape, except it be the game.

1345. Mr. *Hastie.*] Do not they sometimes steal potatoes?—Yes; but there are large tracts of land where there are not even potatoes to steal.

1346. Do not these places which are in that uncultivated state, pay a very small proportion of the assessment?—I made a calculation of the rate paid for the parish of Lammington, in which it appeared that it amounted to 1*s.* 6*d.* for each inhabitant of the parish.

1347. What is it upon the rental of such a parish?—Two-pence in the pound.

1348. Mr. *Forbes.*] Do you conceive that if it were proposed to increase the tax upon the landward part of the county, by transferring part of the burthen of the boroughs to the landward part of the county, it would cause discontent?—I have no doubt of it; the gentlemen of the county seem to have taken up the question more anxiously than they ever did before. They seem to think, that having already undertaken part of the burthen, they have thereby let in the only ground for the claim of the boroughs to increase it; and they passed strong resolutions upon the subject at the last annual meeting of the county of Lanark, on the 30th of April last.

1349. Mr. *Hastie.*] Was that a meeting of the Upper Ward?—A meeting of the whole county.

1350. In the Upper Ward you have stated the assessment is equal to 8½ *d.* per head?—Yes; that is upon the whole ward.

1351. And in the Middle Ward it is 6½ *d.*?—Yes.

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1352. In the Lower Ward, 1 *s.* 1 *d.*?—One shilling and a penny, and some fraction.

1353. And in the borough of Lanark it is 7 *d.*?—Yes, that is what it is now; if you take it at the rate at which it would be if assessed upon the same principle with the county, it would be $2\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per head.

1354. What is the mode adopted of levying the tax in the borough of Lanark, is it upon the rental?—At first it was paid from the common good; it is only within these two or three weeks it has been levied by assessment. I paid it two or three days before I came to town. As I have already explained, the one-half is paid by the landlord, the other half by the tenant.

1355. As I understood you to say, it was 7 *d.* in the pound?—I gave the proportion, as calculated according to the number of inhabitants: the rate actually levied in Lanark, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in the pound; in Hamilton, I am informed, but I have not the same means of knowing it, it is 9 *d.* in the pound.

1356. In the county of Lanark, if this prison rate was assessed on the whole real property in the county and boroughs, according to the returns made under the property tax, the assessment ought not to exceed 2 *d.* in the pound; do you not think that would be a great relief to those parties who are assessed at 8 *d.* or 9 *d.* in the pound?—I do not think you would raise the sum necessary, unless you increased the rate now levied on the county, because the rate levied on the boroughs being higher, that spread over the county would necessarily increase the assessment to raise the same sum.

1357. What is the whole rental of the landward part of the county of Lanark?—£. 360,000; that is the net assessable rental, after making certain deductions allowed by the Act.

1358. Does that include mines, quarries and houses?—Yes, every thing.

1359. What is the rental of the boroughs?—I have not the rental of Glasgow, that of Airdrie is 13,368 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.* I should state, the source of my information upon the subject is this: we assess the boroughs of Airdrie and Hamilton for rogue-money, and that is the net rental that is ascertained for that purpose; the rental of Hamilton is 10,280 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.*; Lanark, 6,302 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* I may mention also the rental, as ascertained under the Property Tax Act, would not exactly correspond with what I have mentioned here; it is the gross rental that is returned under the Property Tax Act, and I have stated the net rental. In some instances the deductions amount to 25 per cent.

1360. But that discrepancy will be made up by all incomes under 150 *l.* a year, being exempted from the Property Tax Act?—I dare say it will.

1361. Supposing the rental of the county and boroughs to be a million a-year, what will a rate of 2 *d.* in the pound produce?—£. 8,333.

1362. And you have stated the sum required was 14,613 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.*—Yes.

1363. Then that would require a larger rate than 2 *d.*?—Yes, about 4 *d.*

1364. Do you mean to state, that as personal property is much more liable to be stolen, or at least you think so, than real estate, parties possessing personal property ought to pay a higher rate?—No; I think they should pay an equal rate, and I do not think they do that at present.

1365. Supposing the whole property within the county amounted to the annual income of a million, and that was assessed at 4 *d.* in the pound, would not that be an equal rate?—No; I do not think it, in so far as the rent of houses within the towns does not constitute the income of the inhabitants of the towns, while in the landward part the rent of the land forms the principal part of the wealth of the proprietors.

1366. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] It might be said in many cases, that an assessment on landed property would be on more than the whole income, because it would probably be encumbered?—Yes, it might be so.

1367. Mr. *Hastie.*] Then in what way would it be levied more equitably?—I do not know that any plan has yet been proposed more equitable than the present, namely, to apportion the assessment on the boroughs according to the population of each, leaving it to them to divide it among the inhabitants as they think just. The only amendment I should suggest would be to take the amount of crime into consideration, and to apportion it in the same manner as parts of the assessment under the Prisons Act is done, by a combined calculation of population and crime. The amount of crime is taken into the estimate in apportioning the assessment under the Prisons' Act between the counties. I may add, that the counties are making no complaint of the present system, further than

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of the attempts to increase it. They do not seek for any change, so far as I know.

1368. Taking your calculation of a population of 50,000 with a rental of 60,000*l.*, paying 1,100 *l.* a year for the prisons, and a population of 120,000 with a rental of 240,000 *l.* paying the same, do you think there would be any equity in that?—Probably there might, as upon inquiry it might be found that the income of the smaller number from other sources than real property would equal that of the larger, and the best test probably would be afforded by the Property Tax returns under Schedule (D)

1369. If that should appear not to be the case, would you still persist in that mode of assessment?—I think, although it was found not to be the case in particular localities, and I dare say you might find such, yet if you take the whole of Scotland generally, you will find that the wealth in cities is not fairly represented by the rent of real property.

1370. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] In the case of a landed proprietor leaving his estate charged with a family provision, or things of that sort, is he exempt to the extent of the present assessment?—Certainly not.

1371. Mr. *Hastie.*] Then, adverting to boroughs again; I think you said that the wealth of towns, if properly looked into, would be infinitely greater than that in the landward parts of the counties, and therefore a larger proportion of assessment for the prisons ought to be levied on such boroughs, because they, being more populous, you think the population ought to regulate the amount?—I do not think it is necessary to arrive at that conclusion, that they should be much more wealthy; I think it assumes only they are equally wealthy. I should observe, that two instances occur to me of the parish of Douglas and the borough of Hamilton, which are nearly equal in respect to the rental; the whole revenue of the parish of Douglas is assessed, and not the whole income of the borough of Hamilton, but only the income derived from houses, whereas in the parish of Douglas, and similar parishes, you have the whole income of the parish assessed.

1372. But the income of Hamilton may be derived from sources which are beyond the precincts of the borough and of the county; and in Douglas, which is entirely agricultural, the revenue is derived entirely within the county, therefore they must require protection, in order that they may be able to live and carry on their avocations with security?—I am not sure of that; a great deal of the income of Hamilton must arise from the employment of people within the borough itself, there is a large population there; that population requires an income to support it, and also contributes to the income of their employers, so that there might be within the borough itself a considerable source of income.

1373. What is the chief trade carried on in Hamilton?—There are various manufactures; cotton and lace.

1374. Chiefly weavers?—A great many, I dare say.

1375. They derive the whole of their employment from Glasgow and its neighbourhood?—Yes, probably they do. I may state, that if you take it in a different view, you have in Hamilton a population of 8,000, and a rental of only 1,000*l.*; now, I believe it impossible that that can be an income sufficient for that population, they cannot subsist upon it.

1376. Then that is property requiring protection?—I do not think so; the only property that requires protection is personal property; that is more liable to depredation than real property, and the rental includes only house property.

1377. Are you aware that in all these towns they have a police of their own, for which they are assessed separately?—In some they have; I do not think they have in Hamilton.

1378. In Glasgow, and most large towns they have?—Yes.

1379. That does not form any charge upon the landward part of the county?—So far as the maintenance of prisoners, it does; the prisoners taken up by the police and sent to prison, are maintained at the expense of the general prison fund, to which the county contributes.

1380. Is not that the case only where they are imprisoned in the gaol of Perth?—No, it is the case where they are imprisoned in the gaol of Glasgow; there may be a few cases where they are detained only a night in the police-office, where no charge is made; but whenever they are sent to prison, they become chargeable upon the general fund.

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1381. Then your opinion is, that any assessment levied for prisons which would equally act upon the rental and upon the income of property, would be an unfair mode of assessment?—I said upon the rental of real property; I did not use the word income.

1382. The income being from real property?—Then I say I think it would not.

1383. Will you explain the mode in which you think it would not?—I think the principle of the present mode may be so far correct, that the inhabitants of the cities should be assessed on the rent of their houses, because you assume the rent is the criterion of their wealth; I am not sure that it is an accurate criterion, and I do not know that you can find a rule which would exactly reach it, but it is a nearer approximation to it than any other would be; I conceive that is the principle upon which you assess the inhabitants of Glasgow and other towns; I know no other upon which you can assess a person who has no real property whatever.

1384. Then you would adopt the system now practised under the poor-law in Glasgow, of assessing means and substance?—If it be practicable; I have not heard any proposed change in that direction, but it is a reason for not making a change in the contrary direction.

1385. Do you think it justly practicable?—A tax upon means and substance would certainly be felt as a grievance; it was so in Lanark, and the system was changed, so far as to levy the proportion of the rate payable by the inhabitants, according to the rent of houses, as an equivalent to the means and substance.

1386. Are you aware the city of Glasgow got an Act of Parliament three or four years ago, in order to enable them to assess for the poor upon the rent, in place of the means and substance?—I believe they did.

1387. Are you aware from what that arose?—I am not, as to Glasgow. I know in Lanark it arose from the complaints of the people, and the inquisitorial nature of the tax, and that after all it was not levied equally.

1388. You cannot point out any mode which approximates more nearly to equality, in assessing property in boroughs and counties for the prison rate?—I am not prepared to point out any; I may state, there has been a suggestion made in the county of Lanark, that the whole should be paid out of the common taxes of the county, but that is going into a very great and indefinite change.

1389. Mr. *Forbes.*] With the whole of your experience in county matters for 20 years, you cannot conceive a fairer mode of levying the tax than that in which it is now levied in Lanark?—No; I do not know any other mode, unless it be to revert to the old system, and leave the boroughs to pay the whole.

1390. The *Lord Advocate.*] You mentioned that the parish of Douglas and the borough of Hamilton were nearly equal in rental?—Yes; I mentioned them for that reason.

1391. In the one case the assessment is 2 *d.* in the pound, in the other 9 *d.*?—Yes.

1392. Do you consider the property which is the subject of depredation, and which therefore requires protection, in the parish of Douglas and Hamilton, to be of about equal amount or value?—No; I do not think it is. I think the property in Hamilton subject to depredation is much greater than in Douglas; because the parish of Douglas contains large tracts of moorland, which are all assessed, and there is nothing to destroy upon them.

1393. But the borough of Hamilton has a police of its own, has it not?—They have two town officers, no regular police.

1394. In the county of Lanark there is no regular police either?—None.

1395. I want to understand precisely your view; you think the present system is as nearly equitable as any other which has been suggested?—Yes.

1396. You think, as I understand, that in boroughs the property ought to be assessed on a different principle from the landward parts of the county; the one representing merely the dwelling-house, the other the real property of the party?—I do.

1397. Do you think a tax upon dwelling-houses in a borough, may be taken as a criterion of the ability to pay; assuming that a party who lives in a house of 15 *l.* or 20 *l.* a year, is not so well able to pay as one who lives in a house of 100 *l.* a year?—Yes.

1398. The dwelling-house is therefore an item in the expenditure, and represents the ability of the party to pay?—Yes, precisely; but I do not say that I approve

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approve of the principle of landlord and tenant each paying exactly the half of the assessment.

1399. You think the tax on property in boroughs, being to a greater amount per pound than the tax on the landward parts, is not a proof of injustice in the system, because the one is merely a tax on the house, which is the representative of the man's ability to pay, the other is a tax on the whole of his income? —Yes.

1400. That is your view of the matter?—Yes; but I do not say that dividing it equally between landlord and tenant is the most equitable mode of levying the tax upon them; but as it is a point which concerns the boroughs alone, I have not directed much of my attention to it.

1401. Mr. *Pringle.*] Do you not conceive that the apportionment of taxes within boroughs, is a matter for the settlement of the inhabitants themselves? —Yes, precisely so.

1402. The *Lord Advocate.*] You said, that in the borough of Lanark, which you inhabit, you had, in the assessment to the poor, abandoned the system of assessing on means and substance, as being unsatisfactory?—Yes.

1403. But you have adopted a tax on the rent of property within that borough?—Yes; upon the proprietors, according to the rent received, and upon the tenants, according to the rent paid by them.

1404. You take the rent they pay for their houses, as representing the value of the houses, or the ability to pay?—Yes; as representing their ability to pay, and as a substitute for means and substance.

1405. Then you tax both property, and means and substance, in that indirect way?—Yes; if the proprietor of a house resides in the borough, he is taxed both as proprietor and tenant. With reference to the prisons' rate, I should explain, that I consider the division of the tax into equal parts between landlord and tenant, leaves the proportion upon the houses apparently larger than upon real property in the county, whereas, if the tenants were taxed to a larger proportion, the rate upon real property would be equal.

1406. Are there any other observations you wish to make?—I am not aware of any at present.

Mercurii, 4° die Junii, 1845.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

The Lord Advocate.	Mr. Duncan.
Mr. Morris.	Mr. Hussey.
Mr. Pringle.	Mr. Hastie.
Mr. Home Drummond.	Mr. Cumming Bruce.
Lord F. Hallyburton.	Mr. Antrobus.

The LORD ADVOCATE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *William Pagan*, called in; and Examined.

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1407. Mr. *Pringle.*] I BELIEVE you are Clerk to the Prison Board of the county of Fife?—Yes.

1408. And auditor of the accounts of the county?—Auditor of the public accounts, under the Commissioners of Supply.

1409. The county of Fife is a large and populous county?—Yes.

1410. And contains an unusual number of Royal burghs, I believe?—Yes.

1411. What is the number?—Seventeen.

1412. Have you the means of knowing what has been the amount of the prison assessment for the county of Fife since the Prisons' Act was passed?—Yes.

1413. And what it was before that?—Yes.

1414. Will you state to the Committee what it is?—I find from the accounts that for the two years preceding the Act coming into operation, namely, the 1st of July 1840, the average sums payable from the county for prisons was

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100 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 *d.*, and that during the five years which have since elapsed, the average sum payable from the landward part of the county has been 2,124 *l.*

1415. Do you happen to know what was paid by the boroughs before?—I have no particular information on that subject.

1416. What was the assessment on the boroughs generally?—I understand the average sum paid by the borough of Cupar for prisons previous to the passing of the Act was 133 *l.*, or thereabouts.

1417. What is it now, do you know?—It is now 94 *l.*

1418. Mr. *Duncan.*] Do you mean it is 94 *l.* on the average of the five years since the passing of the Act?—I have in my hand a table, showing the sums assessed on the Royal burghs of Fife for prison purposes under the first four years of the Prisons' Act, and according to that, during the first four years Cupar paid upon the average 83 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.*, that is, exclusive of the expenses of collection.

1419. That is the average of the last four years as respects boroughs; you gave us the average of five years as respects the landward parts?—Yes; it is an average of five years for the county, and four for the boroughs.

1420. Mr. *Pringle.*] I believe, before the passing of that Act, each Royal burgh was bound by law to maintain a gaol of its own?—Yes.

1421. And to aliment the prisoners after conviction?—Yes.

1422. Can you state what proportion the average assessment bears in the county and borough of Cupar, with which you are more particularly acquainted, to the annual rent of the assessable property, how much in the pound?—I have a memorandum here, that the assessement for prisons on the landward part of the county has been on the average a penny 2-10ths per pound since the passing of the Act.

1423. Can you state the amount in any of the boroughs?—In the borough of Cupar the assessment on the average has been 4*d.* per 1 *l.* There have been five assessments imposed of 4*d.* each, at least one at 3½*d.*, another at 4½*d.*, and three at 4*d.*, so that on the average it is 4*d.* in the pound.

1424. In the landward districts do you make your assessments upon the real rent or the valued rent?—Upon the real rent.

1425. Was that so before the passing of the Prisons' Act?—No, it was not.

1426. You had a valuation after the Prisons' Act passed?—Yes, in virtue of the Prisons' Act.

1427. Does that valuation take in more than land?—It takes in mines, minerals, mills and every species of heritable property.

1428. Did that extension make any considerable addition to the amount of assessable rental?—The old valued rental of the county was little more than 360,000 *l.*

1429. Was that in pounds Scots or pounds sterling?—£.360,000 Scots; and, according to the new valuation, the amount is 404,000 *l.* sterling.

1430. Do you know what it was in pounds sterling before?—They had no pounds sterling before; that was the first.

1431. You cannot inform us what addition to the assessable rental was occasioned by taking the real rent instead of the valued rent?—There are no means of comparing the two that I am aware of.

1432. Do you know what proportion the amount of the prison tax bore to the real assessable rental before the passing of that Act?—It must have been very trifling; it was not more than a twentieth part of what it is now.

1433. Have you any means of knowing what proportion of prisoners have been incarcerated from the landward districts and from the boroughs relatively?—I asked the Governor of the county prison at Cupar to give me a return of all the prisoners incarcerated within the last 12 months; showing those for crimes committed within the borough, and those without the borough, and also those incarcerated from other counties; and the following is the return which he has put into my hands; namely, out of 210 prisoners 97 were from the county, 79 from the boroughs, and 34 from elsewhere, making a total of 210 prisoners incarcerated in the county of Fife prison within the last 12 months.

1434. Can you inform the Committee what other burthens are laid upon the county and boroughs, for the purpose of maintaining the peace?—We have an assessment for the constabulary in the county, and for rogue-money.

1435. The *Lord Advocate.*] What is the amount for the constabulary?—Two thousand

thousand and three pounds eight shillings; rogue-money, 1,106 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.*; that is for the years 1841 and 1844 inclusive upon the average; the third head of assessment is prisons, and the fourth for county buildings.

1436. What is the amount for prisons?—Two thousand two hundred and twenty-four pounds ten shillings.

1437. And for county buildings?—County buildings 157 *l.* 10 *s.*

1438. These county buildings are court-rooms, and so on?—Yes; for the administration of justice.

1439. Mr. *Pringle.*] Do the boroughs bear any proportion of that assessment?—None whatever; no part of that assessment.

1440. Have any of the boroughs taken advantage of the Borough Police Act, to establish a police of their own within their bounds?—Not that I am aware of.

1441. You are well acquainted with the town of Cupar, as you reside there?—Yes, perfectly.

1442. Has the town of Cupar taken advantage of that Act?—Not for police purposes; for lighting only.

1443. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] The constabulary are a mere county police?—Yes.

1444. Mr. *Pringle.*] You are aware of the Act which passed last year, to enable the boroughs, in certain cases, where the assessment was considered oppressive, to obtain certain relief from the counties; have any of the boroughs in Fife made application to the Commissioners of Supply of the county, to obtain such relief?—Yes, they have; the whole question of population has been considered as between the county and the boroughs of Fife, since the passing of the last Act.

1445. Did the Commissioners of Supply take any measures accordingly?—At their Michaelmas meeting, in October last, they appointed committees to meet deputations from all the boroughs; they have had a variety of meetings, and the population has been fixed as between the county and the boroughs by the committee, and relief granted in a number of cases.

1446. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] To the satisfaction of both?—To the satisfaction of both.

1447. Mr. *Pringle.*] Will you state any particular cases that have occurred in which relief has been granted?—I see, upon looking at the minutes of the Commissioners of Supply, containing the report of these joint committees, and the approval of them, that Dunfermline has been relieved; also Inverkeithing, Crail, Burntisland, Cupar and Dysart; I see that Anstruther Wester, Kilrenny, Pittenweem and St. Andrew's, have been slightly added to, and that Anstruther Easter, Newburgh, Falkland and Auchtermuchty remain the same; upon looking at these minutes, I find that in only one borough relief has been granted of the nature to which the question refers, namely, Dysart.

1448. The *Lord Advocate.*] Will you read the minute?—Yes; it is as follows: "The clerk also laid before the meeting the following Report of the Committee appointed to consider the petition of the managers of Dysart, viz., at Kirkaldy, the 7th day of March 1845 years, in a meeting of the Committee of the Commissioners of Supply for the county of Fife, appointed on 6th February last, sederunt, Major A. Anderson of Montrave, Thomas Graham Dundas, esq., of Rosend, Charles Maitland Christie, esq., of Durie, James Blyth Fernie, esq., of Kilmuck; Major Anderson, Preses; the Committee having had before them excerpts of the resolutions of the Commissioners of Supply, 6th February 1845, proceeded to consider the petition of the managers of Dysart; two printed abstracts of the revenue and expenditure of the burgh were laid on the table by the town-clerk; the Committee taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the burgh, the difficulty of collection, in consequence of disfranchisement, and the very high rates which it has been proved to have been necessary to levy, viz. 9 *d.* in two years, and 3 *d.* in the last on the 1 *l.*, are of opinion that the Commissioners of Supply may recommend to the general Board, either to restrict the population to 700, or to take the whole amount into the county, which opinion they express in this form, because of the Committee being divided. The Committee further find, that the population of the Royal burgh returned in the last census was 1,479, which ought to be notified to the general Board, in case the assessment referring to the whole population should be added to that of the county." This report was submitted to a meeting of the Commissioners of Supply, of date 27 March 1845, who, having heard the report read, and further explanations from the chairman, "resolve to restrict the population of the burgh of Dysart to 836, and instruct the clerk to report the same to the General

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and County Prison Board. That resolution had the effect of reducing the population assessed from 1,600 to 836, or very nearly one-half.

1449. Mr. *Pringle.*] What was done in the case of Cupar?—The borough of Cupar applied for relief, and the Committee met, but they did not think there were grounds for granting any relief; that was in February; but I see in March they met again, and on looking into the state of the population, the number was reduced from 4,058 to 3,544, making a difference of 514.

1450. The *Lord Advocate.*] You say, looking in to the population, it was reduced; do you mean upon an application under this Act, whereby the difference was to be transferred to the county, or do you mean, that by comparing the census of 1841 with the census of 1831, the population was less than it was before the change was, with reference to the census?—Dysart is the only borough, so far as I see from the minutes, which has got the relief of the nature referred to.

1451. Mr. *Duncan.*] I understand the population in 1841 was 4,058?—Yes.

1452. And it was reduced to 3,544?—Yes.

1453. Mr. *Pringle.*] From the statement you have given, it appears there was no indisposition, on the part of the Commissioners of Supply of the county to listen to the application of the boroughs on the subject?—Very far from it.

1454. They were disposed to go thoroughly into the cases, and give such relief contemplated under the Act, as was just?—Quite disposed to do so.

1455. And, therefore, do you conceive that if any borough hereafter shall be able to make out a strong case, there would be the same disposition still that there was before?—I am certain the Commissioners of Supply would agree to any such matter.

1456. And, therefore, I presume, the Act might be considered not at all inoperative, as regards the case of the boroughs in Fife?—By no means.

1457. Where relief is given, does the amount of that fall back upon the assessment leviable from the other boroughs, or upon that leviable from the counties?—It falls solely upon the landward part of the county.

1458. In the terms of the Act?—In the terms of the recent Act, section 22.

1459. We have in evidence a peculiar case, with reference to the two villages of Earl's Ferry and Ely, which adjoin each other, and we have it stated, that Earl's Ferry, which is a Royal burgh, has a prison assessment of 9*d.* in the pound, and that Ely has only 1½*d.* Is Earl's Ferry, therefore, being a Royal burgh, subject to any other assessment for keeping the peace in the county?—None whatever; Ely is.

1460. Ely not being a Royal burgh, is liable for rogue-money, I presume?—Rogue-money, constabulary and county buildings.

1461. And the other payments which you particularly enumerated?—Yes; and the other payments.

1462. Can you state generally whether there has been dissatisfaction or grumbling on the part of the counties, at the new burthens thrown upon them by the prison assessment?—There certainly has; particularly by the feuars, and small heritors.

1463. They think it is a new and grievous burthen?—They think these county rates I have been speaking of are pretty severe.

1464. And that this is a heavy addition?—Certainly.

1465. Which they were not in the habit of bearing formerly?—Not formerly.

1466. The *Lord Advocate.*] About the matter of the population; are you aware of any application in Fife except those from Dysart and Cupar under that clause of the Act?—I see an application was made from Burntisland upon this ground; at a meeting of the joint committee, the magistrates of Burntisland stated, "that the population of the borough within such limits by the census of 1841 was 1,859 but they consider, and are of opinion, that the present population does not exceed 1,759, and their reason for stating so is, that at the time the census was taken in 1841, there was a great number of strangers residing there at the watering or summer lodgings. The committee of the Commissioners of Supply, in the absence of the managers of Kinghorn, stated their opinion, from the information they have received, is, that the census of 1841 of the population of the borough of Kinghorn was 1,542, and refer to their report of the date 23d December 1844. The said committee of the Commissioners of Supply, and the managers of Burntisland, unanimously ascertained and fixed the population within the limits of the respective boroughs as above stated, and report accordingly; which report having been read, the meeting, on referring to the remit to the committee of the date 29th October 1844, find that the population is to

be

be taken according to the census of 1841, and seeing no reason for deviating therefrom, find that the population for the purposes of the Prisons' Act of the borough of Burntisland, according to the said census, is 1,859," so that in fact they refused the application from Burntisland for the reduction of what they called the sea-bathing part of the population.

1467. Was that an application under the clause of this Act, or was it an application in reference to the ascertainment of what fairly was the population under the census of 1841?—Probably that might be more correctly considered an application with reference to the census.

1468. Has any application been made directly under the clause of the Act of last year, except the application from Dysart and the application from Cupar, so far as you know?—Not any, so far as I am aware.

1469. And the one was granted, the other refused?—Yes; I see Pittenweem applied to have the children struck off the population.

1470. That was disallowed?—Yes.

1471. Have you at your command, just now, a state of the population of the different boroughs, according to the census of 1831, and the population according to the census of 1841?—I can state, out of the report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons, what was the population assessed upon in 1840, and the population assessed upon in 1844.

1472. Can you tell me with reference to Dunfermline, for instance, what was the population assessed upon in 1840 and 1844?—The population of Dunfermline assessed upon during the first year of the Act was 10,625.

1473. That is 1840?—Yes; in 1844 it was 6,939, and it is now assessed under these resolutions to the extent of 6,595.

	1840.	1844.	1845.
Inverkeithing	2,140	2,140	1,674
Crail	1,311	1,311	1,221
Burntisland	2,026	2,026	1,859
Cupar	5,300	4,058	3,544
Dysart	6,804	1,600	836
Anstruther Wester	330	329	339
Pittenweem	1,295	1,317	1,309
St. Andrew's	4,194	4,194	4,449
Earl's Ferry	500	500	496
Anstruther Easter	1,007	1,007	1,008
Auchtermuchty	1,346	1,346	1,346
Falkland	1,100	1,100	1,100
Newburgh	2,442	2,442	2,442
Kircaldy	9,067	4,760	4,785
Kinghorn	1,350	1,350	1,542
Kilrenny	1,400	1,517	1,719

1474. Now, can you tell me the population of the county as it was taken at each of these periods, 1840, 1841 and 1845 with reference to the boroughs?—In 1840 the population of the county of Fife according to this return, was 128,839, of which the landward part was 76,602.

1475. Have you any thing which shows what the population of the landward part of the county was under the census of 1841?—The total population is 141,000; now I make the population of the boroughs assessed upon, 36,364.

1476. What was the population of the boroughs assessed upon in 1840?—The population of the boroughs assessed upon in 1840 was 52,237.

1477. What was it in 1844?—I make it, that the boroughs were assessed in 1844 upon a population of 43,457.

1478. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] What was the actual population of these boroughs at the time?—That was supposed to be the actual population within the royalty.

1479. The *Lord Advocate.*] I observe in the case of Dunfermline, for instance, the population upon which it was assessed the first year of the present Act (1840) was 10,625; the population on which it was assessed in 1844 was 6,939, 1844 being previous to the Act of last Session coming into operation?—Yes.

1480. Can you explain how it happened that the population assessed upon was reduced from 10,025 to 6,939; was it in consequence of applying the 57th section of the original Prisons' Act to that case, that the population of Dunferm-

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line was reduced by nearly 4,000?—I understand so; the magistrates of Dunfermline applied to the Commissioners of Supply, on the ground that certain suburbs were taken into the computation of the 10,625, which should not have been, and after the committee was appointed, and various proceedings taken, a reduction was made to the extent you have seen.

1481. Was that an adjustment between the magistrates and the Commissioners of Supply?—Yes.

1482. And this was done to the satisfaction of both parties?—I understand so, entirely.

1483. Then, as I understand you, in the first place, on an application under this original Act to have the population correctly adjusted, the Commissioners of Supply met the magistrates of the borough, or a committee of them, and adjusted the matter, and made a reduction of the population in several cases?—Yes, in a good many cases.

1484. Then I understand you further, that under the late Act, only two applications have been made, one from Dysart, and one from Cupar, one of which was granted, and the other refused?—Yes.

1485. You have given us the population upon which the assessment is now made upon all the boroughs in Fife?—Yes.

1486. Can you tell me with reference to the value of house property in the burghs of Fife; is house property falling in value, or rising?—Of late years it has rather been falling in some of the burghs.

1487. Is it so also in Kirkaldy?—I should think not.

1488. Rather rising in Kirkaldy?—Yes, I think so.

1489. Owing to its considerable trade?—Yes, to the trade and manufactures of the place.

1490. In the beginning of your examination, you stated that the county assessment for two years before the Act, was 100 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 *d.* for prisons; was that under an arrangement between the county and the borough, for erecting and maintaining this prison at Cupar, or what was it?—It was for the aliment of untried prisoners; and included the sum of 20 *l.* 10 *s.*, paid by arrangement between the borough of Cupar and the county, as part of the Cupar gaoler's salary; that was paid out of the rogue-money without any assessment.

1491. In the borough of Burntisland, as in most of these boroughs, there was a gaol, which it was the duty of the borough to have held before the present Act?—Yes.

1492. Under the present Act, the property in these gaols was transferred to the general Board?—To the County Prison Board.

1493. What has become of the gaol at Burntisland?—It has been sold to the road trustees, who required it in order to make an access to the new ferry.

1494. What did it sell for?—For 35 *l.*

1495. The whole fee-simple of it?—The whole fee-simple. The County Prison Board got it valued for their own purposes; and the highest value they could get put on it was 35 *l.*, which the road trustees paid. I have a schedule here of what other prisons in Fife have been disposed of for; I may mention that, except in this instance, all the prisons which have yet been disposed of, have been returned to the old parties at nearly nominal sums.

1496. To be used as lock-up houses?—Yes; or for borough purposes.

1497. Do you happen to know the amount of the common good revenue of the borough of Cupar, as it was prior to 1840?—I have an account of the state of affairs of the borough of Cupar, made up for the year ending October 1844.

1498. That account is made up in the terms of the Act of Parliament?—Yes.

1499. What was the amount of the common good in that year?—It appears that 93 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.*, is accounted for as derived from rental of the land, and other sources.

1500. Who compose the County Prison Board of Fife?—There are 18 members named by the Commissioners of Supply, ten by the Royal burghs, and one ex-officio, the sheriff. The number of the Board varies according to the amount of assessment in the borough. A borough which pays a certain sum is entitled to send a member; a borough which pays a lower sum, does not.

1501. The two applications you mentioned, as having been made from Dysart and Cupar, were made to the Commissioners of Supply?—To the Commissioners of Supply.

1502. The Act gives the power either to the Commissioners of Supply or the County Board, with the concurrence of the general Board?—Yes.

1503. These

1503.—These two applications were made to the Commissioners of Supply?—Yes. None have ever been made to the Prison Board.

1504. Being made to the Commissioners of Supply, they investigated the cases as you have stated?—Yes.

1505. Mr. *Hastie.*] You were asked by the Chairman as to house property in boroughs generally, and you stated it was rather falling in value in Cupar?—Yes.

1506. How many years' purchase are houses in a borough worth generally?—Probably from 15 to 20 years' purchase.

1507. And real property in the county?—In Fife it is worth 30 years' purchase.

1508. You stated the amount per pound on the rental of the landward part of the county at a penny 2-10ths; are you aware what it is on the rental in boroughs?—In Cupar 4*d.*; that is, it has been 4*d.* in times past. It will be less now, in consequence of the reduction of population, and I expect generally there will be a reduction of the expenses of the prison establishment.

1509. The reduction of expense will fall alike on the county and borough, will it not?—Yes; they both will have the benefit of that. There is a considerable amount of assessment which has gone to pay the expenses of new prisons which have been just built in the county, and at the end of nine years from the time the additional assessment was laid on, the assessment expires, and relief will be given. Relief will also be given, I think, in consequence of reducing the expense of working the Prisons' Act in the county; so that, according to my view, in the course of a few years the burthen will probably be diminished both to the counties and boroughs about one-third.

1510. Previous to the passing of the Act, I think you stated the sum paid to prisons by the county was 100*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, and the sum now paid is 2,124*l.*?—Yes.

1511. How does it arise that so large a sum was required for prisons in 1844, which was not required previously?—The counties bore no part of the expense of the prisons before; it is a new burthen on counties altogether.

1512. When the county paid 100*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, what was the amount paid by the boroughs for these expenses?—I have no means of knowing what was paid by the boroughs for prisons previous to that time, except in the borough of Cupar.

1513. What was the amount in Cupar?—About 133*l.*

1514. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] Whatever it was, they were bound to pay the whole sum required?—They were bound to keep and maintain the gaol, and the counties were only bound to pay for the aliment of prisoners previous to trial; the boroughs paid the aliment afterwards, and if a prisoner came from any particular borough, the court was in the practice generally of sending him to that borough to undergo his sentence, so that the borough should bear the expense.

1515. It appears the expenses have enormously increased upon both; how is that?—It has diminished with regard to Cupar, with other boroughs it has increased. With reference to the last question, I may observe, that previous to the last Act, there was a very imperfect state of prison discipline throughout Scotland; it is more expensive now, because it is efficient, which it was not formerly.

1516. Mr. *Hastie.*] Was this imperfection in prison discipline felt as a thing which ought not to exist by the landward part of the county as well as by the boroughs who had a like feeling with regard to the treatment of prisoners, that it ought to be better than it had hitherto been?—The counties as well as the boroughs felt the inadequacy of the existing system, and the necessity for a new system.

1517. Then as the new system of prison discipline has increased the expense of the maintenance of prisoners, and as that was called for, presuming that the whole population all felt alike, the increased expense ought to fall on the whole community *pro rata*, ought it not; not on one particular place more than another, but by equal assessment on all real property, whether borough or landward?—Had the boroughs paid their share to the constabulary and rogue-money, then an equalization might have been proposed.

1518. Do you think it is an equitable mode, assessing by population in the manner it is done?—I think it is to a certain extent equitable, because the prison discipline is intended to protect persons as well as property.

1519. The *Lord Advocate.*] And personal property as well as real?—Yes.

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1520. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] But in point of fact there is no assessment on personal property to meet this expense, except so far as it is got by taking the ratio of population?—There is not.

1521. Mr. *Hastie.*] You do not mean to say that 100,000*l.* in the Three per Cent. Consols in England, requires protection in Scotland?—No.

1522. Taking 3,000 of the population in a borough, and 3,000 in the landward parts of the county, which of these two, in your opinion, is likely to possess the largest amount of real and personal property within the county?—I really cannot answer that question; it depends very much upon circumstances; for instance, if you were to apply the question to such a place as St. Andrew's, where there is a great congregation of respectability and wealth, the value of the property within the borough and belonging to people in the borough might be as great as that belonging to any 3,000 individuals in some adjoining district of the county.

1523. You do not take into account that a great many of the gentlemen at St. Andrew's have their money in England; do you include property in England?—I was not speaking of real property alone.

1524. If the assessment went upon the rental, they would be taxed in proportion to their means according to their amount in the county?—Yes, as far as one can judge of a man's means by the rent of his house.

1525. Do you think it fair that, as between boroughs, the assessment for prisons should vary from 4*d.* to 8*d.* in the pound, and that upon property in the counties it should vary from 1*d.* to 2*d.* in the pound?—I think, so far as the boroughs do not pay any share of the constabulary or the rogue-money, they have no reason to complain of their share of the prison assessment.

1526. Many of the boroughs have police or constabulary which they themselves pay for?—Very few of the Fife boroughs.

1527. But when the boroughs paid this between themselves, and paid it as a rate upon themselves, then, I suppose, you would think it fair to put the rate equally over the whole real property within the county?—I do not know whether the tax might be equalized or not by such an arrangement as the question points to.

1528. You stated, that if the boroughs paid their proportion to the constabulary and rogue-money, you did not see any objection to the rate being equalized upon the rental of real property within the county for prisons?—What I said was, that so long as the boroughs did not pay any rogue-money or any thing to the constabulary, they could not complain of the amount of the prison assessment.

1529. Then am I to infer from that, if it was equalized, you think it would go fairly over the whole?—I think there would be no way of doing that, except by making one general uniform tax, which, however, is not the policy of the Act of Parliament.

1530. Where property worth 30 years' purchase pays 2*d.* in the pound, and property worth 15 years' purchase pays 4*d.* and 6*d.* in the pound, do you think that an equitable mode of levying an assessment for prisons?—I consider that in connexion with house property, there are moveables of every description liable to depredation, and also there are persons; I think house property, should therefore pay more, because of the persons, and because of the moveable property connected with the houses, which requires greater care and protection than property in the country.

1531. Then what protection has a potato-field in Scotland?—We seldom hear of any depredations committed, unless to the extent of so many as would make a meal for any hungry person; but a bag of money, for instance, laying in a banker's counting-house, would be a better object for the depredator.

1532. Do you not think a farmer's wife's purse in a cupboard in a country place would be looked upon as an article of great temptation?—Undoubtedly.

1533. And generally less guarded than the banker's bag of money?—Yes.

1534. Mr. *Morris.*] Taking the population of the town at 3,000, and the county at 3,000, which branch of the population presses heaviest on the prison expenditure?—According to this return from the county prison of Cupar, it appears there is a greater number of prisoners coming from the borough population than from the county.

1535. And it is on that account, I suppose, that the charge is larger upon the

the town than upon the county?—That may have been a reason for laying more on the town than on the county.

1536. Mr. *Pringle.*] In the county of Fife there are a considerable number of villages besides the boroughs?—A great number of villages.

1537. Which would be included in the landward population?—Yes.

1538. Mr. *Duncan.*] You said in the county prison at Cupar there were 97 committals from the county, and 79 from the boroughs, and 34 from other places; were those 79 individuals belonging to the borough, or were the crimes committed in the borough?—I understood they were individuals belonging to the borough, and incarcerated for crimes committed within the borough.

1539. But they may have been people living in the county, although their crimes were committed within the borough?—Yes.

1540. I merely want to know if you have any means of ascertaining where the individuals came from?—I have a schedule of the localities from which the prisoners came.

1541. You cannot state to the Committee whether they were individuals belonging to the county or borough, or strangers belonging to England?—Strangers come under a different column.

1542. You do not know whether locality means locality of the crime, or the residence of the delinquent?—I understood it to mean the residence of the delinquent. I requested the governor of the prison to give me a distinct return, so far as he could, from his knowledge of the prisoners, and examination of the warrants under these three heads; offenders in the landward part of the county, for offences committed there, 97; offenders in the boroughs, for offences committed there, 79; strangers, 34.

1543. The *Lord Advocate.*] That was your request to him?—Yes.

1544. When you made that request, what did you mean by offenders within the borough?—Residents.

1545. Mr. *Duncan.*] Did you understand the return to mean that they were residents?—I understood so.

1546. The *Lord Advocate.*] What is the value of a good house in Cupar?—The house I occupy is 50 *l.* a year.

1547. Suppose a person keeps a house rated at 50 *l.* in a borough, being the proprietor, and paying the prison tax, and another person is the proprietor of land of 50 *l.* a year rental in the county, upon which man does the same per centage fall heaviest, which is the wealthiest man of the two?—Probably the landed proprietor will be the wealthiest man of the two.

1548. Do you think a landed proprietor, whose property extends to 50 *l.* a year, is a wealthier man than a man living in the town in a house for which he pays 50 *l.* a year?—I should think a person in the borough paying 50 *l.* a year rent would be wealthier than one paying only 50 *l.* a year rental in the county.

1549. Landed proprietors in Scotland may have other means besides their landed property?—Undoubtedly they may have.

1550. Do you know, as a man of business, that mortgages are very frequent on landed property in Scotland?—They are too frequent.

1551. And more frequently they have not the amount of their rents than anything else besides?—I believe that is the proper view to take of it.

1552. That is the more general case?—Yes.

1553. When you assess a proprietor in Scotland on the amount of his property, you more frequently assess him beyond his real means than under them?—More frequently.

1554. When you assess a man in a town on the value of his dwelling-house alone, you more frequently assess him under his real means than over them, because he can only pay a part of his means for his rent; is that so?—Certainly.

1555. As far as relates to capability to pay the assessment, which would be the most likely to have the means of so doing?—I should think the person resident in the town more able to pay.

1556. Does it occur to you as a reason, besides what you have stated of the nature of property and the congregation of people in towns requiring protection from crime, that an assessment levied by the Act is more equitable than an assessment upon all real property alone?—That may be another reason.

Mr. *W. Pagan.*

4 June 1845.

1557. Mr. *Hastie.*] Do you think that a landed proprietor who has an estate worth 20,000 *l.* and who has borrowed 15,000 *l.* ought not to be assessed to the prison assessment because he owes that debt?—By no means.

1558. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] Is any deduction made for any burthens the proprietor can allege as applicable to his income?—None whatever.

1559. Mr. *Hastie.*] You cannot consider it a hardship on a man having an estate worth 20,000 *l.*, if he has borrowed 15,000 *l.* on it, that he should be assessed for the whole amount under the present Act?—Certainly not; he should be assessed for the whole amount of his heritable property.

1560. May not a man renting a 50 *l.* house be in a similar position to the landed proprietor, and be in debt as well?—It may possibly happen that he may.

1561. Both may be under the same circumstances, having an appearance beyond the power of maintaining it, and both in debt?—They may; but the occupier of a house in a borough, if he finds his house too expensive, can soon find a smaller one, or reduce his expenses; but so long as he pays 40 *l.* or 50 *l.* a year house-rent, it is an indication that his income must considerably exceed that of a person having a landed estate of only 50 *l.* a year.

1562. But the proprietor may sell his estate, as well as the tenant change his house?—Yes, but not so speedily.

1563. He can sell it?—Yes.

APPENDIX.

I.—TABLE, showing the average Amount of PRISON CHARGES upon each of the BURGHS separately, for the Three Years before the passing of the Act of 1839, and for the Four Years subsequent, made up from "Returns ordered by The House of Commons to be printed, 25 February 1845."

No.	NAMES of BURGHS.	Average of Prison Charges for Three Years before the Act. £. s. d.	Average of Prison Charges for Four Years subsequent to Act. £. s. d.
	ABERDEEN County:		
1.	Aberdeen	1,412 17 6⅜	2,035 18 11⅝
2.	Peterhead	- - -	93 9 9
3.	Inverury	- 12 2	16 18 11
4.	Kintore	- - -	6 13 5
	ARGYLL County:		
5.	Campbeltown	45 - 11¼	59 15 5
6.	Inverary	39 14 -¼	14 12 9
7.	Oban	- - -	13 12 6⅝
	AYR County:		
8.	Ayr	174 3 6¼	146 16 -⅝
9.	Irvine	38 12 9¼	69 19 7
10.	Kilmarnock	- - -	167 2 2⅝
	BANFF County:		
11.	Banff	45 16 8¼	96 16 1⅝
12.	Cullen	- - -	21 9 11⅝
	BERWICK County:		
13.	Lauder	9 14 3	22 16 1⅝
	CAITHNESS County:		
14.	Wick	61 - 6	56 17 10⅝
	DUMBARTON County:		
15.	Dumbarton	60 17 3¼	67 4 1⅝
	DUMFRIES County:		
16.	Dumfries	246 14 9	115 19 10
17.	Annan	32 8 8	42 - 2¾
18.	Lochmaben	4 - -	12 19 4⅝
19.	Sanquhar	3 6 11	22 8 6⅝
	EDINBURGH County:		
20.	Edinburgh	4,852 9 8⅜	5,807 14 6⅝
21.	Leith	73 13 3⅝	1,032 15 7¾
22.	Musselburgh	23 7 5¼	292 12 2¾
23.	Portobello	- - -	209 6 4¼
	ELGIN County:		
24.	Elgin	158 - 11	79 9 9
25.	Forres	36 19 1⅜	39 1 8⅜
	FIFE County:		
26.	Anstruther, East	- 16 -	20 14 6⅜
27.	Anstruther, West	- - -	6 15 5⅝
28.	Burntisland	5 7 2⅜	41 14 2¾
29.	Crail	- - -	26 19 9⅝
30.	Cupar	133 1 8	94 8 3
31.	Dunfermline	58 2 9	93 6 7¾
32.	Dysart	8 18 2	107 18 6⅜
33.	Inverkeithing	9 15 6	43 16 1⅜
34.	Kilrenny	- - -	30 16 7¾
35.	Kinghorn	5 2 5⅜	27 13 4¾
36.	Kirkaldy	59 12 3⅜	112 1 1¾
37.	Pittenweem	2 13 6	26 10 -
38.	St. Andrew's	34 13 2⅜	86 4 6
	FORFAR County:		
39.	Forfar	96 17 7⅜	146 5 7⅝
40.	Arbroath	98 4 10	329 - 9⅜
	FORFAR County—*contd.*		
41.	Brechin	53 18 1⅝	153 15 4¾
42.	Dundee	1,830 8 8⅜	1,342 14 5¾
43.	Montrose	156 17 9⅜	339 16 9⅝
	HADDINGTON County:		
44.	Dunbar	2 10 7⅜	67 7 10⅝
45.	North Berwick	1 - -	38 7 9⅜
46.	Haddington	120 5 3¼	153 15 8¾
	INVERNESS County:		
47.	Inverness	174 11 5	211 7 11¾
48.	Inverbervie	- - -	9 17 6¾
	KIRKCUDBRIGHT Stewartry:		
49.	Kirkcudbright	132 17 8	45 11 3¼
50.	New Galloway	- - -	7 17 8
	LANARK County:		
51.	Airdrie	- - -	215 6 9
52.	Glasgow	4,295 19 6¼	6,084 15 5
53.	Hamilton	46 7 9	273 17 9
54.	Lanark	282 3 6⅝	136 6 6¾
55.	Rutherglen	- - -	143 - 3¾
	LINLITHGOW County:		
56.	Linlithgow	34 14 3¼	121 5 1⅝
57.	Queensferry	- - -	35 17 1
	NAIRN County:		
58.	Nairn	- - -	64 5 6
	ORKNEY and SHETLAND Counties:		
59.	Kirkwall	52 17 2⅜	39 14 11
	PERTH County:		
60.	Perth	462 13 10	301 3 5
61.	Culross	- - -	9 9 7⅜
	RENFREW County:		
62.	Greenock	387 6 -¼	565 2 4⅜
63.	Paisley	322 3 4⅜	799 15 -
64.	Port Glasgow	11 15 8⅜	87 15 7⅝
65.	Renfrew	8 12 6	36 2 -⅜
	ROSS and CROMARTY Counties:		
66.	Cromarty	- - -	35 1 5
67.	Dingwall	37 7 8¼	26 18 4¾
68.	Fortrose	- 14 -	17 11 5⅝
69.	Tain	- - -	28 5 10
	ROXBURGH County:		
70.	Jedburgh	91 - 10	95 15 9⅜
	STIRLING County:		
71.	Stirling	137 13 6¼	355 7 4⅜
72.	Falkirk	- - -	173 14 1¼
	SUTHERLAND County:		
73.	Dornoch	12 3 9¼	8 16 6
	WIGTON County:		
74.	Stranraer	59 13 9¼	93 19 11
75.	Whithorn	9 10 1⅜	26 5 -⅝
76.	Wigton	97 19 5	35 10 4
	TOTALS - - - £.	16,656 2 6¼	23,920 13 6⅜

29 April 1845. *James Crawford, Jr.*

II.—TABLE, showing the average Amount of Prison Charges upon the Counties, and upon the Burghs *in cumul*
for the Three Years before the passing of the Act of 1839, and for the Four Years subsequent, prepared fro
"Returns, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 25 February 1845."

NAMES.	Average of Prison Charges for the Three Years previous to Act.									Average of Prison Charges for the Four Years subsequent.								
	COUNTIES.			BURGHS.			TOTAL.			COUNTIES.			BURGHS.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d
Aberdeen	1,364	13	1 4/12	1,413	9	8 8/12	2,778	2	10	4,337	11	7 6/12	2,153	1	- 6/12	6,490	12	8
Argyle	657	15	9 8/12	84	14	11 8/12	742	10	9 4/12	865	3	8	88	-	8 6/12	953	4	4 1
Ayr	406	-	10 4/12	212	16	3 1/12	618	17	2	1,235	19	8 6/12	383	17	10 3/12	1,619	17	6 1
Banff	141	8	9 4/12	45	16	8 4/12	187	5	5 8/12	961	4	6 6/12	118	6	1 3/12	1,079	10	7 1
Berwick	658	18	8 4/12	9	14	3	668	12	11 4/12	721	19	8	22	16	1 6/12	744	15	9
Bute	56	4	-	-	-	-	56	4	-	231	15	5 3/12	-	-	-	231	15	5 1
Caithness	166	13	4	61	-	6	227	13	10	344	3	11 3/12	56	17	10 9/12	401	1	10
Clackmannan	179	11	11	-	-	-	179	11	11	477	17	7 9/12	-	-	-	477	17	7 1
Dumbarton	239	14	5	60	17	3 4/12	300	11	8 4/12	1,424	19	3	67	4	1 6/12	1,492	3	4 1
Dumfries	869	6	8	286	9	5	1,155	16	1	1,691	15	8 3/12	193	7	11 3/12	1,885	3	7 1
Edinburgh	1,207	-	-	4,949	10	5 8/12	6,156	10	5 8/12	1,927	9	2 9/12	7,342	8	8 1 9/12	9,269	17	11 1
Elgin	196	7	4 8/12	195	-	11	391	8	3 8/12	612	10	4	118	11	5 8/12	731	1	9 1
Fife	1,810	-	-	318	2	9 3/12	2,128	2	9 8/12	2,829	11	7 6/12	718	19	1 3/12	3,548	10	8 1
Forfar	127	17	1 9/12	2,236	7	1 6/12	2,364	4	3 3/12	1,718	2	8 9/12	2,312	13	- 6/12	4,030	15	9 1
Haddington (no County Return)	-	-	-	123	16	- 6/12	123	16	- 6/22	559	8	6	258	11	4	817	19	10
Inverness	457	3	6 4/12	174	11	5	631	14	11 4/12	2,217	1	11	211	7	11 3/12	2,428	9	10 1
Kincardine	156	2	6	-	-	-	156	2	6	514	10	4 9/12	9	17	6 3/12	524	7	11
Kinross	141	18	3 1/2	-	-	-	141	18	3 4/12	264	15	5 3/12	-	-	-	264	15	5 1
Kirkcudbright	971	16	6 8/12	132	17	8	1,104	14	2 8/12	673	8	2 1/2	53	8	11 6/12	726	17	1 1
Lanark	810	8	4	4,624	10	9 10/12	5,434	19	1 10/12	3,604	15	2	6,853	6	8 6/12	10,458	1	10 1
Linlithgow	218	19	4	34	14	3 4/12	253	13	7 4/12	894	6	4	157	2	2 6/12	1,051	8	6 1
Nairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	4	4 6/12	64	5	6	245	9	10 1
Orkney & Zetland	257	10	11 3/12	52	17	2 8/12	310	8	2	524	6	7 9/12	39	14	11	564	1	6 1
Peebles	28	6	10 4/12	-	-	-	28	6	10 4/12	292	4	6 3/12	-	-	-	292	4	6 1
Perth	1,569	13	4 8/12	462	13	10	2,032	7	2 8/12	1,624	13	10 3/12	310	13	- 9/12	1,935	6	11
Renfrew	645	6	9 1 3/12	729	17	7 3/12	1,375	4	5 4/12	1,340	15	9 9/12	1,488	15	1	2,829	10	10 1
Ross & Cromarty	449	13	10 8/12	38	1	8 4/12	487	15	7	1,384	9	1	107	17	- 9/12	1,492	6	1 1
Roxburgh	840	7	6	91	-	10	931	8	4	1,546	4	6 9/12	95	15	9 9/12	1,642	-	4 1
Selkirk	288	5	7 8/12	-	-	-	288	5	7 8/12	361	8	3	-	-	-	361	8	3
Stirling	861	13	4	137	13	6 4/12	999	6	10 4/12	2,462	9	9 6/12	529	1	6 3/12	2,991	11	3 1
Sutherland	204	19	4 8/12	12	3	9 4/12	217	3	2	457	13	1 9/12	8	16	6	466	9	7 1
Wigtown	279	5	8 8/12	167	3	4	446	9	- 8/12	1,083	8	5 9/12	155	15	3 6/12	1,239	3	9 1
TOTALS	16,263	4	1 4/12	16,656	2	6 6/12	32,919	6	7 1 0/12	39,367	9	6 6/12	23,920	13	6 8/12	63,288	3	1

From the above Table it appears that the average Annual Amount of Prison Charges levied upon the Burghs before an
after the passing of the Prison Act of 1839, stands as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Amount for the Four Years, 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843, subsequent to the Act	23,920	13	6 8/12
Amount for the Three Years previous to the passing of the Act	16,656	2	6 6/12
Thus giving an annual average Increase since the passing of the Act of	7,264	11	- 9/12
Amounting for the said Four Years to a sum of £.	29,058	4	- 8/12

James Crawford, Jr.
29 April 1845.

III.—TABL

III.—TABLE, showing the Average Amount of Prison Charges upon the Counties for the Three Years before the passing of the Act of 1839, and for the Four Years subsequent; compiled from "Returns ordered by The House of Commons to be printed, 25 February 1845;" prepared at the request of the Select Committee on Prisons, 6th May 1845.

NAMES.	Average of Prison Charges for the Three Years previous to the Act. £.	s.	d.	Average of Prison Charges for the Four Years subsequent. £.	s.	d.
Aberdeen	1,364	13	1¼	4,337	11	7½
Argyll	657	15	9½	865	3	8
Ayr	406	–	10¼	1,235	19	8½
Banff	141	8	9¼	961	4	6½
Berwick	658	18	8¼	721	19	8
Bute	56	4	–	231	15	5¾
Caithness	166	13	4	344	3	11¾
Clackmannan	179	11	11	477	17	7½
Dumbarton	239	14	5	1,424	19	3
Dumfries	869	6	8	1,691	15	8¾
Edinburgh	1,207	–	–	1,927	9	2½
Elgin	196	7	4¾	612	10	4
Fife	1,810	–	–	2,829	11	7½
Forfar	127	17	1¾	1,718	2	8½
Haddington (no County Return)	–	–	–	559	8	6
Inverness	457	3	6¼	2,217	1	11
Kincardine	156	2	6	514	10	4½
Kinross	141	18	3¼	264	15	5¾
Kirkcudbright	971	16	6¾	673	8	2¾
Lanark	810	8	4	3,604	15	2
Linlithgow	218	19	4	894	6	4
Nairn	–	–	–	181	4	4½
Orkney and Zetland	257	10	11¼	524	6	7½
Peebles	28	6	10¼	292	4	6¾
Perth	1,569	13	4¾	1,624	13	10¾
Renfrew	645	6	9¾	1,340	15	9½
Ross and Cromarty	449	13	10¾	1,384	9	1
Roxburgh	840	7	6	1,546	4	6½
Selkirk	288	5	7¾	361	8	3
Stirling	861	13	4	2,462	9	9½
Sutherland	204	19	4¾	457	13	1½
Wigtown	279	5	8¾	1,083	8	5½
TOTAL £.	16,263	4	1 4/12	39,367	9	6½

From the above Table it appears that the average annual amount of Prison Charges levied upon the landward parts of counties before and after the passing of the Prison Act of 1839 was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Amount for the four years, 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843, subsequent to the Act	39,367	9	6½
Amount for the three years previous to the passing of the Act	16,263	4	1¼
Average annual Increase since the passing of the Act	£. 23,104	5	5½
Amounting for the said four years to a sum of	£. 92,417	1	8¾

James Crawford, Jr.
7 May 1845.

IV.—TABLE containing the BURGHS in *Scotland*, assessed for PRISONS, and referred to in the Parliamentary Return, and classified according to their Population in 1841; (made up from Enumeration Abstract prepared in terms of the Census Acts, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 99, and 4 Vict. c. 7, p. 80.)

	NAME.	Population.
Under 500	Anstruther Wester	339
	New Galloway	430
	Dornoch	448
	Kintore	465
Above 500, and under 1,000.	Culross	587
	Bervie	864
	Lochmaben	931
	Fortrose	955
Above 1,000, and under 2,000.	Anstruther Easter	1,008
	North Berwick	1,037
	Inverary	1,092
	Lauder	1,148
	Crail	1,221
	Queensferry	1,223
	Pittenweem	1,309
	Oban	1,398
	Whithorn	1,513
	Kinghorn	1,542
	Cullen	1,564
	Inverury	1,679
	Kilrenny	1,719
	Dingwall	1,732
	Sanquhar	1,700
	Inverkeithing	1,827
	Burntisland	1,859
	Wigton	1,860
	Tain	1,827
	Cromarty	1,936
Above 2,000, and under 3,000.	Renfrew	2,012
	Nairn	2,384
	Kirkcudbright	2,588
	Dunbar	2,978
Above 3,000, and under 4,000.	Kirkwall	3,046
	Forres	3,173
	Jedburgh	3,277
	Annan	3,321
	Portobello	3,588
	Haddington	3,749
Above 4,000, and under 5,000.	Linlithgow	4,009
	Dumbarton	4,391
	St. Andrew's	4,449
	Lanark	4,467
	Stranraer	4,878
	Carried forward	87,523

	NAME.	Population.
	Brought forward	87,523
Above 5,000, and under 6,000.	Elgin	5,064
	Cupar	5,137
	Banff	5,309
	Wick	5,522
	Rutherglen	5,623
	Peterhead	5,759
	Brechin	5,903
Above 6,000, and under 8,000.	Musselburgh	6,116
	Port Glasgow	6,943
	Campbeltown	6,782
	Dysart	7,057
	Irvine	7,313
	Forfar	7,981
Above 8,000, and under 10,000.	Falkirk	8,203
	Hamilton	8,689
	Kirkcaldy	9,778
Above 10,000, and under 15,000.	Stirling	10,701
	Inverness	11,568
	Airdrie	12,408
	Dumfries	13,088
	Dunfermline	13,296
	Montrose	14,252
	Arbroath	14,568
Above 15,000, and under 20,000.	Ayr	15,749
	Kilmarnock	19,398
Above 20,000, and under 30,000.	Perth	20,167
	Leith	25,984
Above 30,000, and under 50,000.	Greenock	35,645
	Paisley	47,695
Above 50,000, and under 70,000.	Aberdeen	61,923
	Dundee	62,873
Above 100,000	Edinburgh	132,977
	Glasgow	255,650
	TOTAL POPULATION in BURGHS	962,644

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE LIST.

Number of Burghs whose Population is under	500					4
Number of Burghs whose Population is above	500	and under	1,000			4
,, ,, ,,	1,000	,,	2,000			20
,, ,, ,,	2,000	,,	3,000			4
,, ,, ,,	3,000	,,	4,000			6
,, ,, ,,	4,000	,,	5,000			5
,, ,, ,,	5,000	,,	6,000			7
,, ,, ,,	6,000	,,	8,000			6
,, ,, ,,	8,000	,,	10,000			3
,, ,, ,,	10,000	,,	15,000			7
,, ,, ,,	15,000	,,	20,000			2
,, ,, ,,	20,000	,,	30,000			2
,, ,, ,,	30,000	,,	50,000			2
,, ,, ,,	50,000	,,	70,000			2
,, ,, Above	100,000					2
			TOTAL			76

James Crawford, Jr.
29 April 1845.

V.—TABLE

V.—TABLE containing the Towns and Villages in *Scotland* having a Population of above 339, and which are included in the Landward part of the Counties, (made up from Enumeration Abstract, prepared in terms of the Census Act, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 99, and 4 Vict. c. 7.)

	NAME.	COUNTY.	Population.
	Corstorphine	Edinburgh	372
	Milton	Dumbarton	341
	Conan Bridge	Ross and Cromarty	342
	Drymen	Stirling	344
	Dundonald	Ayr	345
	Gardenstown	Banff	348
	Charleston	Forfar	348
	Carstairs	Lanark	350
	Auldearn	Nairn	351
	Dirleton	Haddington	353
	Lilliesleaf	Roxburgh	355
	Riggend	Lanark	355
	Gaidry	Fife	355
	Collieston	Aberdeen	357
	Forth	Lanark	357
	Saline	Fife	358
	Craigo	Forfar	359
	Millarston	Renfrew	364
	Leithholme	Berwick	365
	Morebattle	Roxburgh	365
	Chapleton	Lanark	367
	Causeyside	,,	367
	Bridge of Earn	Perth	369
	Port Skerray	Sutherland	371
	Ballatar	Aberdeen	371
	Coaltown, West	Fife	372
	Auchincairn	Kirkcudbright	373
	Kilmacolm	Renfrew	377
	Belhaven	Haddington	380
	Letham	Fife	383
	Bucklyvie	Stirling	381
	Millheugh	Lanark	384
	Killearn	Stirling	390
	Carmunnock	Lanark	390
	Gourdon	Kincardine	390
	Smithyhaugh	Perth	391
	Kirkcolme	Wigtown	391
	Newburgh	Aberdeen	393
	Busbyhill	Lanark	393
	Kirkton	Fife	395
	Kingston Port	Elgin	396
	Buckholmside	Roxburgh	396
	Drumlithie	Kincardine	397
Above 339, and under 500.	Torphichen	Linlithgow	397
	Kippen	Stirling	397
	Lessudden	Roxburgh	399
	Hurlford	Ayr	371
	Carron, West	Stirling	400
	Watts Town	Lanark	400
	Maryburgh	Ross and Cromarty	403
	Scalloway	Orkney	405
	Cairnbulg	Aberdeen	406
	Faskins	Lanark	408
	Stow	Edinburgh	408
	Torry or Newmills	Fife	411
	Bridgend	Ross and Cromarty	413
	Findochty	Banff	414
	Coaltown of Balgonie	Fife	415
	East Calder	Edinburgh	419
	East Houses	,,	420
	Sprouston	Roxburgh	420
	Kinglassie	Fife	421
	Cove	Kincardine	421
	Largo	Fife	423
	Killin	Perth	426
	Roslin	Edinburgh	430
	Haggs	Stirling	431
	Innerkip	Renfrew	431
	Crossford	Lanark	431
	West Calder	Edinburgh	434
	Hightae	Dumfries	436
	Arthurlee, West	Renfrew	441
	Blackburn	Linlithgow	443
	Crossford	Fife	443
	Newton	Bute	444
	Rattray	Perth	447
	Ruthvenfield	,,	425
	Newmills	Banff	449
	Springfield	Dumfries	453
	Eaglesfield	,,	456
	Langforgan	Perth	458
	Coatdyke	Lanark	459
	Kingussie	Inverness	460
	Halbeith	Fife	461
	North Queensferry	,,	461
	Drumlemble	Argyll	462
	Evanton	Ross and Cromarty	462
	Innerleithen	Peebles	463
	Millerston	Lanark	466
		Carried forward	35,642

	NAME.	COUNTY.	Population.
		Brought forward	35,642
	Methil	Fife	466
	Hardgate	Dumbarton	467
	Aberdour Wester	Fife	469
	Davidson's Mains	Edinburgh	470
	Torrance	Stirling	473
	Star	Fife	476
	Cuminestown	Aberdeen	477
	Castletown	Caithness	477
	Portmahomack	Ross and Cromarty	479
	Kinnesswood	Kinross	479
	Springfield	Fife	480
Above 339, and under 500.	Kettle	,,	480
	West Quarter	Lanark	481
	Colinsburgh	Fife	482
	Burreltown	Perth	485
	Larbert	Stirling	487
	Pitlessie	Fife	490
	Strathkinness	,,	490
	Bothwell	Lanark	490
	Strathbungo	Renfrew	491
	Golspie	Sutherland	491
	Penpont	Dumfries	492
	West Merrystone	Lanark	493
	Lundinmill	Fife	499
	Ancrum	Roxburgh	499
	Newtyle	Forfar	465
	Kirkpatrick Durham	Kirkcudbright	500
	Kirkconnel	Dumfries	500
	Craighall	Edinburgh	501
	Greenend	Lanark	502
	Dovecotland	Perth	502
	Plockton	Ross and Cromarty	502
	Thorn	Renfrew	504
	Inverallochy	Aberdeen	507
	Portree	Inverness	510
	Janetown	Ross and Cromarty	513
	Cairneyhill	Fife	516
	Grangepans	Linlithgow	517
	Menstry	Clackmannan	518
	Mount Pleasant	Fife	524
	Gifford	Haddington	525
	Helmsdale	Sutherland	526
	Bodden	Aberdeen	526
	Whins of Milton	Stirling	528
	Kingsbarns	Fife	529
	Thornhill	Perth	531
	Kirkland	Fife	534
	Aberladay	Haddington	537
	Lasswade	Edinburgh	539
	Thornton	Fife	545
	Blackford	Perth	547
	Gilmerton	Edinburgh	548
	Midcalder	,,	550
	Linton	Peebles	550
	Glammis	Forfar	556
Above 500, and under 1,000.	Newton	Stirling	556
	Ballochney	Lanark	559
	Beauley	Inverness	560
	Auchinearn, Old and New.	Lanark	561
	Bridge of Allan	Stirling	561
	Milton	,,	564
	West Bridge	Fife	568
	Stane	Lanark	570
	Cambusnethan Kirk	,,	485
	Cockenzie	Haddington	570
	St. John's Clauchan	Kirkcudbright	574
	Fife Keith	Banff	578
	New Rattray	Perth	580
	Airth	Stirling	583
	Cross-my-loof	Renfrew	587
	Hopeman	Elgin	588
	Milton	Fife	592
	Leuchars	,,	592
	Tarbert	Argyll	594
	Chrysten	Lanark	555
	Tullibody	Clackmannan	600
	Toryburn	Fife	602
	Chapeltown	Lanark	602
	Garmouth	Elgin	604
	Kirkcowan	Wigtown	607
	Stuartfield	Aberdeen	614
	Town Yetholm, B.B.	Roxburgh	618
	Houston	Renfrew	623
	Summerlie	Lanark	625
	Whitehills	Banff	626
	Newton	Renfrew	629
	Port William	Wigtown	634
		Carried forward	82,118

	NAME.	COUNTY.	Population.
		Brought forward -	- 82,118
Above 500, and under 1,000 (*continued.*)	Ballieston	Lanark	639
	Bennetstone	Stirling	642
	Auchinblae	Kincardine	643
	Crossgates	Fife	646
	Dunshelt	,,	646
	Arden	Lanark	646
	Bonnyrigg	Edinburgh	650
	Garlieston	Wigtown	656
	Cross Arthurlee	Renfrew	663
	Minnyhive	Dumfries	667
	Gateside	Renfrew	673
	Cambus Carron	Stirling	676
	Ratho	Edinburgh	689
	Coalsnaughtan	Clackmannan	691
	Redding	Stirling	694
	Denholm	Roxburgh	696
	Merrystone	Lanark	676
	Uddingstone	,,	703
	Grahamstown	Renfrew	706
	Crosslee	,,	711
	Condorat	Dumbarton	709
	Fruchie	Fife	713
	Campbeltown	Inverness	716
	Broxburn	Linlithgow	725
	Motherwell	Lanark	726
	Busby	Renfrew	742
	Avoch	Ross and Cromarty	742
	Letham	Forfar	745
	Rosehearty, B. B.	Aberdeen	750
	Shotts Iron-work	Lanark	751
	Whiteletts	Ayr	754
	Bishopmill	Elgin	755
	Bankfoot	Perth	760
	Milton, or Herbertshire.	Stirling	761
	Tranent	Haddington	764
	Carnwath	Lanark	766
	Ecclefechan	Dumfries	768
	Dufftown	Banff	770
	Lochgelly	Fife	770
	Charlestown	,,	772
	Linton	Haddington	775
	Ullapool	Ross and Cromarty	790
	Whitburn	Linlithgow	798
	Newtonshaw	Clackmannan	798
	Bridge-end West	Dumbarton	799
	Wanlockhead	Dumfries	773
	Comrie	Perth	803
	Friockheim	Forfar	805
	Findhorn	Elgin	806
	Loanhead	Edinburgh	810
	Grantown	Inverness	814
	Millport	Bute	817
	Aberchirder	Banff	819
	Old Kilpatrick	Dumbarton	819
	Aberfeldy	Perth	823
	Burghhead	Elgin	829
	Ellie, B. B.	Fife	829
	Carronshore	Stirling	838
	Kirkliston	Linlithgow	840
	Pathhead	Edinburgh	843
	East Wemyss	Fife	859
	Glenluce	Wigtown	890
	Abbeygreen and Turfholm.	Lanark	881
	New Ralston	Renfrew	893
	Melrose	Roxburgh	893
	Abernethy, B. B.	Perth	827
	Holytown	Lanark	900
	Busby	,,	902
	Lossiemouth	Elgin	902
	Port Ellen	Argyll	904
	Pennycuick	Edinburgh	907
	Tomintoul	Banff	919
	Ferryden	Forfar	921
	East Kilbride	Lanark	926
	Earlstown	Berwick	927
	Methven	Perth	935
	Rothes	Elgin	946
	West Wemyss, B. B.	Fife	947
	Limekilns	,,	949
	Leadhills	Lanark	950
	Luthermuir	Kincardine	967
	Newarthill	Lanark	968
	Banton	Stirling	964
	Creetown, B. B.	Kirkcudbright	984
	Port Patrick, B. B.	Wigtown	996
	Deanston	Perth	982
	Invergordon	Ross and Cromarty	998
		Carried forward -	151,755

	NAME.	COUNTY.	Population.
		Brought forward -	- 151,755
Above 1,000, and under 2,000.	Bellshill	Lanark	1,013
	Kirkfield Bank	,,	1,023
	Fort William	Inverness	1,026
	New Castleton	Roxburgh	1,030
	New Langholm	Dumfries	1,057
	Calder Bank and Braes	Lanark	1,064
	St. Monance	Fife	1,029
	Dunning	Perth	1,068
	Ceres, B. B.	Fife	1,079
	Clackmannan	Clackmannan	1,077
	Tarbolton	Ayr	1,083
	Elderslie	Renfrew	1,086
	Muthil	Perth	1,089
	Dunkeld	Perth	1,096
	Kennoway	Fife	1,101
	Callendar	Perth	1,107
	Langloan	Lanark	1,111
	Darlingshaugh	Roxburgh	1,116
	Linwood	Renfrew	1,126
	Dollar	Clackmannan	1,131
	Fochabers	Elgin	1,135
	Errol	Perth	1,147
	Parkhead	Lanark	1,150
	Prestwick	Ayr	1,152
	Johnshaven	Kincardine	1,172
	Gallatown	Fife	1,198
	Lawerston	Stirling	1,198
	Crosshill	Ayr	1,163
	Stenhouse Muir	Stirling	1,206
	Leslie	Fife	1,207
	Carnoustie	Forfar	1,268
	St. Ninians	Stirling	1,295
	Dundyvan	Lanark	1,298
	Strathmiglo	Fife	1,304
	Old Langholm	Dumfries	1,305
	Turriff	Aberdeen	1,309
	Markinch	Fife	1,315
	Lockerbie	Dumfries	1,315
	Mauchline	Ayr	1,336
	Camelon	Stirling	1,340
	Stornoway	Ross and Cromarty	1,354
	Darvel	Ayr	1,362
	New Scone	Perth	1,364
	Biggar, B. B.	Lanark	1,395
	Laurencekirk	Kincardine	1,365
	Douglas	Lanark	1,313
	Troon	Ayr	1,409
	Moffat	Dumfries	1,413
	Thornhill	,,	1,416
	Dalbeattie	Kirkcudbright	1,430
	Chaplehall	Lanark	1,431
	Bridge of Weir	Renfrew	1,432
	Milngavie	Stirling	1,432
	Blantyre Works	Lanark	1,464
	Grangemouth	Stirling	1,488
	Neilston	Renfrew	1,497
	Gartsherrie	Lanark	1,499
	St. Clairtown	Fife	1,511
	Portsoy	Banff	1,523
	Buckhaven	Fife	1,526
	Closeburn	Dumfries	1,530
	Shettleston	Lanark	1,543
	Ferry-port-on-Craig	Fife	1,556
	Doune	Perth	1,559
	Balfron	Stirling	1,568
	Coatbridge	Lanark	1,599
	Larkhall	,,	1,609
	Milnathort	Kinross	1,605
	Thornlee Bank	Renfrew	1,620
	New Lanark	Lanark	1,642
	Preston pans	Haddington	1,659
	Galashiels	Selkirk	1,695
	Dalintober	Argyll	1,762
	Tollcross	Lanark	1,767
	Bo-ness	Linlithgow	1,790
	Stonehouse	Lanark	1,794
	Keithtown	Banff	1,804
	Eaglesham	Renfrew	1,801
	Leven	Fife	1,827
	Alyth, B. B.	Perth	1,846
	Castle Douglas, B. B.	Kirkcudbright	1,847
	Gatehouse, B B.	,,	1,832
	Coupar Angus	Forfar	1,868
	Denny	Stirling	1,881
	Dunblane	Perth	1,911
	Coldstream, B. B.	Berwick	1,913
	Newmills, B. B.	Ayr	1,988
		Brought forward -	273,520

	NAME.	COUNTY.	Population.
	Brought forward - - - -		273,520
Above 2,000, and under 3,000.	Bonhill - -	Dumbarton - -	2,041
	Stromness - -	Orkney - -	2,057
	Kinross - -	Kinross - -	2,062
	Auchterarder -	Perth - - -	2,068
	Carluke, B. B. -	Lanark - -	2,090
	Alva - - -	Stirling - -	2,092
	Newhaven - -	Edinburgh - -	2,103
	Enzie - - -	Banff - - -	2,103
	Tillicoultry - -	Clackmannan -	2,141
	Stewarton and Wishawton - -	Lanark - -	2,149
	Buckie - - -	Banff - - -	2,165
	Gourock - -	Renfrew - -	2,169
	NewtonStewart, B.B.	Wigtown - -	2,172
	New Dundyvan -	Lanark - -	2,202
	Bannockburn -	Stirling - -	2,206
	Cumbernauld -	Dumbarton - -	2,227
	Macduff, B. - -	Banff - - -	2,228
	Helensburgh - -	Dumbarton - -	2,229
	Blairgowrie, B. B. -	Perth - - -	2,242
	Kilbarchan - -	Renfrew - -	2,382
	Renton - -	Dumbarton - -	2,472
	Govan - - -	Lanark - -	2,474
	Thurso - -	Caithness - -	2,510
	Lochwinnoch -	Renfrew - -	2,681
	Huntly - - -	Aberdeen - -	2,731
	Duntochar - -	Dumbarton - -	2,749
	Carried forward - -		332,265

	NAME.	COUNTY.	Population.
	Brought forward - - -		332,265
Above 2,000, and under 3,000 (*continued.*)	Lerwick - -	Orkney and Zetland	2,787
	Bathgate, B. B. -	Linlithgow - -	2,809
	Lennoxtown - -	Stirling - -	2,821
	Kincardine - -	Perth - - -	2,875
Above 3,000, and under 4,000.	Stonehaven - -	Kincardine - -	3,012
	Alexandria - -	Dumbarton - -	3,039
	Kirriemuir, B. B. -	Forfar - - -	3,067
	Barrhead - -	Renfrew - -	3,492
	Largs - - -	Ayr - - -	3,523
	Crieff - - -	Perth - - -	3,584
	Lochee - -	Forfar - - -	3,693
	Strathaven - -	Lanark - -	3,852
Above 4,000, and under 5,000.	Abbotshall - -	Fife - - -	4,100
	Kilsyth - -	Stirling - -	4,106
	Saltcoats - -	Ayr - - -	4,238
	Kelso, B. B. - -	Roxburgh - -	4,594
Above 5,000, and under 6,000.	Dalkeith - -	Edinburgh 4,831	5,061
	Lugton - -	„ - 230	
	Pollockshaws -	Renfrew - -	5,283
	Alloa - - -	Clackmannan -	5,434
	Hawick - -	Roxburgh - -	5,770
	Johnston - -	Renfrew - -	5,824
Above 6,000, and under 8,000.	Kirkintulloch, B. B.	Dumbarton - -	6,698
	TOTAL POPULATION in the above TOWNS		422,927

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE LIST.

NUMBER of Towns, &c., whose Population is—										
Above	-	-	339	and under	-	-	500	115
„	-	-	400	„	-	-	-	1,000	147
„	-	-	1,000	„	-	-	-	2,000	87
„	-	-	2,000	„	-	-	-	3,000	30
„	-	-	3,000	„	-	-		4,000	8
„	-	-	4,000	„			-	5,000	4
„	-	-	5,000	„	-	-	-	6,000	5
„	-	-	6,000	„	-	-	-	8,000	1
									397

James Crawford, Jr.
29 April 1845.

VI.—TABLES showing the POPULATION of the COUNTIES in *Scotland*, and of the several BURGHS situated therein, with the POPULATION in each BURGH; also the POPULATION of the Landward Part of the Counties, made up the from Enumeration Abstract of the Answers and Returns prepared in terms of the Census Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 99, and 4 Vict. c. 7;—compiled at the request of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Prisons (Scotland), 6th May 1845.

	BURGHS.	Counties, including Burghs.	Landward Part of Counties.
ABERDEEN		192,387	
Aberdeen	61,923		
Peterhead	5,759		
Inverury	679		
Kintore	465		
		69,826	
			122,561
ARGYLL		97,371	
Campbeltown	6,782		
Inverary	1,092		
Oban	1,398		
		9,272	
			88,099
AYR		164,356	
Ayr	15,749		
Irvine	7,313		
Kilmarnock	19,398		
		42,460	
			121,896
BANFF		49,679	
Banff	5,309		
Cullen	1,564		
		6,873	
			42,806
BERWICK		34,438	
Lauder	1,148		
		1,148	
			33,290
BUTE	no Burghs		15,740
CAITHNESS		36,343	
Wick	5,522		
		5,522	
			30,821
CLACKMANNAN	no Burghs		19,155
DUMBARTON		44,296	
Dumbarton	4,391		
		4,391	
			39,905
DUMFRIES		72,830	
Dumfries	13,088		
Annan	3,321		
Lochmaben	931		
Sanquhar	1,700		
		19,040	
			53,790
EDINBURGH		225,454	
Edinburgh	132,977		
Leith	25,984		
Musselburgh	6,116		
Portobello	3,588		
		168,665	
			56,789
ELGIN		35,012	
Elgin	5,064		
Forres	3,173		
		8,237	
			26,775
	Carried forward		651,627

	BURGHS.	Counties, including Burghs.	Landward Part of Counties.
		Brought forward - - -	651,627
FIFE - - - - - - - - -	- - -	140,140	
Anstruther Easter - - - - -	1,008		
„ Wester - - - - -	339		
Burntisland - - - - - -	1,859		
Crail - - - - - - -	1,221		
Cupar - - - - - - -	5,137		
Dunfermline - - - - - -	13,296		
Dysart - - - - - - -	7,057		
Inverkeithing - - - - - -	1,827		
Kilrenny - - - - - - -	1,719		
Kinghorn - - - - - - -	1,542		
Kirkaldy - - - - - - -	9,778		
Pittenweem - - - - - -	1,309		
St. Andrew's - - - - - -	4,449		
		50,541	
			89,599
FORFAR - - - - - - - -	- - -	170,520	
Forfar - - - - - - -	7,981		
Arbroath - - - - - - -	14,568		
Brechin - - - - - - -	5,903		
Dundee - - - - - - -	62,873		
Montrose - - - - - - -	14,252		
		105,577	
			64,943
HADDINGTON - - - - - - -	- - -	35,886	
Dunbar - - - - - - -	2,978		
Haddington - - - - - -	3,749		
North Berwick - - - - -	1,037		
		7,764	
			28,122
INVERNESS - - - - - - - -	- - -	97,799	
Inverness - - - - - -	11,568		
		11,568	
			86,231
KINCARDINE - - - - - - -	- - -	33,075	
Inverbervie - - - - - -	864		
		864	
			32,211
KINROSS - - - - - - - -	No Burghs	- - -	8,763
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - - -	- - -	41,119	
Kirkcudbright - - - - - -	2,588		
New Galloway - - - - - -	430		
		3,018	
			38,101
LANARK - - - - - - - - -	- - -	426,972	
Airdrie - - - - - - -	12,408		
Glasgow - - - - - - -	255,650		
Hamilton - - - - - - -	8,689		
Lanark - - - - - - -	4,467		
Rutherglen - - - - - -	5,623		
		286,837	
			140,135
LINLITHGOW - - - - - - -	- - -	26,872	
Linlithgow - - - - - -	4,009		
Queensferry - - - - - -	1,233		
		5,242	
			21,630
NAIRN - - - - - - - - -	- - -	9,217	
Nairn - - - - - - - -	2,384		
		2,384	
ORKNEY and ZETLAND - - - -	- - -	61,065	6,833
Kirkwall - - - - - - -	3,046		
		3,046	
			58,019
	Carried forward	- - -	1,236,214

	BURGHS.	Counties, including Burghs.	Landward Part of Counties.
		Brought forward - - -	1,236,214
PEEBLES - - - - - - - -	no Burghs	- - -	10,499
PERTH - - - - - - - -	- - -	137,390	
Perth - - - - - - - -	20,167		
Culross - - - - - - - -	587		
		20,754	
			116,636
RENFREW - - - - - - - -	- - -	155,072	
Greenock - - - - - - -	35,645		
Paisley - - - - - - - -	47,695		
Port Glasgow - - - - - - -	6,943		
Renfrew - - - - - - - -	2,012		
		92,295	
			62,777
ROSS and CROMARTY - - - - - -	- - -	78,685	
Cromarty - - - - - - -	1,936		
Dingwall - - - - - - - -	1,732		
Fortrose - - - - - - - -	955		
Tain - - - - - - - -	1,872		
		6,495	
			72,090
ROXBURGH - - - - - - - -	- - -	46,025	
Jedburgh - - - - - - - -	3,277		
		3,277	
			42,748
SELKIRK - - - - - - - -	- no Burgh -	- - -	7,990
STIRLING - - - - - - - -	- - -	82,057	
Stirling - - - - - - - -	10,701		
Falkirk - - - - - - - -	8,203		
		18,904	
			63,153
SUTHERLAND - - - - - - -	- - -	24,782	
Dornoch - - - - - - -	448		
		448	
			24,334
WIGTOWN - - - - - - - -	- - -	39,195	
Stranraer - - - - - - -	4,878		
Whithorn - - - - - - -	1,513		
Wigtown - - - - - - - -	1,860		
		8,251	
			30,944
TOTAL Population of Landward Part of Counties - -			1,657,485
TOTAL Population of Burghs - - - - - -			962,699
TOTAL Population of Scotland - - - - -			2,620,184

James Crawford, Jr.
7 May 1845.

Sir,

Chambers of the General Board of Directors of Prisons,
Edinburgh, 15 April 1843.

Sir,

I AM directed by the General Board of Directors of Prisons to give you notice, in terms of the Prisons' Act of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, that the following Table exhibits the Estimate made and transmitted by the Board to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of the sums which they shall require in the execution of the Act during the current year, to be levied for the purposes therein specified, on the county of Edinburgh, including the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein; and that the said Estimate having been duly approved of, the General Board have apportioned such sums on the landward part of the said county, and on the Burghs situated in the said County, in manner shown in the said Table; and that such sums are, in pursuance of the Act, to be assessed and levied on them respectively, and remitted, free of all expenses, to the Prison Board to be established in the said county, within eight months from the date hereof.

The following Table also exhibits the proportions of additional assessment on the landward part of the said County, and the Burghs therein, to be assessed and levied during the current year, along with their proportion of the assessment of £. 10,000 for building, altering and repairing local Prisons in the County, and to be remitted to the County Prison Board, in manner and within the time aforesaid.

COUNTY, and ROYAL and PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS situated therein.	Proportion of Assessment of £. 2,000, for building, furnishing and completing the General Prison at Perth under Section 35, and Apportionment thereof under Section 39.		Proportion of Assessment of £. 5,722. 0 s. 3 d. for the Expenses of the Establishment of the General Prison, and of the General Board in 1842, under Section 37, and Apportionment thereof under Section 39.		Proportion of Assessment of £ 10,000, for building, altering and repairing Local Prisons under Section 36, and Apportionment thereof under Section 39.		Additional Assessment for building, altering and repairing Local Prisons under Section 36, and Apportionment thereof under Section 39.	
	Assessment on the County.	Apportionment of this Assessment on the Landward Part of the County, and on the Burghs, according to Population.	Assessment on the County.	Apportionment of this Assessment on the Landward Part of the County, and on the Burghs, according to Population.	Assessment on the County.	Apportionment of this Assessment on the Landward Part of the County, and on the Burghs, according to Population.	Additional Assessment on the County.	Apportionment of this Assessment on the Landward part of the County, and on the Burghs, according to Population.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
nty of Edinburgh -	292 8 6	- - -	1,756 17 8	- - -	1,462 2 6			
andward part of County	- - -	66 2 2	- - -	397 3 6	- - -	330 10 10		
urgh of Edinburgh -	- - -	180 11 4½	- - -	1,084 16 10	- - -	902 16 8½		
,, Leith - -	- - -	32 10 3⅝	- - -	195 6 11	- - -	162 11 5		
,, Musselburgh -	- - -	9 6 11	- - -	56 3 -	- - -	46 14 7		
,, Portobello -	- - -	3 17 9⅙	- - -	23 7 5	- - -	19 8 11⅘		
£.		226 6 4	- - £.	1,359 14 2	- - -	1,131 11 8		
						226 6 4		
						1,359 14 2		
				Burghs - - -		2,717 12 2		
County - - -		66 2 2		County - - -		793 16 6		
		397 3 6						
		330 10 10		TOTAL - - £.		3,511 8 8		
£.		793 16 6		One-fourth of which is - £.		877 17 2		

County, therefore, does not pay One-fourth, and Burghs pay more than Three-fourths.

I have, &c.
Lud. Colquhoun.

Chambers of General Prisons' Board,
Edinburgh, 14 September 1843.

Sir,

IN pursuance of the Prisons' Act of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, I am directed to give you notice, on behalf of the General Board of Directors of Prisons, and also on behalf of the Prison Board for the County of Edinburgh, that the said County Prison Board have fixed and determined, at a meeting held by them in the month of September One thousand eight hundred and Forty-three, that the sum of Five thousand six hundred pounds sterling shall be assessed upon the said County, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein, in order to defray the expense of transmitting prisoners from one local Prison to another, the expense of the aliment of prisoners in the County Prisons, and generally the current expenses of such Prisons; and that the said Assessment has been apportioned by the General Board upon and divided between the landward part of the said County, and the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein, according to the relative population of such landward part and Burghs respectively as follows:—

	£. s. d.
On the landward part of said County - - -	1,265 19 10
On the Burgh of Edinburgh - - - -	3,457 17 10
,, Leith - - - - -	622 13 1
,, Musselburgh - - - -	178 19 5
,, Portobello - - - - -	74 9 10
£.	5,600 - -

	£ s. d.
Total - -	5,600 - -
One-fourth is - -	1,400 - -
Paid by County -	£. 1,265 19 10

County, therefore, does not pay One-fourth, and Burghs pay more than Three-fourths.

I am further directed to notify, that the said sums or proportions are, in terms of the said Act, to be assessed and levied on the said landward part of the County and Burghs respectively, and remitted free of all expenses to the said County Prison Board, within eight months from the date of this notice.

I am, &c.
Lud. Colquhoun.

BALANCE SHEET and ABSTRACT of the INTROMISSIONS of *Robert Wilson*, Esquire, Treasurer, -

REVENUE UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance on 14th October 1843 - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,066	1	6
TOWN'S MILLS:									
Sea Mill - - - - - - - - - - -	103	15	-						
West Mill - - - - - - - - - -	100	-	-						
Flint Mill (eastmost) - - - - - - - - -	26	-	-						
Wauk Mill - - - - - - - - - -	25	-	-						
Flint Mill (westmost) - - - - - - - -	15	15	-						
				270	10	-			
TILE WORK:									
Brick and Tile work, and Quarry Park - - - -	80	-	-						
Stone Quarry - - - - - - - - - -	42	-	-						
Clay from Park - - - - - - - - -	7	-	-						
				129	-	-			
LINKS and COMMONS:									
Tents, Stands at Races - - - - - - - -	48	4	-						
Musselburgh and Fisherrow Links - - - - -	25	-	-						
Park and Haugh - - - - - - - - -	17	-	-						
Dung Stances - - - - - - - - - -	7	5	-						
Sea Tangle - - - - - - - - - -	1	1	-						
Fisherrow Loch - - - - - - - - -	1	-	-						
Gas-work Garden - - - - - - - - -	-	7	6						
Rope Walk - - - - - - - - - -	-	5	-						
				100	2	6			
RENTS and CUSTOMS:									
Gentes Customs - - - - - - - - -	300	-	-						
Petty Customs - - - - - - - - - -	40	10	-						
Fish Market - - - - - - - - - -	16	5	-						
				356	15	-			
Street Dung - - - - - - - - - -	147	11	6						
Salmon Fishing - - - - - - - - -	36	-	-						
Mortcloth Money - - - - - - - - -	11	18	-						
				195	9	6			
Feu-duties - - - - - - - - - -	548	10	$3\frac{4}{12}$						
Compositions - - - - - - - - - -	30	10	6						
Burgess and Causeway Mail - - - - - - -	13	4	6						
				592	5	$3\frac{4}{12}$			
Gowan's Property - - - - - - - - -	29	7	-						
Primerose's ditto - - - - - - - - -	6	-	-						
				35	7	-			
GENERAL INCOME:									
Rent of Schoolhouse - - - - - - - -	5	-	-						
Town-Hall Meetings - - - - - - - -	20	5	$3\frac{8}{12}$						
				25	5	$3\frac{8}{12}$			
REVENUE for One Year - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,704	14	7
Town due for borrowed Money - - - - - - - - -				15,845	15	11			
Due to Western Bank - - - - - - - - - -				1,523	6	9			
Due on open Account - - - - - - - - - -				147	9	7			
Income Tax retained by the Town for 1842-43 - - - - - - - -				30	17	$6\frac{6}{12}$			
Ditto - - - ditto for 1843-44 - - - - - - -				23	16	$9\frac{8}{12}$			
							17,571	6	$7\frac{6}{12}$
Harbour due to the Town - - - - - - - - - -				-	-	-	5,000	-	-
						£.	31,342	2	$8\frac{6}{12}$

- with the Funds of the Burgh of *Musselburgh*, from 14th October 1843 to 12th October 1844.

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance at 14th October 1843	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,536	10	$8\frac{6}{12}$
Interest on borrowed Money	721	15	$3\frac{9}{12}$						
Interest by Harbour Commissioners	277	10	-						
				444	5	$3\frac{9}{12}$			
FEU DUTIES:									
Duke of Buccleuch	151	8	$7\frac{6}{12}$						
Alexander Cochrane	36	10	$6\frac{3}{12}$						
Sir John Hope; rent of Salmon Fishery	12	-	-						
Rent of Custom-house	8	-	-						
Miss E. C. Rae	5	-	-						
Rent of Wright's Shop at Flint-mill	1	-	-						
				213	19	$2\frac{9}{12}$			
SALARIES:									
Superintendent of Public Works	45	-	-						
John Trotter, Rector of Academy	27	4	5						
John M'Gillivray, Teacher, Salary and House-rent	17	-	-						
Whiteford and M'Nab, Teachers (half-year each)	11	-	-						
Keeper of Fire-engine and Firemen	7	5	-						
David Milne, Town Assessor	5	-	-						
Keepers of Town Clock and Steelyard	5	-	-						
Robert Ainslie, Town Agent	3	-	-						
Cleaning Council-house and Offices	2	-	-						
Alexander Mackay, Town's Auctioneer	1	1	-						
Cleaning Magistrates' Seats in Inveresk Church	-	2	6						
				123	12	11			
PUBLIC BURDENS:									
Poor's Rates	53	16	10						
Land and Cess Tax	23	1	$7\frac{3}{12}$						
Prison and Police Assessment	21	11	$5\frac{3}{12}$						
Insurance on Property	17	13	9						
Minister's Stipend	16	12	$10\frac{7}{12}$						
				132	16	$6\frac{1}{12}$			
LAW EXPENSES:									
George Thomson, as Town Clerk to Whitsunday 1844	34	1	6						
Thomas Lees, as Procurator Fiscal to ditto	8	10	-						
Ditto - as Town Clerk to 12th October 1844	18	10	-						
Bond and Deed of Resignation	5	-	-						
Poll Clerks at Election	3	5	10						
				69	7	4			
Town Officers	-	-	-	44	9	7			
Repair of Damhead	-	-	-	-	11	6			
LIGHTING TOWN and OFFICES:									
Gas, Oil and Lamplighters	91	1	1						
Gas Fittings, Globes and Pipes	13	13	6						
				104	14	7			
CLEANING STREETS:									
Carts and Scavengers	170	-	-						
Wrights, Smiths, Advertising and Measuring	12	12	10						
				182	12	10			
STREETS and ROADS:									
Road Metal and Causewaying	88	6	10						
Carts and Labourers	46	1	11						
Wrights', Smiths' and Masons' Work	34	7	$11\frac{6}{12}$						
Spears and Leckies' weekly Allowance	11	14	-						
				180	10	$8\frac{6}{12}$			
Repairing Race-course, and Police at Races	-	-	-	10	17	6			
GENERAL EXPENSES:									
Tradesmen repairing Town's Property	58	1	8						
Printing, Advertising, Stamps, Postage and Coals	30	6	6						
Robert Aitken, for loss during repairs on Mills	25	-	-						
Building a Custom-house and repairing Sea-wall	23	4	10						
Robert Wilson's Donation as Treasurer	20	-	-						
Prizes at Races, and Constables at Fair	7	7	-						
Prizes for gaining the Town's Arrow	1	15	6						
				165	15	6			
EXPENDITURE for one Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,673	13	$5\frac{6}{12}$
Cowan's Property	-	-	-	748	-	-			
Primerose's Property	-	-	-	450	-	-			
Outstanding Rents	-	-	-	262	18	3			
Outstanding Feus	-	-	-	29	6	$-\frac{2}{12}$			
Property Tax paid by Town for 1842-43	-	-	-	6	13	$8\frac{6}{12}$			
Ditto - - ditto - - for 1843-44	-	-	-	37	10	$6\frac{10}{12}$			
							1,534	8	$6\frac{6}{12}$
Harbour Commissioners	-	-	-	5,000	-	-			
Interest due thereon	-	-	-	597	10	-			
							5,597	10	-
						£.	31,342	2	$8\frac{6}{12}$

ABSTRACT.

	£.	s.	d.
Revenue	1,704	14	7
Expenditure	1,673	13	$5\frac{6}{12}$
Excess of Revenue £.	31	1	$1\frac{6}{12}$

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Borrowed Money at 14th October 1844	15,845	15	11			
Amount due to Western Bank ditto	1,523	6	9			
				17,369	2	8
Amount of Borrowed Money at 15th October 1843	15,854	18	11			
Amount due to the Western Bank ditto	1,499	13	1			
				17,354	12	–
			£.	14	10	8
Debts due by the Town on open Accounts				147	9	7
Debts due to the Town for Rents	262	18	3			
Debts due to the Town for Feu Duties	29	6	$-\frac{2}{12}$			
				292	4	$3\frac{2}{12}$

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 1841.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance as at 14th October 1843				22,536	10	$8\frac{6}{12}$
Interest Account	444	5	$3\frac{9}{10}$			
Feu Duties	213	19	$2\frac{2}{12}$			
Salaries	123	12	11			
Town Officers	44	9	7			
Cleaning Streets	182	12	10			
Public Burdens	132	16	$6\frac{1}{12}$			
Law Expenses	69	7	4			
Repair of Damhead	–	11	6			
Race-course	10	17	6			
Streets and Roads	180	10	$8\frac{6}{12}$			
Town Lights	104	14	7			
Miscellaneous Expenses	165	15	6			
Expenditure for One Year				1,673	13	$5\frac{6}{12}$
Gowan's Property	748	–	–			
Primerose's Property	450	–	–			
Outstanding Rents	262	18	3			
Outstanding Feus	29	6	$-\frac{2}{12}$			
Property Tax paid by Town for 1842–43	6	13	$8\frac{6}{12}$			
Ditto for 1843–44	37	10	$6\frac{10}{12}$			
				1,534	8	$6\frac{6}{12}$
Harbour Commissioners	5,000	–	–			
Interest thereon	597	10	–			
				5,597	10	–
			£.	31,342	2	$8\frac{6}{12}$

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Balance as at 14th October 1843				7,066	1	$6\frac{4}{1}$
Town Mills	270	10	–			
Tile-work	129	–	–			
Links and Commons	100	2	6			
Fish Market	16	5	–			
Gentes Customs	300	–	–			
Petty Customs	40	10	–			
Salmon Fishing	36	–	–			
Street Dung	147	11	6			
Mortcloth Money	11	18	–			
Burgess Money	13	4	6			
Feu Duties	548	10	$3\frac{4}{12}$			
Composition Money	30	10	6			
Gowan's Property	29	7	–			
Primerose's Property	6	–	–			
Miscellaneous Income	25	5	$3\frac{8}{12}$			
Revenue for One Year				1,704	14	7
Town Due for borrowed Money	15,845	15	11			
Town Due to Western Bank	1,523	6	9			
Town Due on open Account	147	9	7			
Income Tax retained by Town for 1842–43	30	17	$6\frac{6}{12}$			
Ditto for 1843–44	23	16	$9\frac{6}{12}$			
				17,571	6	$7\frac{2}{12}$
Harbour Commissioners due to the Town				5,000	–	–
			£.	31,342	2	$8\frac{6}{12}$

RETURN of the Average Number of PRISONERS confined in the Prison of *Edinburgh*, in the Months of February, July and December 1844.

TABLE I.—Showing the Average Number of Prisoners during the above Period, with the Amount of Crime committed.

	In Edinburgh.	In Leith, Portobello and Musselburgh.	In Landward Districts.	In other Quarters.	TOTAL.
Average number in confinement	382·836	39·196	23·630	47·314	493
Centesimal proportion - -	77·66	7·95	4·79	9·60	100

TABLE II.—Showing the Average Number of Prisoners in Confinement during the above Period, with their Places of Birth respectively.

	Edinburgh.	Leith, Portobello and Musselburgh.	Landward Districts of the County of Edinburgh.	Other Parts of Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	Wales.	Abroad.	TOTAL.
Average number in confinement	189·722	34·520	32·727	163·589	20·599	40·749	·504	10·490	493
Centesimal proportion - -	39·00	7·00	6·65	34·08	4·15	6·90	·10	2·12	100

TABLE III.—Showing the Average Number of Prisoners in Confinement during the above Period, with the Places where they have spent the greater part of their Lives respectively.

	Edinburgh.	Leith, Portobello and Musselburgh.	Landward Districts of the County of Edinburgh.	Other Parts of Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	Wales.	Abroad.	TOTAL.
Average number in confinement	365·172	26·421	20·588	53·624	12·414	13·636	·500	·645	493
Centesimal proportion - -	74·57	5·16	3·98	10·81	2·49	2·74	·13	·13	100

Certified, *J. Smith*, Governor.

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS committed to the Prison of *Edinburgh*, in the Three Years ended December 1844.

TABLE V.—Showing the Number of Prisoners committed during the above Period, with the Places of their Birth respectively.

	Edinburgh.	Leith, Portobello and Musselburgh.	Landward Districts of the County of Edinburgh.	Other Parts of Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	Wales.	Abroad.	TOTAL.
Years - - - 1842 - - -	2,130	346	438	1,852	259	455	5	86	5,571
Years - - - 1843 - - -	2,108	352	370	2,046	252	494	7	92	5,721
Years - - - 1844 - - -	2,147	320	398	1,721	258	441	2	74	5,361
Total number committed -	6,385	1,018	1,206	5,619	769	1,390	14	252	16,653
Yearly average - - -	2,128⅓	339⅓	402	1,873	256⅓	463⅓	4⅔	84	5,551
Centesimal proportion - -	38·10	6·10	7·24	34·40	4·41	8·24	·07	1·44	100

TABLE VI.—Showing the Number of Prisoners committed during the above Period, with the Places where they have spent the greater part of their Lives respectively.

	Edinburgh.	Leith, Portobello and Musselburgh.	Landward Districts of the County of Edinburgh.	Other Parts of Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	Wales.	Abroad.	TOTAL.
Years - - - 1842 - - -	4,198	261	222	505	172	202	3	8	5,571
Years - - - 1843 - - -	4,330	290	179	546	147	216	3	10	5,721
Years - - - 1844 - - -	4,148	232	153	471	157	193	1	6	5,361
Total number committed -	12,676	783	554	1,522	476	611	7	24	16,653
Yearly average - - -	4,225⅓	261	184⅔	507⅓	158⅔	203⅔	2⅓	8	5,551
Centesimal proportion - -	76·12	4·54	3·31	9·31	2·92	3·65	·03	·12	100

Certified by *J. Smith*, Governor.

TABLE X.—Showing the Birth-place of Prisoners confined in the Prison of *Edinburgh*, on the 7th May 1845.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	BOTH.
Edinburgh, Leith, Portobello and Musselburgh	91	59	150
Edinburgh County	16	10	26
Aberdeenshire	4	1	5
Argyleshire	4	1	5
Ayrshire	3	1	4
Banffshire	-	1	1
Berwickshire	3	1	4
Caithness-shire	2	2	4
Clackmannanshire	2	-	2
Dumbartonshire	-	1	1
Dumfriesshire	2	1	3
Elginshire	1	-	1
Fifeshire	6	6	12
Forfarshire	2	2	4
Gallowayshire	-	1	1
Haddingtonshire	5	8	13
Inverness-shire	3	5	8
Lanarkshire	14	4	18
Orkney and Zetland	-	1	1
Peeblesshire	-	1	1
Perthshire	4	4	8
Renfrewshire	1	-	1
Roxburghshire	2	2	4
Ross and Cromarty shires	1	-	1
Stirlingshire	3	2	5
Sutherlandshire	2	-	2
Ireland	27	17	44
England	11	3	14
British Colonies	3	2	5
Foreigners	2	1	3
TOTAL	217	138	355

Certified by

J. Smith,

Governor.

TABLE showing what would be the PRISON ASSESSMENT on the Counties (including the Burghs) were it levied according to the Value of Real Property in each County.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Value of Real Property (A.)	Prison Assessments (B.)	Assessments calculated according to Real Property.	Difference between the two Modes of Assessment.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	192,387	605,802 9 $3\frac{3}{12}$	6,490 12 8	4,043 12 –	- - -	2,447 – 8
Argyle	97,371	262,273 8 9	953 4 $4\frac{6}{12}$	1,750 12 –	797 7 $7\frac{6}{12}$	
Ayr	164,356	531,318 18 $4\frac{6}{12}$	1,619 17 $6\frac{9}{12}$	3,546 15 –	1,926 17 $5\frac{3}{12}$	
Banff	49,679	124,347 1 4	1,079 10 $7\frac{9}{12}$	829 19 4	- - -	249 11 $3\frac{9}{12}$
Berwick	34,438	254,168 18 –	744 15 $9\frac{6}{12}$	1,696 10 –	951 14 $2\frac{6}{12}$	
Bute	15,740	31,161 19 $5\frac{6}{12}$	231 15 $5\frac{3}{12}$	207 19 9	- - -	23 15 $8\frac{3}{12}$
Caithness	36,343	66,572 3 10	401 1 10	444 7 –	43 5 2	
Clackmannan	19,155	52,923 10 –	477 17 $7\frac{9}{12}$	353 4 9	- - -	124 12 $10\frac{9}{12}$
Dumbarton	44,296	140,752 12 11	1,492 3 $4\frac{6}{12}$	939 9 2	- - -	552 14 $2\frac{6}{12}$
Dumfries	72,830	319,750 17 3	1,885 3 $7\frac{6}{12}$	2,134 6 –	249 2 $4\frac{6}{12}$	
Edinburgh	225,454	1,074,991 15 9	9,269 17 $11\frac{7}{12}$	7,175 6 –	- - -	2,094 11 $11\frac{7}{12}$
Elgin	35,012	98,114 11 5	731 1 $9\frac{8}{12}$	654 17 7	- - -	76 4 $2\frac{8}{12}$
Fife	140,140	508,922 17 $4\frac{9}{12}$	3,548 10 $8\frac{9}{12}$	3,396 18 –	- - -	151 12 $8\frac{9}{12}$
Forfar	170,520	502,841 7 8	4,030 15 $9\frac{9}{12}$	3,356 6 –	- - -	674 9 $9\frac{9}{12}$
Haddington	35,886	258,743 3 9	817 19 10	1,727 – –	909 – 2	
Inverness	97,799	182,064 7 2	2,428 9 $10\frac{3}{12}$	1,215 4 –	- - -	1,213 5 $10\frac{3}{12}$
Kinross	33,075	44,009 14 6	264 15 $5\frac{3}{12}$	293 15 –	28 19 $6\frac{9}{12}$	
Kincardine	8,763	134,341 6 $1\frac{6}{12}$	524 7 11	896 13 7	372 5 8	
Kirkcudbright	41,119	193,801 8 –	726 17 $1\frac{9}{12}$	1,293 10 –	566 12 $10\frac{3}{12}$	
Lanark	426,972	1,834,998 13 4	10,458 1 $10\frac{6}{12}$	12,248 4 $6\frac{9}{12}$	1,790 2 $7\frac{8}{12}$	
Linlithgow	26,872	109,321 14 11	1,051 8 $6\frac{6}{12}$	729 13 4	- - -	321 15 $2\frac{6}{12}$
Nairn	9,217	16,795 18 8	245 9 $10\frac{6}{12}$	112 2 –	- - -	133 7 $10\frac{6}{12}$
Orkney and Zetland	61,065	42,787 6 7	564 1 $6\frac{9}{12}$	285 11 9	- - -	278 9 $9\frac{9}{12}$
Peebles	10,499	74,810 7 $3\frac{6}{12}$	292 4 $6\frac{3}{12}$	499 6 7	207 2 $-\frac{9}{12}$	
Perth	137,390	613,167 12 $1\frac{6}{12}$	1,935 6 11	4,092 14 –	2,157 7 1	
Renfrew	155,072	474,567 19 7	2,829 10 $10\frac{9}{12}$	3,167 10 –	337 19 $1\frac{3}{12}$	
Ross and Cromarty	78,685	143,214 10 $10\frac{9}{12}$	1,492 6 $1\frac{9}{12}$	955 18 2	- - -	536 7 $11\frac{9}{12}$
Roxburgh	46,025	284,204 – –	1,642 – $4\frac{6}{12}$	1,897 – –	254 19 $7\frac{6}{12}$	
Selkirk	7,990	49,766 2 8	361 8 3	332 3 –	- - -	29 5 3
Stirling	82,057	279,705 3 10	2,991 11 $3\frac{11}{12}$	1,866 18 –	- - -	1,124 13 $3\frac{9}{12}$
Sutherland	24,782	36,112 19 8	466 9 $7\frac{9}{12}$	241 – 7	- - -	225 9 $-\frac{9}{12}$
Wigton	39,195	135,407 8 3	1,239 3 $9\frac{3}{12}$	903 16 –	- - -	335 7 $9\frac{3}{12}$
TOTALS £.	2,620,184	9,481,762 8 $9\frac{3}{12}$	63,288 3 $1\frac{9}{12}$	63,288 3 $1\frac{9}{12}$	10,592 15 $6\frac{11}{12}$	10,592 15 $6\frac{11}{12}$

(A.) The Sums in this Column are taken from the Parliamentary Return on this subject, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 5th March 1845.

(B.) The Sums in this Column are the average of the Prison Assessments for the four years subsequent to 1839.

Were the Rate of Assessment equalized, and the Sums levied upon the whole Real Property within the Counties, including the Burghs, the rate, on an average for the last four years, would be one penny and seven-twelfths of a penny per 1 *l.*, or, a little more than three halfpence per 1 *l.*

James Crawford, Jr.

Edinburgh, 19 May 1845.

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II. *In particular Burghs and Counties.*

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2. Dunbar.
3. Edinburgh.
4. Fife County.
5. Forfar.
6. Glasgow.
7. Haddington.
8. Haddington County.
9. Lanark.
10. Leith.
11. Linlithgow.
12. Musselburgh.
13. Portobello.
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11. Linlithgow:

Annual average assessment of the last four years on the county of Linlithgow as between the burghs and the landward part, *Crawford* 63–69——A much larger portion of the assessment falls upon property in the burghs on account of the population being taken as the basis of the assessment, and not the value of the property existing there, *ib.* 95——Difference in the burghs between the rental and the value of the property assessed, *ib.* 98–101.

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13. Portobello:

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13. Portobello:

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14. Renfrew County:

Source from which the prison assessment is made on the county, *Brown* 555–557——Rate of the assessment per pound upon the county, *ib.* 562, 563.

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Berwick, North. Population of North Berwick; real rent; rate of prison assessment; arrears; measures taken for their recovery, *Ritchie* 1023–1031——There are very few prisoners confined in the gaol at North Berwick; there is very little crime in the place; proportion of those confined which belong to the landward part, *ib.* 1032, 1033——The burgh of North Berwick has never appealed to the Commissioners of Supply against the assessment, *ib.* 1035–1038——It has petitioned Parliament, *ib.* 1039——It has also petitioned the General Prison Board; result, *ib.* 1040, 1041.

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Burntisland. Particulars with respect to levying the prison assessment in the burgh of Burntisland, *Duncan* 884–890——Evidence respecting the disposal of the gaol of Burntisland, and as to the disposal of other gaols in Fife, *Pagan* 1491–1496.

C.

Commissioners of Supply:

I. *Power given to them to reduce the Estimate of the Population of the Burghs.*

II. *Applications made by different Burghs, and results.*

1. Cupar.
2. Dunbar.
3. Edinburgh.
4. Fife Burghs.

I. *Power given to them to reduce the Estimate of the Population of the Burghs.*

By the Act of 1844, 7 & 8 Vict., c. 34, s. 22, power is given to the Commissioners of Supply of each county, or to the County Board, to diminish the estimate of population of any burgh, by deducting therefrom such amount as may seem expedient, and so to diminish the sum to be contributed by such burgh, *Rep.* v.——In two instances

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Commissioners of Supply—continued.

I. *Power given to them to reduce the Estimate of the Population of the Burghs*—continued.

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II. *Applications made by different Burghs, and results.*

1. Cupar:

A special application was made by the burgh of Cupar to the Commissioners of Supply in October 1844; their refusal to comply with this application, *Duncan* 779, 780——Reason for the burgh not making any appeal to the Prison Board, *ib.* 780–785——Copy of the application and answer thereto delivered in, *ib.* 780——Application made by the burgh of Cupar to the Commissioners of Supply for relief, *Pagan* 1444——How far the application was acted upon, *ib.* 1449–1452.

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4. Fife County:

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Edinburgh: No sums are paid out of the common good now; statement of the amount formerly paid on an average of five years, *Macfarlan* 1201——Result of this calculation, as showing the increase of direct taxation at present existing upon houses, *ib.* 1202——Reasons for no part of the prison assessment being now paid out of the common good, *ib.* 1277, *et seq.*——Evidence generally respecting the dues levied, comprising the common good, *ib.* 1278–1299.

Forfar: Amount of the common good of Forfar, under which the prison assessment is paid; almost the whole of the common good is requisite for burgh purposes, *Roberts* 607–611——Total amount of the common good of the burgh of Forfar; of what it is composed, *ib.* 690, 691——In Forfar no rate is laid on for the prisons at all; the expense is paid from the revenues which the town possesses from lands, feu-duties and customs; the statute authorizes this to be done, *ib.* 716–720.

Leith: The borough of Leith came to have a ommon good of their own on the passing of the Act commonly known as the Separation or Agreement Act between Edinburgh and Leith, *Anderson* 221–223.

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Confinement of Prisoners. Edinburgh: Practice with regard to the confinement of prisoners before trial, under the old prison regulations of Scotland, *Anderson* 349–358. 410–415.

Corporation Funds. Edinburgh: The corporation funds do not bear any part of the assessment for the maintenance of prisoners, *Macfarlan* 1203——They are still subject to expenses for criminal prosecutions, and the expenses of the procurator fiscal, *ib.* 1203–1208.

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Crail. Per-centage of the prison assessment on the real property in Crail, *Crawford* 120, 121——Population, annual rent and amount of the prison assessment of the town of Crail; mode in which the prison assessment is defrayed, *Duncan* 851–860——There was a gaol in the burgh, but it is now appropriated by the prison board, *ib.* 861——There is very little crime committed in the burgh, *ib.* 862.

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Forfar: Proportion of persons imprisoned in the gaol of Forfar for crimes within the burgh, and those for crimes committed beyond the burgh, *Roberts* 623–625. 661, 662——Proportion of prisoners confined in the prison of Forfar who have committed crimes within the burgh, *ib.* 692——Proportion in the prison of Montrose who have committed their crimes within the burgh, *ib.* 693, 694——Reasons for the proportion being less in Forfar than in Montrose, *ib.* 699.

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Number of Royal Burghs in Fife; number which have hitherto been assessed, and number which have paid out of the common good, 955, 956.

Dundee. See *Police.*

E.

Earlsferry. Population, rent and assessment for prisons in the burgh of Earlsferry, it being a royal burgh, *Duncan* 870–883.

Edinburgh. Population of Edinburgh according to the last census, *Macfarlan* 1192——The principal complaint against the present mode of prison assessment is, that in Edinburgh it is 4*d.* and in the county it is only 1¾*d.*, *ib.* 1220, 1221——General fact of the inequality of the prison assessment pointed out, *ib.* 1243——Table exhibiting the estimate made and transmitted by the General Board of Directors of Prisons, Edinburgh, to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, of the sums which will be required in the execution of the Act during the year 1843, to be levied for the purposes therein specified on the county of Edinburgh, including the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein, *App.* 101——Also table exhibiting the proportions of additional assessment on the landward part of the said county, and the burghs therein to be assessed and levied during the year 1843, *ib.*——Return of the average number of prisoners confined in the prison of Edinburgh in the months of February, July and December 1844, *ib.* 105——Return of the number of prisoners committed to the prison of Edinburgh in the three years ended December 1844, *ib.*——Table, showing the birth-place of prisoners confined in the prison of Edinburgh on the 7th May 1845, *ib.* 106.

See also *Arrears. Assessment,* II. 3. *Commissioners of Supply,* II. 3. *Common Good. Corporation Funds. Crime. Perth Penitentiary. Police. Portobello. Rental. Real Property. Small Property. Taxes. Value of Property.*

Edinburgh County. Witness does not hear any complaints in the county about the new assessment, *Macfarlan* 1251–1257——The county pays more since the new assessment; it now pays for the police, *ib.* 1260——Difference in the expense for prisons in the county for three years previous to the passing of the new Act, *ib.* 1261, 1262——Since the passing the New Prisons' Act, the expenses of the county of Edinburgh have increased, *ib.* 1263–1266.

See also, *Burghs, Royal. Police. Rental.*

F.

Feuars. See *Counties.*

Fife County. No arrangement will be satisfactory to the burghs, except placing them upon the footing of equal assessment, *Duncan* 901. 928–954——The county of Fife is a large and populous county, and contains an unusual number of royal burghs, *Pagan* 1409–1411——Other burthens besides the prison assessment laid upon the boroughs and county for the purpose of maintaining the peace; evidence respecting the constabulary and rogue-money, *ib.* 1434–1443——Statement of the population of the different boroughs assessed upon in 1840, 1844 and 1845; examination thereupon, *ib.* 1466–1485——Number of members forming the County Prison Board of Fife; parties by whom chosen, *ib.* 1500——Witness expects generally that there will be a reduction of the expenses of the prison establishment, *ib.* 1508——Both the county and burghs will have the benefit of this reduction of expense, *ib.*——A considerable amount of assessment has gone to pay the expenses of the new prisons built in the county, *ib.* 1509.——Cause for a much larger sum being required for the county of Fife for prisons in 1844 than was required formerly, *ib.* 1510–1515——Increase of the expense in consequence of the improvements in the prison discipline, *ib.* 1515–1517.

See also *Assessment,* II. 4. *Burghs, Royal. Commissioners of Supply,* II. 4. *Pittenweem Prisoners. Rental. Value of Property.*

Forbes, Arthur. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—One of the town clerks of Glasgow, 1071——Has a general acquaintance with the working of the Prison Act in the borough and in the neighbouring county, 1072——Population of Glasgow by the last census, 1073——Amount of the annual real rent of property in the borough of Glasgow, 1074, 1075——Expenses of prisons and prisoners in the borough previous to the passing of the Prisons Act, 1076–1080——Amount of the prison assessment laid upon the borough of Glasgow year by year since 1840, 1081–1084——The assessment under the Prisons' Act is raised by an assessment upon the property within the Parliamentary borough upon the real rent, 1085, 1086——Average amount of irrecoverable arrears upon the assessment, 1087, 1088.

Rate per pound of the prison assessment in Glasgow, 1090——Mode in which the prison assessment is levied and collected in the landward part of the county, 1091–1095——Rate per cent. of the assessment upon the landward part of the county upon the real rent, 1096–1098——Complaints in Glasgow as to the mode in which the borough

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Forbes, William. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

is assessed; respects in which the town council petitioned Parliament to have it altered, 1100, 1101.

Enumeration of the boroughs in Lanarkshire separately assessed under the Prisons Act, 1102–1104——There are several considerable towns and villages in Lanarkshire which are included in counties, and are not assessed as boroughs under the Act, 1105–1107——The value of property is less in the boroughs than in the county, 1108, 1109——Information as to the sums which were paid in the landward part of the county of Lanark before the passing of the General Prisons Act, 1110–1127——An equal assessment upon all property, whether burghal or landward, would raise a larger sum from boroughs than from the landward part of the county, 1133, 1134.

Forfar. Population of the burgh of Forfar by the census of 1841, *Roberts* 612——Amount of the assessment since the year 1840, *ib.*——Enumeration of the local taxes payable in the burgh, *ib.* 618——The poor's rate in the burgh of Forfar was first laid on in 1840; it has been increasing ever since; amount levied, *ib.* 619–622.

There is no local tax peculiar to the county of Forfar except bridge-money, *Roberts* 634——Amount of expenditure within the burgh of Forfar for criminal purposes, *ib.* 635–641——The prison assessment has increased considerably since the passing of the Prisons Act, *ib.* 671–681——Data upon which witness founded his statement as to the amount of the prison assessment since 1840, *ib.* 686–689——By witness's statement he makes the average for the years 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843, 195 *l.* 5 *s.*; the Parliamentary Return gives a return of 146 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.*; cause of this difference, *ib.*

See also *Appeals. Assessment*, II. 5. *Common Good. Crime. Police. Rental. Value of Property.*

G.

Gaols. See *Andrew's, St. Burntisland. Confinement of Prisoners. Crail. Cupar. Paisley.*

General Prisons' Act. Circumstances under which the General Prisons' Act was passed, *Crawford* 28——It was passed with the view of spreading the assessment over a greater portion of the population in order to relieve the burghs, *ib.* 29.

See also *Burghs, Royal. Glasgow.*

Glasgow. Amount of the prison assessment laid upon the borough of Glasgow year by year since 1840, *Forbes* 1081–1084——The assessment under the Prisons' Act is raised by an assessment upon the property within the Parliamentary borough upon the real rent, *ib.* 1085, 1086——Amount contributed by the city of Glasgow towards the support of prisons and prisoners, *Marr* 1328, 1329.

See also *Arrears. Assessment*, II. 6.

H.

Haddington. See *Assessment*, II. 7.

Haddington County. Population of the whole county in 1831 and 1841; decrease in the population between these periods; cause thereof, *Ritchie*, 963, 964——Relative population of the incorporated towns in the county, and of the Royal Burghs, *ib.* 969–972. 1015–1022.

See also *Assessment*, II. 8. *Rental.*

Hamilton. Population of Hamilton; amount of the annual rent of property within the borough; expense of prisons and prisoners previously to the passing of the Act; amount since, *Henderson* 1137–1141——The tax is raised by assessment on real property; expense of levying and collecting arrears, *ib.* 1142–1145——Mode by which the assessment is levied upon the landward part of the county, *ib.* 1146–1150——Amount per head per annum paid in the borough of Hamilton for the current expenses of prisons, *Marr* 1325, 1326. 1355, 1356.

See also *House Property.*

Henderson, William. Town clerk of Hamilton is intimately acquainted with the working of the Prisons Act in the borough, 1135, 1136——Population of Hamilton; amount of the annual rent of property within the borough; expense of prisons and prisoners previously to the passing of the Act; amount since, 1137–1141——The tax is raised by assessment on real property; expense of laying on and collecting; arrears, 1142–1145——Mode by which the assessment is levied upon the landward part of the county, 1146–1150——Value of house property in Hamilton, 1151——Boroughs in the county of Lanark which are separately assessed under the Prisons Act, 1152–1163——Complaint made in these boroughs of the prison assessment, 1163–1170——The discontent would be removed if the assessment were equalized all over the county, 1171–1187.

Heritors. See *Counties.*

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House Property. Relative value of house property in the burgh of Leith, as compared with other property, *Anderson* 368–375——In Musselburgh the value of house property would be rather less than in Leith, Musselburgh having a great deal of very poor property, *ib.* 379–394——The larger the population, the greater, generally, is the decrease of the value of property, *ib.* 393. 415–418——Detailed statement as to the relative amount of the local burthens on house property in Leith, Musselburgh and Dalkeith, *ib.* 398–408. 419–439——Value of house property in Hamilton, *Henderson* 1151.

K.

Kilrenny. Per-centage of the prison assessment on the real property in Kilrenny, *Crawford* 119——Population, annual rents and prison assessments of the burgh of Kilrenny, *Duncan* 838–841——There is a very heavy arrear, *ib.* 842–844——The population is very poor, composed chiefly of fishermen, *ib.* 845–850.

Kirkaldy. Population of the town of Kirkaldy, one of the most important manufacturing towns in Fife; way in which the prison assessment is levied, *Duncan* 892–896.

See also *Value of Property.*

L.

Lanark. Amount per head per annum paid in the borough of Lanark for the current expenses of prisons, *Marr* 1325, 1326. 1355, 1356.

See also *Assessment,* II. 9.

Lanarkshire. In Lanarkshire the rate for the support of prisons has at all times been [a] considerable sum; increase since the change of the law in 1839, *Macfarlan* 1316–1322——Sum per head per annum paid by the whole population of the landward part of the county for the current expense of the prisons, *Marr* 1323, 1324——Manner in which the money is levied for the maintenance of prisons and gaols, *ib.* 1330 *et seq.*——Discontent which would be caused in the county if any proposition were made to increase the tax upon the landward part of the county by transferring part of the burthen of the boroughs to it, *ib.* 1348–1353.

See also *Value of Property.*

Landlords and Tenants. The Prisons' Act directs the assessment to be laid on, one-half upon the tenant and the other half upon the landlord; considerable inconvenience has been caused by its being laid on in this manner, *Roberts* 654, 655.

Land Tax. The land tax in the borough of Leith is 400*l.* upon a circumscribed rental, viz. the rental in the ancient borough barony of Leith; this would be about one per cent., *Anderson* 246——All the land in Scotland that is not included in a borough pays a land tax in the way of cess, *ib.* 251.

Landward Parts of Counties. See *Assessment. Burghs, Royal. Counties.*

Leith. Population of the burgh according to the last census, *Anderson* 174——Amount of annual rent of property in the borough, *ib.* 175–187——The accounts of the rent and expenditure are published annually under the Act of Parliament, *ib.* 192–195——Amount of prison-tax laid on the borough of Leith for 1844, including the cost of collection; amount of collection, *ib.* 196–201——Average annual expenditure paid by Leith for prisons or prisoners before the passing of the Prisons Act; from what fund defrayed, *ib.* 211–220——Amount of the prison-tax, *ib.* 243.

See also *Arrears. Assessment,* II. 10. *Burghs, Royal. Common Good. Confinement of Prisoners. House Property. Land Tax. Musselburgh.*

Linlithgow. Population of the county and of the burghs; the assessments are made exactly in relation to the population of the county and of the burghs; average sum assessed according to the population of each, *Crawford* 70–83——Annual value of real property within the county of Linlithgow; proportion of this rental which appertains to the burghs, *ib.* 86–90——Per-centage levied upon the rental in the county, and per-centage levied upon the rental in the burghs, *ib.* 91–94.

See also *Assessment,* II. 11.

M.

Macfarlan, John Fletcher. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was one of the magistrates of Edinburgh; is a member of the town council; is connected with the Merchant Company, and is also Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, 1118–1191——Population of Edinburgh by the last census, 1192——Total annual rent of the city, 1193——Amount of the prisons' assessment in the year 1844; items, 1194–1196——Amount formerly paid for the support and maintenance of the prisoners; present amount; arrears, which are irrecoverable, 1197–1200——No sums are paid out of the common good now;

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statement of the amount formerly paid on an average of five years, 1201——Result of this calculation, as showing the increase of direct taxation at present existing upon houses, 1202——The corporation funds do not bear any part of the assessment for the maintenance of prisoners, 1208——They are still subject to expenses for criminal prosecutions, and the expenses of the Procurator Fiscal, 1203–1208——The sum now charged for prison purposes is raised in the borough by assessment, 1209——One half payable by the landlord and the other half by the tenant, 1210——No part is paid out of the city funds, 1211——Expense of levying, 1212——Arrears, 1213.

Rate of assessment upon the rent, 1214——All houses are rated, but the tenants under 5*l.* have been relieved, 1215–1217——The assessment is levied upon the county at about four-fifths of the real rent; gross rental of the county, 1218, 1219——The principal complaint against the present mode of prison assessment is, that in Edinburgh it is 4*d.*, and in the county it is only 1¾*d.*, 1220, 1221——There is no other public assessment in Scotland which is levied on the same principle as the prison assessment, 1222——Throughout Scotland, the rates of the assessment on boroughs are generally higher than on the landward parts of the counties, 1223——Instance of Musselburgh; deduction which is to take effect in the ensuing year, 1224——Great disparity between the rates of assessment in different boroughs, 1225——Amount of taxes upon a house in Edinburgh rated at 50*l.*, 1226——It is the general feeling that the prison assessment ought to be equal on all real property both in the town and landward part of the county, 1227——The landward part benefits by its vicinity to the town, 1228——The poorer part of the population go into the town to find employment, and thus it relieves the landward part of their pressure, *ib.*——The borough is resorted to by thieves from all parts of the country, who live by plunder; return illustrating this point, 1228, 1229.

Evidence to show that the assessment is particularly burthensome on small property, 1230–1236. 1300–1311——Table put in, comparing the number of the prisoners that have come from Leith and other places in the county, 1237–1238——Proportion of the persons confined in the Perth Penitentiary, who come back to Edinburgh after their release, 1239–1246——The cost of the Perth Penitentiary should be paid out of the public funds, 1240——Edinburgh maintains a separate police establishment of its own, 1241——Edinburgh has not taken advantage of the clause in the Bill passed in 1844, giving an appeal from the assessment to the Commissioners of Supply, 1242——General fact of the inequality of the prison assessment pointed out, 1243——One great grievance in the town of Edinburgh is the great expense of the Perth prison, 1244–1248——Proportion of crime committed in the landward parts of the county as compared with the boroughs, 1249–1250.

Witness does not hear any complaints in the county about the new assessment, 1251–1257——If the plan for assessing the whole of the real property were adopted, the county would not have to pay more than they do now, 1252–1255——There is a police kept in the county of Edinburgh; how far crime has decreased in consequence, 1258–1259——The county pays more since the new assessment; it now pays for the police, 1260——Difference in the expense for prisons in the county for three years previous to the passing of the Act, 1261, 1262——Since the passing of the New Prisons' Act, the expenses of the county of Edinburgh have increased, 1263–1266——The county generally should bear the expense equally, 1266——The value of property has increased very much within the last four years; it is increasing in the town, 1266–1271——Relative value of property between the town and country, 1272–1276——Reasons for no part of the prison assessment being now paid out of the common good; evidence generally respecting the dues levied, composing the common good, 1277–1299.

Marr, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—For nearly 20 years clerk to the Commissioners of Supply of Lanarkshire, 1313, 1314——Has had full experience of the working both of the present system for the support of prisons and gaols in Scotland, and of the former, 1315——In Lanarkshire the rate for the support of prisons has at all times been a considerable sum; increase since the change of the law in 1839, 1316–1322——Sum per head per annum paid by the whole population of the landward part of the county for the current expenses of prisons, 1323, 1324——Amount per head in the borough of Lanark, 1325, 1326. 1355, 1356——And in the borough of Hamilton, *ib.*——Approximate estimate of the proportion of prisoners in the county prisons from the landward part of the county, 1327——Amount contributed by the city of Glasgow towards the support of prisons and prisoners, 1328, 1329——Manner in which the money is levied for the maintenance of prisons and gaols, 1330, *et seq.*

Evidence with respect to the levying of the rogue-money in the county of Lanark, 1331–1338——Way in which the rule of assessment in boroughs differs from that of the county, 1339–1347——Discontent which would be caused in the county, if any proposition were made to increase the tax upon the landward part of the county by transferring part of the burthen of the boroughs to it, 1348–1353——Mode adopted of levying the tax in the borough of Lanark, 1354——Whole rental of the landward part of the county of Lanark, 1357, 1358——Rental of the boroughs, 1359, 1360——No plan has as yet been proposed more equitable than the present, 1361–1395——That is, to apportion the assessment

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Marr, John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

assessment on the boroughs according to the population of each, leaving it to them to divide it among the inhabitants, as they think just, 1367—— The only amendment which witness would suggest would be to take the amount of crime into consideration, *ib.*—— And to apportion it in the same manner as parts of the assessments under the Prisons, Act is done, by a combined calculation of population and crime, *ib.*

The counties are making no complaints of the present system, further than of the attempts to increase it; they do not seek for any change, *ib.*——If practicable, witness would recommend the adoption of the system now practised under the poor law in Glasgow, of assessing means and substance, 1381–1388. 1402–1405——Witness cannot conceive a fairer mode of levying the tax than that in which it is now levied in Lanark, 1389-1395——In boroughs the property ought to be assessed on a different principle from the landward parts of the county, 1396–1400——The one representing merely the dwelling-house, the other the real property of the party, *ib.*——The apportionment of taxes within boroughs is a matter for the settlement of the boroughs themselves, 1401.

Means and Substance. If practicable, witness would recommend the system now practised under the poor law in Glasgow, of assessing means and substance, *Marr*, 1381–1388. 1402–1405.

Montrose. See *Crime.*

Musselburgh. Population of Musselburgh; actual real rent, *Anderson* 308–310——The present prison-tax is not imposed upon the real rental, but upon the reduced rental, *ib.* 311——Expense paid by Musselburgh towards prisons and prisoners prior to the passing of the Prisons Act, *ib.* 320——Application made by the borough of Musselburgh to the Prison Board for relief under this Act; extent to which they got relief; principle upon which it was granted, *ib.* 323–328——The manner in which they gave relief was by reducing the population; amount at which they assumed the population; the assessment was then levied upon that assumed population, *ib.* 329–334——Per-centage to which this reduced the assessment in Musselburgh, *ib.* 335——Deficit created by this reduction; the deficit was laid over the landward part of the county and the other three burghs, *ib.* 336, 337 ——This increased the assessment in Leith, *ib.* 338–340—— Balance sheet and abstract of the intromissions of Robert Wilson, esq., treasurer, with the funds of the burgh of Musselburgh, from 14th October 1843 to 12th October 1844, *App.* 102.

See also *Assessment*, II. 12. *House Property.*

P.

Pagan, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.) Clerk to the prison board of the county of Fife, and auditor of the public accounts under the Commissioners of Supply, 1407, 1408——The county of Fife is a large and populous county, and contains an unusual number of royal burghs, 1409–1411——Amount of the prison assessment for the county of Fife since the Prisons Act was passed and previously, 1412–1414—— Average sum paid by the borough of Cupar for prisons previous to the Act; present amount, 1416–1423——In the landward districts the assessment is made upon the real rent; there was a valuation in virtue of the Prisons Act, 1424–1431——The proportion the amount of the prison-tax bore to the real assessable rental before the passing of that Act was very trifling, 1432——Proportion of prisoners who have been incarcerated from the landward districts and from the boroughs, relatively, 1433——Other burthens laid upon the county and burghs for the purpose of maintaining the peace; evidence respecting the constabulary and rogue money, 1434–1443.

Application has been made to the Commissioners of Supply by some of the boroughs in the county of Fife to obtain relief under the Act passed in 1844; result; particular cases in which relief has been granted, 1444–1448, 1501–1504——How far the application was acted upon in the case of the burgh of Cupar, 1449–1452——The Commissioners of Supply were disposed to go thoroughly into the cases, and to give such relief as appeared just, 1453–1456——When relief is given, it falls solely upon the landward part of the county, 1457, 1458——Peculiar case with reference to the villages of Earlsferry and Ely, 1459–1461——Dissatisfaction expressed by the counties at the new burthens thrown upon them by the new prison assessment; particularly as regards the feuars and small heritors, 1462–1465——Statement of the population of the different boroughs assessed in 1840, 1844 and 1845; examination thereupon, 1466–1485——Of late years house property in the borough of Fife has been rather falling in value, 1486——It has been rather increasing in Kirkaldy, owing to its considerable trade, 1487–1489—— Amount of the county assessment of Fife for two years previously to the passing of the Prisons Act, 1490——Evidence respecting the sale of the gaol at Burntisland, and as to the disposal of other gaols in Fife, 1491-1496.

Amount of the common good revenue of the borough of Cupar, as it was prior to 1840, 1497–1499——Number of members forming the county prison board of Fife; parties by whom chosen, 1500——Number of years' purchase houses are worth in a borough generally, 1505, 1506——Number of years' purchase of real property in the

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county, 1507——Amount per pound on the rental of the borough of Cupar, 1508——It will be less now, in consequence of the reduction of population, *ib.*——Witness expects generally there will be a reduction of the expenses of the prison establishment, 1508——Both the county and burghs will have the benefit of this reduction of expense, 1508——A considerable amount of assessment has gone to pay the expenses of the new prisons built in the county, 1509——At the end of nine years from the time the additional assessment was laid on, it expires, and relief will be given, *ib.*——Reasons for supposing that in the course of a few years the burthen will probably be diminished, both to the counties and boroughs, about one-third, 1509.

Cause for a much larger sum being required from the county of Fife for prisons in 1844 than was required formerly; the counties previously had to pay only for the aliment of prisoners before trial, 1510–1515——Increase of the expense, in consequence of the improvement in the prison discipline, 1515–1517——Assessing by population is to a certain extent equitable, the prison discipline being intended to protect persons as well as property, 1518–1537——Further evidence as to the proportion of prisoners in the county prison at Cupar, from the boroughs and from the landward parts of the county, 1538–1545——Grounds for forming the opinion that an assessment levied by the Act is more equitable than an assessment on all real property alone, 1546–1563.

Paisley. Present population of Paisley, with the Parliamentary boundary, *Brown* 526——Sum contributed annually for the support of the gaol of Paisley, previously to the passing of the Prisons Act; resources from which paid, *ib.* 527, 528——Statement showing the sum contributed by the town of Paisley towards the support of the gaol and bridewell for the three years previous to the Prisons Act, *Brown's Ev., p.* 31——Statement of the amount paid by the town of Paisley towards the support of prisons for the three years ending 1844, *Brown* 529–535.

See also *Crime. Rental. Value of Property.*

Paterson, Alexander. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Town-clerk of Portobello since 1838, 451,452——Date at which Portobello got its constitution as a burgh, 453–547——Previous to that period it paid no prison assessment, except bridewell money; this amounted to 1 *s.* 2 *d.* on houses above 5 *l.*, 458–463——Population of Portobello, 464–468——Amount upon which the prison assessment is laid; average amount which has been paid since the commencement of the Act constituting it a burgh; per-centage it gives upon the rental, 469–479——If the assessment were laid equally upon the landward part of the county and the burgh part of the county, Portobello pays too much, 480——Other ways in which this mode of assessment operates unequally in Portobello; its operation is very much complained of; grounds of this complaint, 481–490. 509-511——Portobello is also subject to the county police, and the Constabulary Act; amount of this in the pound, 491, 492——It is subject to no other local tax, except the poor's rates, 493.

The grievance to Portobello consists in contrasting its position now with the position of Dalkeith, which is a town of larger population, 494, 495——Comparison of the value of property at Dalkeith and Portobello, 496——Rental of Portobello, adding one-fifth, as compared with that of Dalkeith, 497——Number of prisoners sent annually to the gaol of Edinburgh; Portobello has no gaol of its own, 498–503. 523——Portobello has increased in opulence within these last 10 or 12 years, but not to any great extent, 504–508——There are manufactories at Portobello; description of manufactories; how far they are thriving, 516–521——Portobello is not a manufacturing place, so to speak; it is rather a sea-bathing place, 522, 523.

Perth Penitentiary. Proportion of the persons confined in the Perth Penitentiary who come back to Edinburgh after their release, *Macfarlan* 1239–1246——The cost of the Perth Penitentiary should be paid out of the public funds, *ib.* 1240——One great grievance in the town of Edinburgh is the great expense of the Perth prison, *ib.* 1244–1248.

Pittenweem. Population of the burgh of Pittenweem; real rent; prison assessment; funds out of which paid, *Duncan* 813–819——The objection of the inhabitants to the tax, and their opinions as to the mode of assessment are much the same as in other burghs, *ib.* 820——The trade of the place is chiefly fishing; it is a very poor place; all the Fife coast burghs are very poor, *ib.* 821, 822.

Police. Arbroath: Per-centage in the pound for the police rate in rbroath, *Roberts* 726, 727. 729–732.

Dundee: Dundee has a police of its own, maintained at a considerable expense; they have a statute for levying the police rate, *Roberts* 721–724. 728.

Edinburgh: Edinburgh maintains a separate police of its own, *Macfarlan* 1241——There is a police kept in the county of Edinburgh; how far crime has decreased in consequence, *ib.* 1258, 1259.

Forfar: Expense of the police; it is paid out of the common good, *Roberts* 636-638.——Rate of the police assessment per pound in the county of Forfar, *ib.* 725.

Leith:

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Leith: Annual cost of the police establishment of Leith, *Anderson* 216——The boundaries of the police are not co-extensive boundaries of the borough; they are generally more circumscribed, *ib.* 224, 225. 248–250. 252–256——The police assessment is levied within the boundaries; amount of this tax, *ib.* 226–242.

See also *Portobello.*

Population. Reasons for the Committee forming the opinion that the practical operation of the Acts in the distribution of the assessment, according to the relative population of the landward parts of the county, and the burghs with it, is most objectionable, *Rep.* v.——Assessing by population is to a certain extent equitable, the prison discipline being intended to protect persons as well as property, *Pagan* 1518–1537——Tables showing the population of the counties in Scotland, and of the several burghs situated therein, with the population in each burgh; also the population of the landward part of the counties, *App.* 98.

See also *Burghs, Royal. Commissioners of Supply. General Prisons Act. House Property. Musselburgh.*

Portobello. Date at which Portobello got its constitution as a burgh, *Paterson* 453–457——Previously to this period it paid no prison assessment except Bridewell money; this amounted to 1 *s.* 2 *d.* on houses above 5 *l.*, *ib.* 458–463——Population of Portobello, *ib.* 464–468——Portobello is subject to the County Police and the Constabulary Act; amount of this in the pound, *ib.* 491, 492——It is subject to no other local tax except the poor's rate, *ib.* 493.

The grievance to Portobello consists in contrasting its position now with the position of Dalkeith, which is a town of larger population, *Paterson*, 494, 495——Number of prisoners sent annually to the gaol of Edinburgh; Portobello has no gaol of its own, *ib.* 498–503. 523——Portobello has increased in opulence within these last 10 or 12 years, but not to any great extent, *ib.* 504–508——There are manufactories at Portobello; description of manufactories; how far they are thriving, *ib.* 516–521——Portobello is not a manufacturing place, so to speak; it is rather a sea-bathing place, *ib.* 522, 523.

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II. *In particular Counties.*

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2. Fife County.
3. Forfar County.
4. Lanarkshire.

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REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PRISONS (SCOTLAN

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX, AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*
7 *July* 1845.

[*Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*]

460.

Under 24 oz.

PRISONS (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 August 1843;—*for*,

RETURNS of the Aggregate Sums of Money Imposed by the General Prison Board of *Scotland*, under the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, together with the Allocations thereof in the different Cities, and Burghs, and Counties of *Scotland*, distinguishing the Amount of Crime and Population in each District, and distinguishing also, under separate Heads, the Purposes for which, and the Places where, the Monies have been applied, for the Years 1840, 1841 and 1842;—Of the Rates imposed upon the Inhabitants of the different Counties, Cities, and Burghs of *Scotland*, under the said Act, for the same Years, distinguishing the Rate for each Year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 6 *February* 1844.

I.—RETURN of the Aggregate Sums of Money Imposed by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland*, under the Act of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, in the Years 1840, 1841 and 1842; compiled from the Record of the Board's Proceedings.

In the Years	For Building, Furnishing and Completing the General Prison at Perth, under s. 35 of the Act.	For Building, Altering and Repairing Local Prisons, under s. 36 of the Act.	For current Expenses of the General Prison at Perth, and the Expenses of the General Board, under s. 37 of the Act.	For current Expenses of Local Prisons, under s. 38 of the Act.	For Payment of Interest on Debt due by Prison Board of Forfarshire to the Burgh of Dundee, and for Redemption of the said Debt, under s. 25 of the Act.	Aggregate of Sums Imposed.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1840	2,000 – –	10,000 – –	5,000 – –	30,142 18 –	675 – –	47,817 18 –
1841	2,000 – –	13,685 17 8	- - -	28,773 10 3	1,125 – –	45,584 7 11
1842	2,000 – –	13,770 8 1	- - -	31,520 7 9	866 5 –	48,157 – 10
£.	6,000 – –	37,456 5 9	5,000 – –	90,436 16 –	2,666 5 –	141,559 6 9

II.—RETURN of the Allocations of the Aggregate Sums of Money Imposed by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland*, under the

COUNTIES.	Landward Parts of Counties, Cities, and Burghs.	For the Expense of Converting the Buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and of Furnishing and Completing the same, under s. 35 of the Act.				For the Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons, under s. 36 of the Act.			
——	——	In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	Aggregate Allocation.	In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	Aggregate Allocation.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen -	Landward part -	94 4 4	94 4 4	94 4 4	282 13 –	471 1 8	471 1 8	471 1 8	1,413 5 –
	Aberdeen - -	47 – 6 11/	47 – 6 11/	47 – 6 11/	141 1 8 9/	235 2 10 8/	235 2 10 8/	235 2 10 8/	705 8 8
	Peterhead - -	4 11 – 2/	4 11 – 2/	4 11 – 2/	13 13 – 6/	22 15 – 8/	22 15 – 8/	22 15 – 8/	68 5 2
	Inverury - -	– 16 11 9/	– 16 11 9/	– 16 11 9/	2 10 11 3/	4 4 10 9/	4 4 10 9/	4 4 10 9/	12 14 8
	Kintore - -	– 6 8 2/	– 6 8 2/	– 6 8 2/	1 – – 6/	1 13 5	1 13 5	1 13 5	5 – 3
		146 19 7	146 19 7	146 19 7	440 18 9	734 17 11	734 17 11	734 17 11	2,204 13 9
Argyll - -	Landward part -	59 17 6 10/	59 17 6 10/	59 17 6 10/	179 12 8 6/	299 7 10 4/	299 7 10 4/	299 7 10 4/	898 3 7
	Campbelton -	4 2 10	4 2 10	4 2 10	12 8 6	20 14 2	20 14 2	20 14 2	62 2 6
	Inverury - -	– 13 4 5/	– 13 4 5/	– 13 4 5/	2 – 1 3/	3 6 10	3 6 10	3 6 10	10 – 6
	Oban - -	– 18 10 9/	– 18 10 9/	– 18 10 9/	2 16 8 3/	4 14 5 8/	4 15 5 8/	4 14 5 8/	14 3 5
		65 12 8	65 12 8	65 12 8	196 18 –	328 3 4	328 3 4	328 3 4	984 10 –
Ayr - -	Landward part -	63 9 9 4/	63 9 9 4/	63 9 9 4/	190 9 4	317 8 10 8/	317 8 10 8/	317 8 10 8/	952 6 8
	Ayr - - -	8 18 9 1/	8 18 9 1/	8 18 9 1/	26 16 3 3/	44 13 9 4/	44 13 9 4/	44 13 9 4/	134 1 4
	Irvine - -	4 5 2 8/	4 5 2 8/	4 5 2 8/	12 15 8	21 6 1 4/	21 6 1 4/	21 6 1 4/	63 18 4
	Kilmarnock -	10 3 4 11/	10 3 4 11/	10 3 4 11/	30 10 2 9/	50 17 – 8/	50 17 – 8/	50 17 – 8/	152 11 2
		86 17 2	86 17 2	86 17 2	260 11 6	434 5 10	434 5 10	434 5 10	1,302 17 6
Banff - -	Landward part -	22 8 2 8/	22 8 2 8/	22 8 2 8/	67 4 8	112 1 1 4/	112 1 1 4/	112 1 1 4/	336 3 4
	Banff - -	2 11 9 11/	2 11 9 11/	2 11 9 11/	7 15 5 9/	12 19 1 8/	12 19 1 8/	12 19 1 8/	38 17 5
	Cullen - -	– 15 7 5/	– 15 7 5/	– 15 7 5/	2 6 10 3/	3 18 1	3 18 1	3 18 1	11 14 3
		25 15 8	25 15 8	25 15 8	77 7 –	128 18 4	128 18 4	128 18 4	386 15 –
Berwick - -	Landward part -	19 6 11 3/	19 6 11 3/	19 6 11 3/	58 – 9 9/	96 14 8 4/	1,133 19 2 4/	- - -	1,230 13 10 8/
	Lauder - -	– 12 2 9/	– 12 2 9/	– 12 2 9/	1 16 8 3/	3 1 1 8/	35 16 7 8/	- - -	38 17 9 4/
		19 19 2	19 19 2	19 19 2	59 17 6	99 15 10	1,169 15 10	- - -	1,269 11 8
Bute - -	Landward part -	6 6 5 1/	6 6 5 1/	6 6 5 1/	18 19 3 3/	31 12 1 4/	31 12 1 4/	31 12 1 4/	94 16 4
	Rothesay - -	3 5 2 11/	3 5 2 11/	3 5 2 11/	9 15 8 9/	16 6 2 8/	16 6 2 8/	16 6 2 8/	48 18 8
		9 11 8	9 11 8	9 11 8	28 15 –	47 18 4	47 18 4	47 18 4	143 15 –
Caithness -	Landward part -	20 16 3 10/	20 16 3 10/	20 16 3 10/	62 8 11 6/	104 1 7	104 1 7	104 1 7	312 4 9
	Wick - -	3 8 10 2/	3 8 10 2/	3 8 10 2/	10 6 6 6/	17 4 3	17 4 3	17 4 3	51 12 9
		24 5 2	24 5 2	24 5 2	72 15 6	121 5 10	121 5 10	121 5 10	363 17 6
Clackmannan -	Landward - -	19 3 3	19 3 3	19 3 3	57 9 9	95 16 3	95 16 3	95 16 3	287 8 9
Dumbarton -	Landward part -	27 16 7 4/	27 16 7 4/	27 16 7 4/	83 9 10	139 3 – 8/	139 3 – 8/	139 3 – 8/	417 9 2
	Dumbarton -	3 14 6 8/	3 14 6 8/	3 14 6 8/	11 3 8	18 12 9 4/	18 12 9 4/	18 12 9 4/	55 18 4
		31 11 2	31 11 2	31 11 2	94 13 6	157 15 10	157 15 10	157 15 10	473 7 6
Dumfries -	Landward part -	45 19 5 6/	45 19 5 6/	45 19 5 6/	137 18 4 6/	229 17 3 4/	229 17 3 4/	229 17 3 4/	689 11 10
	Annan - -	2 7 11 5/	2 7 11 5/	2 7 11 5/	7 3 10 3/	11 19 9	11 19 9	11 19 9	35 19 3
	Dumfries - -	6 14 – 2/	6 14 – 2/	6 14 – 2/	20 2 – 6/	33 10 1	33 10 1	33 10 1	100 10 3
	Lochmaben -	– 14 11 10/	– 14 11 10/	– 14 11 10/	2 4 11 6/	3 14 11 4/	3 14 11 4/	3 14 11 4/	11 4 10
	Sanquhar - -	1 4 8 1/	1 4 8 1/	1 4 8 1/	3 14 – 3/	6 3 4 4/	6 3 4 4/	6 3 4 4/	18 10 1
		57 1 1	57 1 1	57 1 1	171 3 3	285 5 5	285 5 5	285 5 5	855 16 3
Edinburgh -	Landward part -	66 2 2	66 2 2	66 2 2	198 6 6	330 10 10	330 10 10	330 10 10	991 12 6
	Edinburgh -	180 11 4 1/	180 11 4 1/	180 11 4 1/	541 14 – 3/	902 16 8 4/	902 16 8 4/	902 16 8 4/	2,708 10 1
	Leith - -	32 10 3 5/	32 10 3 5/	32 10 3 5/	97 10 10 3/	162 11 5	162 11 5	162 11 5	487 14 3
	Musselburgh -	9 6 11	9 6 11	9 6 11	28 – 9	46 14 7	46 14 7	46 14 7	140 3 9
	Portobello -	3 17 9 6/	3 17 9 6/	3 17 9 6/	11 13 4 6/	19 8 11 8/	19 8 11 8/	19 8 11 8/	58 6 11
		292 8 6	292 8 6	292 8 6	877 5 6	1,462 2 6	1,462 2 6	1,462 2 6	4,386 7 6
Elgin - -	Landward part -	15 17 8 2/	15 17 8 2/	15 17 8 2/	47 13 – 6/	79 8 5	79 8 5	79 8 5	238 5 3
	Elgin - -	3 4 5 4/	3 4 5 4/	3 4 5 4/	9 13 4	16 2 2 8/	16 2 2 8/	16 2 2 8/	48 6 8
	Forres - -	2 1 5 6/	2 1 5 6/	2 1 5 6/	6 4 4 6/	10 7 3 4/	10 7 3 4/	10 7 3 4/	31 1 10
		21 3 7	21 3 7	21 3 7	63 10 9	105 17 11	105 17 11	105 17 11	317 13 9

Act of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, on the different Cities, and Burghs, and Counties of *Scotland*; compiled from the Record of the Board's Proceedings.

For current Expenses of the General Prison at Perth, and Expenses of the General Board, under s. 37 of the Act.	For the Expense of Transmitting Prisoners from one Local Prison to another; the Expense of Aliment of Prisoners in the County Gaols, and generally the current Expenses of such Gaols, under s. 38 of the Act.				For Payment of Interest on Debt due by Prison Board of Forfarshire to the Burgh of Dundee, and for Redemption of the said Debt, under s. 25 of the Act.				Aggregate Allocations of Sums of Money Imposed in the Years 1840, 1841 and 1842.
In 1840.	In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	Aggregate Allocation.	In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	Aggregate Allocation.	——
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
235 10 10	1,282 – 10	1,282 – 10	1,282 – 10	3,846 2 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5,777 11 4
117 11 5 4/	639 18 9 7/	639 18 9 7/	639 18 9 7/	1,919 16 4 9/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,883 18 2 10/
11 7 6 4/	61 18 4 8/	61 18 4 3/	61 18 4 8/	185 15 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	279 – 10 10/
2 2 5 4/	11 11 –2/	11 11 –2/	11 11 –2/	34 13 –6/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	52 1 1 1/
– 16 8	4 10 11 7/	4 10 11 7/	4 10 11 7/	13 12 10 9/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	20 9 10 9/
367 8 11 6/	2,000 – –	2,000 – –	2,000 – –	6,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	9,013 1 5 6/
149 13 11 2/	364 18 6 8/	364 18 6 8/	547 7 10	1,277 4 11 4/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,504 15 2
10 7 1	25 4 9 8/	25 4 9 8/	37 17 2	88 6 9 4/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	173 4 10 4/
1 13 5	4 1 5 9/	4 1 5 9/	6 2 3	14 5 2 6/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	27 19 2 9
2 7 2 10/	5 15 1 11/	5 15 1 11/	8 12 9	20 3 –10/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	39 10 4 11/
164 1 8	400 – –	400 – –	600 – –	1,400 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,745 9 8
158 14 5 4/	438 11 4 10/	548 4 3	694 8 1	1,681 3 8 10/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,982 14 2 2/
22 6 10 8/	61 14 9 6/	77 3 6	97 15 1	236 13 4 6/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	419 17 10 5/
10 13 –8/	29 8 8 2/	36 15 10	46 12 1	112 16 7 2/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	200 3 7 10/
25 8 6 4/	70 5 1 6/	87 16 5	111 4 9	269 6 3 6/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	477 16 2 7/
217 2 11	600 – –	750 – –	950 – –	2,300 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,080 11 11
56 – 6 8/	347 13 8	304 4 6	260 15 3	912 13 5	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,372 1 11 8/
6 9 6 10/	40 4 –7/	35 3 6	30 3 –	105 10 6 7/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	158 13 –2/
1 19 –6/	12 2 3 5/	10 12 –	9 1 9	31 16 –5/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	47 16 2 2/
64 9 2	400 – –	350 – –	300 – –	1,050 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,578 11 2
48 7 4 2/	476 18 6 10/	193 17 6	281 2 5	951 18 5 10/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,289 – 6 5/
1 10 6 10/	15 1 5 2/	6 2 6	8 17 7	30 1 6 2/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	72 6 6 7/
49 17 11	492 – –	290 – –	290 – –	982 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,361 7 1
15 16 –8/	92 6 10 7/	105 10 9	112 2 8	310 – 3 7/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	439 11 11 6/
8 3 1 4/	47 13 1 5/	54 9 3	57 17 4	159 19 8 5/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	226 17 2 6/
23 19 2	140 – –	160 – –	170 – –	470 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	666 9 2
52 – 9 6/	343 4 8 8/	128 14 3	171 12 4	643 11 3 6/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,070 5 9 8/
8 12 1 6/	56 15 3 4/	21 5 9	28 7 8	106 8 8 4/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	177 – 1 4/
60 12 11	400 – –	150 – –	200 – –	750 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,247 5 11
47 18 1 6/	180 – –	150 – –	160 – –	490 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	882 16 7 6/
69 11 6 4/	458 11 6 3/	282 4 –	189 12 1	930 7 7 3/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,500 18 1 7/
9 6 4 8/	61 8 5 9/	37 16 –	25 7 11	124 12 4 9/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	201 – 9 5/
78 17 11	520 – –	320 – –	215 – –	1,055 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,701 18 11
114 18 7 8/	604 6 7 4/	370 13 2	483 9 4	1,458 9 1 4/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,400 17 11 6/
5 19 10 6/	31 10 3 1/	19 6 7	25 4 3	76 1 1 1/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	125 4 –10/
16 15 –6/	88 1 8 4/	54 – 6	70 9 4	212 11 6 4/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	349 18 10 4/
1 17 5 8/	9 17 –5/	6 – 10	7 17 8	23 15 6 5/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	39 2 9 7/
3 1 8 2/	16 4 3 10/	9 18 11	12 19 5	39 2 7 10/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	64 8 5 3/
142 12 8 6/	750 – –	460 – –	600 – –	1,809 19 11	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,979 12 1 6/
165 5 5	1,582 9 8 4/	1,130 6 11	1,582 9 8	4,295 6 3 4/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5,650 10 8 4/
451 8 4 2/	4,322 7 4 11/	3,087 8 2	4,322 7 5	11,732 2 11 11/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	15,433 15 5 /
81 5 8 6/	778 6 3 11/	555 18 10	778 6 4	2,112 11 5 11/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,779 2 3 6/
23 7 3 6/	223 14 3 7/	159 15 11	223 14 4	607 4 6 7/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	798 16 4 1/
9 14 5 10/	93 2 3 4/	66 10 2	93 2 3	252 14 8 4/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	332 9 5 8/
731 1 3	7,000 – –	5,000 – –	7,000 – –	19,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	24,994 14 3 1/
39 14 2 6/	149 19 11 7/	149 19 11 7/	149 19 11 7/	449 19 10 9/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	775 12 4 9/
8 1 1 4/	30 8 6 11/	30 8 6 11/	30 8 6 11/	91 5 8 9/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	157 6 10 1/
5 3 7 8/	19 11 5 6/	19 11 5 6/	19 11 5 6/	58 14 4 6/	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	101 4 2 8/
52 18 11 6/	200 – –	200 – –	200 – –	600 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,034 3 5 6/

(*continued*)

II.—Return of the Allocations of the Aggregate Sums of Money imposed—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Landward Parts of Counties, Cities, and Burghs.	For the Expense of Converting the Buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and of Furnishing and Completing the same, under s. 35 of the Act.				For the Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons, under s. 36 of the Act.			
		In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	Aggregate Allocation.	In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	Aggregate Allocation.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Fife	Landward part	54 1 9 6/	59 11 10 10/	60 10 2 10/	174 3 10 10/	270 8 11 4/	661 18 1	672 1 11	1,604 8 11 4/
	Anstruther, East	– 14 2 6/	– 14 2 8/	– 14 2 8	2 2 8	3 11 1 4/	7 17 11 4/	7 17 11 4/	19 7 –
	Anstruther, West	– 4 7 11/	– 4 7 9/	– 4 7 9/	– 13 11 5/	1 3 3 6/	2 11 7 6/	2 11 7 6/	6 6 6 8/
	Auchtermuchty	– 19 –2/	– 19 –2/	– 19 –2/	2 17 –6/	4 15 –5/	10 11 1 8/	10 11 1 8/	25 17 4
	Burntisland	1 8 7 4/	1 8 7 4/	1 8 7 4/	4 5 10	7 3 –8/	15 17 9 4/	15 17 9 4/	38 18 7 4/
	Crail	– 18 6 2/	– 18 6 2/	– 18 6 2/	2 15 6 6/	4 12 7	10 5 7 9/	10 5 7 9/	25 3 10 6/
	Cupar	3 14 10 2/	3 15 8	2 17 4	10 7 10 2/	18 14 3	42 – 5	31 16 7	92 11 3
	Dunfermline	7 10 –7/	4 17 11 11/	4 17 11 11/	17 6 –5/	37 10 3	54 8 4 8/	54 8 4 8/	146 7 –4/
	Dysart	4 16 1 1/	4 16 1 1/	4 16 1 1/	14 8 3 3/	24 – 5 4/	53 7 2 4/	53 7 2 4/	130 14 10
	Earlsferry	– 7 –9/	3 7 –9/	– 7 –9/	1 1 2 3/	1 15 3 8/	3 18 5 2/	3 18 5 2/	9 12 2
	Falkland	– 15 6 5/	– 15 6 5/	– 15 6 5/	2 6 7 3/	3 17 8	8 12 6 8/	8 12 6 8/	21 2 9 4/
	Inverkeithing	1 10 2 8/	1 10 2 6/	1 10 2 8/	4 10 8	7 11 1 4/	16 15 8	16 15 8	41 2 5 4/
	Kilrenny	– 19 9 3/	1 1 5 1/	1 1 5 1/	3 2 7 5/	4 18 10 4/	11 17 11 4/	11 17 11 4/	28 14 9
	Kinghorn	– 19 –10/	– 19 –10/	– 19 –10/	2 17 2 6/	4 15 4	10 11 9	10 11 9	25 18 10
	Kirkaldy	6 8 –6/	– 7 2 8/	3 7 2 8/	13 2 5 10/	32 – 2 8/	37 6 6 10/	37 6 6 10/	106 13 4 4/
	Newburgh	1 14 5 9/	1 14 5 9/	1 14 5 9/	5 3 5 3/	8 12 5	19 3 –	19 3 –	46 18 5
	Pittenweem	– 18 3 6/	– 18 7 2/	– 18 7 2/	2 15 5 10/	4 11 5 4/	10 6 7	10 6 7	25 4 7 4/
	St. Andrews	2 19 2 9/	2 19 2 9/	2 19 2 9/	8 17 8 3/	14 16 1 8/	32 17 11 2/	32 17 11 2/	80 12 –
		90 19 6	90 19 6	90 19 6	272 18 6	454 17 6	1,010 8 7 4/	1,010 8 7 4/	2,475 14 8 6/
Forfar	Landward part	59 16 3 8/	59 16 3 8/	59 16 3 8/	179 8 11	299 1 6 4/	299 1 6 4/	299 1 6 4/	897 4 7
	Arbroath	11 9 1 3/	11 9 1 3/	11 9 1 3/	34 7 3 9/	57 5 6 4/	57 5 6 4/	57 5 6 4/	171 16 7
	Brechin	5 2 7 3/	5 2 7 3/	5 2 7 3/	15 7 9 9/	25 13 –	25 13 –	25 13 –	76 19 –
	Dundee	46 15 7 3/	46 15 7 3/	46 15 7 3/	140 6 9 9/	233 18 –4/	233 18 –4/	233 18 –4/	701 14 1
	Forfar	6 15 7 7/	6 15 7 7/	6 15 7 7/	20 6 10 9/	33 18 2	33 18 3	33 18 2	101 14 6
	Montrose	11 11 6	11 11 6	11 11 6	34 14 6	57 17 6	57 17 6	57 17 6	173 12 6
		141 10 9	141 10 9	141 10 9	424 12 3	707 13 9	707 13 9	707 13 9	2,123 1 3
Haddington	Landward part	20 16 3 6/	20 16 3 6/	20 16 3 6/	62 8 10 6/	104 1 5 4/	104 1 5 4/	104 1 5 4/	312 4 4
	Dunbar	2 10 1 10/	2 10 1 10/	2 10 1 10/	7 10 5 6/	12 10 9 4/	12 10 9 4/	12 10 9 4/	37 12 4
	Haddington	2 18 4 11/	2 18 4 11/	2 18 4 11/	8 15 2 9/	14 12 –8/	14 12 –8/	14 12 –8/	43 16 2
	North Berwick	– 16 5 9/	– 16 5 9/	– 16 5 9/	2 9 5 3/	4 2 4 8/	4 2 4 8/	4 2 4 8/	12 7 2
		27 1 4	27 1 4	27 1 4	81 4 –	135 6 8	135 6 8	135 6 8	406 – –
Inverness	Landward part	54 14 9	54 14 9	54 14 9	164 4 3	273 13 9	1,055 17 7 6/	1,055 17 7 8/	2,385 9 –4/
	Invreness	7 18 8	7 18 8	7 18 8	23 16 –	39 13 4	152 18 4	152 18 4	345 10 –
		62 13 5	62 13 5	62 13 5	188 – 3	313 7 1	1,208 15 11 8/	1,208 15 11 8/	2,730 19 –4/
Kincardine	Landward part	22 4 3 7/	22 4 3 7/	22 4 3 7/	66 12 10 9/	111 1 6	186 – –	186 – –	483 1 6
	Inverbervie	– 11 4 5/	– 11 4 5/	– 11 4 5/	1 14 1 3/	2 16 10	4 15 2	4 15 2	12 7 2
		22 15 8	22 15 8	22 15 8	68 7 –	113 18 4	190 15 2	190 15 2	495 8 8
Kinross	Landward	17 15 1	17 15 1	17 15 1	53 5 3	88 15 5	88 15 5	88 15 5	266 6 3
Kirkcudbright	Landward part	24 5 7 10/	24 5 7 10/	24 5 7 10/	72 16 11 6/	121 8 3 4/	121 8 3 4/	121 8 3 4/	364 4 10
	Kirkcudbright	1 17 1	1 17 1	1 17 1	5 11 3	9 5 5	9 5 5	9 5 5	27 16 3
	New Galloway	– 6 3 2/	– 6 3 2/	– 6 3 2/	– 18 9 6/	1 11 3 8/	1 11 3 8/	1 11 3 8/	4 13 11
	Maxwelltown	2 9 11	2 9 11	2 9 11	7 9 9	12 9 7	12 9 7	12 9 7	37 8 9
		28 18 11	28 18 11	28 18 11	86 16 9	144 14 7	144 14 7	144 14 7	434 3 9
Lanark	Landward part	92 7 9 2/	92 7 9 2/	92 7 9 2/	277 3 3 6/	461 18 9 8/	461 18 9 8/	461 18 9 8/	1,385 16 5
	Airdrie	5 10 4 7/	5 10 4 7/	5 10 4 7/	16 11 1 9/	27 11 10 6/	27 11 10 6/	27 11 10 6/	82 15 8
	Glasgow	157 1 11 6/	157 1 11 6/	157 1 11 6/	471 5 10 6/	785 9 9 8/	785 9 9 8/	785 9 9 8/	2,356 9 5
	Hamilton	6 17 1 6/	6 17 1 6/	6 17 1 6/	20 11 4 6/	34 5 7 8/	34 5 7 8/	34 5 7 8/	102 16 11
	Lanark	3 9 7 6/	3 9 7 6/	3 9 7 6/	10 8 10 6/	17 8 1 8/	17 8 1 8/	17 8 1 8/	52 4 5
	Rutherglen	3 13 3 9/	3 13 3 9/	3 13 3 9/	10 19 11 3/	18 6 6 8/	18 6 6 6/	18 6 6 8/	54 19 8
		269 – 2	269 – 2	269 – 2	807 – 6	1,345 – 10	1,345 – 10	1,345 – 10	4,035 2 6
Linlithgow	Landward part	18 10 –6/	18 10 –6/	18 10 –6/	55 10 1 6/	92 10 2 8/	92 10 2 8/	92 10 2 8/	277 10 8
	Linlithgow	3 4 6 7/	3 4 6 7/	3 4 6 7/	9 13 7 9/	16 2 9	16 2 9	16 2 9	48 8 3
	Queensferry	1 – 11 11/	1 – 11 11/	1 – 11 11/	3 2 11 9/	5 4 11 4/	5 4 11 4/	5 4 11 4/	15 14 10
		22 15 7	22 15 7	22 15 7	68 6 9	113 17 11	113 17 11	113 17 11	341 13 9

II.—Return of the Allocations of the Aggregate Sums of Money Imposed—*continued.*

or current Expenses he General Prison Perth, and Expenses he General ard, under 7 of the Act.	For the Expense of Transmitting Prisoners from one Local Prison to another; the Expense of Aliment of Prisoners in the County Gaols, and generally the current Expenses of such Gaols, under s. 38 of the Act.				For Payment of Interest on Debt due by Prison Board of Forfarshire to the Burgh of Dundee, and for Redemption of the said Debt, under s. 25 of the Act.				Aggregate Allocations of Sums of Money Imposed in the Years 1840, 1841 and 1842.
In 1840.	In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	Aggregate Allocation.	In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	Aggregate Allocation.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5 4 5	594 11 1	1,310 2 11	964 9 9	2,869 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,783 1 1
1 15 6	7 16 3	15 12 8	11 6 8	34 15 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 - 10
- 11 7	2 11 2	5 2 2	3 14 1	11 7 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 19 7
2 7 6	10 8 11	20 17 11	15 3 -	46 9 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	77 11 9
3 11 6	15 14 6	31 9 -	22 16 -	69 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	116 15 5
2 6 3	10 3 6	20 7 -	14 15 1	45 5 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 11 3
9 7 1	41 2 8	83 3 5	45 13 5	169 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	282 5 9
8 15 1	82 9 4	107 14 4	78 1 11	268 5 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	450 13 9
2 - 2	52 16 2	105 12 5	76 11 6	235 - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	392 3 5
- 17 7	3 17 7	7 15 3	5 12 6	17 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 16 4
1 18 10	8 10 9	17 1 6	12 7 7	37 19 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 8 -7
3 15 6	16 12 2	33 4 5	24 1 8	73 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	123 6 11
2 9 5	10 17 3	23 11 -	17 1 6	51 9 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	85 16 7
2 7 8	10 9 6	20 19 2	15 3 10	46 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	77 16 3
6 - 1	70 7 5	73 17 9	53 11 5	197 16 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	333 12 7
4 6 2	18 19 -	37 18 2	27 9 8	84 6 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	140 14 11
2 5 8	10 1 -	20 8 10	14 16 5	45 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 12 1
7 8 -	32 11 -6	65 2 1	47 4 -	144 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	241 14 10
7 8 9	1,000 - -	2,000 - -	1,450 - -	4,450 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,426 2 -2
9 10 9	845 4 5	676 3 7	760 14 -	2,282 2 -2	285 5 2	475 8 9	366 1 9	1,126 15 8	4,635 2 -3
8 12 9	161 17 4	129 9 11	145 13 8	437 - 11	54 12 7	91 1 -	70 2 2	215 15 9	887 13 5
2 16 6	72 9 9	57 19 10	65 4 10	195 14 5	24 9 3	40 15 6	31 8 -	96 12 9	397 10 7
6 19 -	661 - 7	528 16 6	594 18 7	1,784 15 8	223 1 11	371 16 7	286 6 2	881 4 8	3,625 - 4
6 19 1	95 16 6	76 13 2	86 4 10	258 14 6	32 6 10	53 18 1	41 10 1	127 15 -	525 10 -
8 18 9	163 11 2	130 17 -	147 4 1	441 12 3	55 4 -	92 - 1	70 16 10	218 - 11	896 18 11
3 16 10	2,000 - -	1,600 - -	1,800 - -	5,400 - -	675 - -	1,125 - -	866 5 -	2,666 5 -	10,967 15 4
2 - 8	307 12 1	307 12 1	461 8 2	1,076 12 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,503 6 3
6 5 4	37 1 2	37 1 2	55 11 10	129 14 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	181 2 5
7 6 -	43 3 2	43 3 2	64 14 9	151 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	210 18 6
2 1 2	12 3 5	12 3 5	18 5 3	42 12 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59 9 11
7 13 4	400 - -	400 - -	600 - -	1,400 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,954 17 4
6 16 10	614 17 8	553 6 5	571 11 -	1,739 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,426 5 2
9 16 8	89 2 4	80 3 10	82 16 9	252 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	641 5 7
6 13 6	704 - -	633 10 3	654 7 9	1,991 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,067 10 9
5 10 9	146 5 2	209 12 9	209 12 9	565 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,170 15 9
1 8 5	3 14 10	5 7 3	5 7 3	14 9 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 19 -3
6 19 2	150 - -	215 - -	215 - -	580 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,200 14 10
4 7 8	60 - -	75 - -	75 - -	210 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	573 19 2
0 14 1	922 15 9	419 9 -	251 13 5	1,593 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,091 14 2
4 12 8	70 9 2	32 - 6	19 4 3	121 13 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	159 14 2
- 15 7	11 17 11	5 8 2	3 4 11	20 11 -4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 19 4
6 4 9	94 17 -3	43 2 4	25 17 5	163 16 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	215 - -9
2 7 3	1,100 - -	500 - -	300 - -	1,900 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,493 7 9
0 19 4	2,291 - 11	2,497 12 1	2,747 10 2	7,506 3 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,400 2 3
3 15 11	136 17 3	147 8 3	164 2 8	448 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	561 10 11
2 14 10	3,895 14 8	4,195 19 3	4,671 18 4	12,763 12 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15,984 2 6
7 2 9	170 - 6	183 2 8	203 18 1	557 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	687 12 4
8 14 -	86 6 7	92 19 8	103 10 7	282 16 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	354 4 2
9 3 3	90 17 11	97 18 1	109 - 2	297 16 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	372 19 1
2 10 5	6,670 18 -	7,185 - -	8,000 - -	21,855 18 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27,370 11 5
6 5 1	324 17 11	487 6 11	406 2 5	1,218 7 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,597 13 2
8 1 4	56 13 5	85 - 3	70 16 11	212 10 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	278 13 11
2 12 5	18 8 6	27 12 10	23 - 8	69 2 -8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 12 4
6 18 11	400 - -	600 - -	500 - -	1,500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,966 19 5

II.—Return of the Allocations of the Aggregate Sums of Money Imposed—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Landward Parts of Counties, Cities, and Burghs.	For the Expense of Converting the Buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and of Furnishing and Completing the same, under s. 35 of the Act.				For the Expense of Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons, under s. 36 of the Act.			
——	——	In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	Aggregate Allocation.	In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	Aggregate Allocation.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Nairn	Landward part	5 8 3 10/	5 8 3 10/	5 8 3 10/	16 4 11 6/	27 1 7 4/	109 18 2 4/	109 18 2 4/	246 18
	Nairn	1 19 6 2/	1 19 6 2/	1 19 6 2/	5 18 6 6/	9 17 6 8/	40 1 9 8/	40 1 9 6/	90 1
		7 7 10	7 7 10	7 7 10	22 3 6	36 19 2	150 – –	150 – –	336 19
Orkney and Zetland.	Landward part	31 3 10 7/	30 11 7 6/	30 11 7 6/	92 7 1 7/	155 19 5	152 18 1 6/	152 18 1 6/	461 15
	Kirkwall	1 15 5 5/	2 7 8 6/	2 7 8 6/	6 10 10 5/	8 17 3	11 18 6 6/	11 18 6 6/	32 14
		32 19 4	32 19 4	32 19 4	98 18 –	164 16 8	164 16 8	164 16 8	494 10
Peebles	Landward part	5 9 7 10/	5 9 7 10/	5 9 7 10/	16 8 11 6/	27 8 3 4/	27 8 3 4/	182 – 9 4/	236 17
	Peebles	1 12 2 2/	1 12 2 2/	1 12 2 2/	4 16 6 6/	8 – 10 8/	8 – 10 8/	53 8 4 8/	69 10
		7 1 10	7 1 10	7 1 10	21 5 6	35 9 2	35 9 2	235 9 2	306 7
Perth	Landward part	105 16 7 2/	105 16 7 2/	105 16 7 2/	317 9 9 6/	529 2 11 8/	529 2 11 8/	529 2 11 8/	1,587 8 11
	Culross	– 12 4 3/	– 12 4 3/	– 12 4 3/	1 17 – 9/	3 1 9 4/	3 1 9 4/	3 1 9 4/	9 5
	Perth	19 12 3 7/	19 12 3 7/	19 12 3 7/	58 16 10 9/	98 1 6	98 1 6	98 1 6	294 4
		126 1 3	126 1 3	126 1 3	378 3 9	630 6 3	630 6 3	630 6 3	1,890 18
Renfrew	Landward part	42 8 9 7/	42 8 9 7/	42 8 9 7/	127 6 4 9/	212 4 –	212 4 –	212 4 –	636 12
	Greenock	22 15 6 6/	22 15 6 6/	22 15 6 6/	68 6 7 6/	113 17 8 4/	113 17 8 4/	113 17 8 4/	341 13
	Paisley	41 7 2 1/	41 7 2 1/	41 7 2 1/	124 1 6 3/	206 15 10 4/	206 15 10 4/	206 15 10 4/	620 7
	Port Glasgow	4 6 10 1/	4 6 10 1/	4 6 10 1/	13 – 6 3/	21 14 2 4/	21 14 2 4/	21 14 2 4/	65 2
	Renfrew	1 13 – 9/	1 13 – 9/	1 13 – 9/	4 19 2 3/	8 5 4	8 5 4	8 5 4	24 16
		112 11 5	112 11 5	112 11 5	337 14 3	562 17 1	562 17 1	562 17 1	1,688 11
Ross and Cromarty.	Landward part	46 – 2 10/	46 – 2 10/	46 – 2 10/	138 – 8 6/	230 1 2 4/	548 3 10 4/	854 19 3 4/	1,633 4
	Cromarty	1 9 11 8/	1 9 11 8/	1 9 11 8/	4 9 11	7 9 10 4/	17 17 1 4/	27 16 11 4/	53 3 1
	Dingwall	1 3 – 1/	1 3 – 1/	1 3 – 1/	3 9 – 3/	5 15 – 4/	13 14 1 4/	21 7 5 4/	40 16
	Fortrose	– 15 – 3/	– 15 – 3/	– 15 – 3/	2 5 – 9/	3 15 1 4/	8 18 11 4/	13 19 1 4/	26 13
	Tain	1 4 2 2/	1 4 2 2/	1 4 2 2/	3 12 6 6/	6 – 10 8/	14 8 – 8/	22 9 3 8/	42 18
		50 12 5	50 12 5	50 12 5	151 17 3	253 2 1	603 2 1	940 12 1	1,796 16
Roxburgh	Landward part	58 13 10 4/	58 13 10 4/	58 13 10 4/	176 1 7	293 9 3 8/	293 9 3 8/	293 9 3 8/	880 7 11
	Jedburgh	5 8 11 8/	5 8 11 8/	5 8 11 8/	16 6 11	27 4 10 4/	27 4 10 4/	27 4 10 4/	81 14
		64 2 10	64 2 10	64 2 10	192 8 6	320 14 2	320 14 2	320 14 2	962 2
Selkirk	Landward part	4 6 – 9/	4 6 – 9/	4 6 – /|	12 18 2 3/	21 10 3 8/	21 10 3 8/	150 7 5 8/	193 8
	Selkirk	1 13 10 3/	1 13 10 3/	1 13 10 3/	5 1 6 9/	8 9 3 4/	8 9 3 4/	59 3 – 4/	76 1
		5 19 11	5 19 11	5 19 11	17 19 9	29 19 7	29 19 7	209 10 6	269 9
Stirling	Landward part	50 13 2 5/	50 13 2 5/	50 13 2 5/	151 19 7 3/	253 6 –	729 – 10	729 – 10	174 7
	Stirling	9 8 7 9/	9 8 7 9/	9 8 7 9/	28 5 11 3/	47 3 2 8/	135 14 8 8/	135 14 8 8/	318 12
	Falkirk	6 9 2 10/	6 9 2 10/	6 9 2 10/	19 7 8 6/	32 6 2 4/	92 19 10 4/	92 19 10 4/	218 5 11
		66 11 1	66 11 1	66 11 1	199 13 3	332 15 5	957 15 5	957 15 5	2,248 6
Sutherland	Landward part	13 12 5 8/	13 12 5 8/	13 12 5 8/	40 17 5	68 2 4 4/	68 2 5 4/	398 15 5 10/	535 – 2
	Dornoch	– 5 5 4/	– 5 5 4/	– 5 5 4/	– 16 4	1 7 2 8/	1 7 2 8/	7 19 4 8/	10 13 10
		13 17 11	13 17 11	13 17 11	41 13 9	69 9 7	69 9 7	406 14 10 6/	545 14
Wigtown	Landward part	22 17 5 8/	22 17 5 8/	22 17 5 8/	68 12 5	114 7 4 4/	114 7 4 4/	273 9 4 4/	502 4
	Stranraer	3 9 7 5/	3 9 7 5/	3 9 7 5/	10 8 10 3/	17 8 1	17 8 1	41 12 3	76 8
	Whithorn	– 19 5 4/	– 19 5 4/	– 19 5 4/	2 18 4	4 17 2 8/	4 17 2 8/	11 12 5 8/	21 6 11
	Wigtown	1 8 6 7/	1 8 6 7/	1 8 6 7/	4 5 7 9/	7 2 9	7 2 9	17 1 4	31 6 10
		28 15 1	28 15 1	28 15 1	86 5 3	143 15 5	143 15 5	343 15 5	631 6

II.—Return of the Allocations of the Aggregate Sums of Money Imposed—*continued.*

r current xpenses he General Prison Perth, and xpenses he General ard, under of the Act.	For the Expense of Transmitting Prisoners from one Local Prison to another; the Expense of Aliment of Prisoners in the County Gaols, and generally the current Expenses of such Gaols, under s. 38 of the Act.				For Payment of Interest on Debt due by Prison Board of Forfarshire to the Burgh of Dundee, and for Redemption of the said Debt, under s. 25 of the Act.				Aggregate Allocations of Sums of Money Imposed in the Years 1840, 1841, and 1842.
n 1840.	In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	Aggregate Allocation.	In 1840.	In 1841.	In 1842.	Aggregate Allocation.	——
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3 10 9 8/	91 11 10	117 4 9	91 11 10	300 8 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	577 2 2 2/
4 18 9 8/	33 8 2	42 15 3	33 8 2	109 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	210 10 1 2/
8 9 7 4/	125 - -	160 - -	125 - -	410 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	787 12 3 4/
7 19 8 6/	556 11 8 4/	84 - 5 1/4	236 11 2	877 3 3 7/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,509 5 9 8/
4 8 7 6/	43 8 3 8/	5 19 6 3/4	13 8 10	62 16 8 5/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	106 10 6 4/
2 8 4	600 - -	90 - -	250 - -	940 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,615 16 4
3 14 1 8/	97 8 3	100 10 1	112 17 6	310 15 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	577 16 3 2/
4 - 5 4/	28 11 9	29 9 11	33 2 6	91 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	169 11 3 10/
7 14 7	126 - -	130 - -	146 - -	402 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	747 7 7
4 11 5 10/	671 12 -6/	839 10 -	839 10 -	2,350 12 -6/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,520 2 2 10/
1 10 10 8/	3 18 4 9/	4 18 -	4 18 -	13 14 4 9/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 7 8 2/
9 - 9	124 9 6 9/	155 12 -	155 12 -	435 13 6 9/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	837 15 8 6/
5 3 1 6/	800 - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	2,800 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,384 5 7 6/
6 2 -	565 10 2 8/	565 10 2 8/	565 10 2 8/	1,696 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,566 11 -9/
6 18 10 2/	303 10 -1/	303 10 -1/	303 10 -1/	910 10 -3/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,377 8 6 11/
3 7 11 2/	551 2 -1/	551 2 -1/	551 2 -1/	1,653 6 -3/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,501 3 -9/
0 17 1 2/	57 17 1 6/	57 17 1 6/	57 17 1 6/	173 11 4 6/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	262 11 6 11/
4 2 8	22 - 7 8/	22 - 7 8/	22 - 7 8/	66 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 19 9 3/
1 8 6 6/	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	1,500 - -	4,500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,807 14 -6/
5 - 7 2/	477 4 -3/	318 2 8	318 2 8	1,113 9 4 3/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,999 14 11 11/
3 14 11 2/	15 10 10 2/	10 7 3	10 7 3	36 5 4 2/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	97 14 1 4/
2 17 6 2/	11 18 6 11/	7 19 1	7 19 1	27 16 8 11/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	74 19 10 4/
1 17 6 8/	7 15 9 4/	5 3 10	5 3 10	18 3 5 4/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 19 2 9/
3 - 5 4/	12 10 9 4/	8 7 2	8 7 2	29 5 1 4/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 16 4 2/
6 11 -6/	525 - -	350 - -	350 - -	1,225 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,300 4 6 6/
6 14 7 10/	732 - 10 3/	663 8 4	457 10 6	1,852 19 8 3/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,056 3 10 1/
3 12 5 2/	67 19 1 9/	61 11 8	42 9 6	172 - 3 9/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	283 14 2 11/
0 7 1	800 - -	725 - -	500 - -	2,025 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,339 18 1
0 15 1 10/	71 15 4 8/	71 15 4 8/	71 15 4 8/	215 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	432 7 7 1/
4 4 7 8/	28 4 7 4/	28 4 7 4/	28 4 7 4/	84 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	170 1 7 5/
4 19 9 6/	100 - -	100 - -	100 - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	602 9 2 6/
6 13 -	685 1 3 11/	608 19 -	608 19 -	1,902 19 3 11/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,892 19 7 2/
3 11 7 4/	127 10 11 11/	113 6 6	113 6 6	354 3 11 11/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	724 19 2 6/
6 3 1 2/	87 7 8 2/	77 14 6	77 14 6	242 16 8 2/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	496 13 4 10/
6 7 8 6/	900 - -	800 - -	800 - -	2,500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,114 7 2 6/
4 1 2 2/	98 - 9 8/	166 13 5	264 14 3	529 8 5 8/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,139 7 3 4/
- 13 7 4/	1 19 2 4/	3 6 7	5 5 9	10 11 6 4/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 15 3 6/
4 14 9 6/	100 - -	170 - -	270 - -	540 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,162 2 7
7 3 8 2/	795 9 10 6/	318 3 11	159 2 -	1,272 15 9 5/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,900 16 -1/
8 14 -6/	121 - 11 9/	48 8 5	24 4 2	193 13 6 9/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	289 4 10 6/
2 8 7 4/	33 16 3 2/	13 10 6	6 15 3	54 2 -2/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 15 10 6/
3 11 4 6/	49 12 10 8/	19 17 2	9 18 7	79 8 7 8/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	118 12 5 11/
1 17 8 6/	1,000 - -	400 - -	200 - -	1,600 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,389 9 3

III.—RETURN of the Amount of CRIME in each District (or County) of *Scotland*, as appearing from the Tables of Criminal Offenders in Scotland, reported by Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, in terms of the Statute of 1st Gul. 4, c. 37, for the Years 1840, 1841, and 1842; and of the Population in each District, as appearing from the Returns of Population in the various Counties in Scotland, stated in the Comparative Account of the Population of Great Britain, in the Years 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, and 1841.

	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED									POPULATION	
	In 1840.			In 1841.			In 1842.			According to Census of 1831.	According to Census of 1841.
Aberdeen	65	41	106	51	24	75	62	32	94	177,657	192,387
Argyle	72	14	86	70	20	90	116	29	145	100,973	97,371
Ayr	41	6	47	48	11	59	89	30	119	145,055	164,356
Banff	29	7	36	10	8	18	27	7	34	48,604	49,679
Berwick	15	8	23	22	3	25	26	3	29	34,048	34,438
Bute	12	3	15	8	6	14	11	1	12	14,151	15,740
Caithness	13	1	14	1	3	4	15	6	21	34,529	36,343
Clackmannan	25	4	29	15	4	19	15	9	24	14,729	19,155
Dumbarton	40	30	70	57	24	81	45	20	65	33,211	44,296
Dumfries	58	11	69	56	13	69	70	16	86	73,770	72,830
Edinburgh	317	162	479	249	159	408	349	224	573	219,345	225,454
Elgin or Moray	16	6	22	17	5	22	21	4	25	34,231	35,012
Fife	212	64	276	207	68	275	130	33	163	128,839	140,140
Forfar	246	95	341	181	105	286	223	74	297	139,606	170,520
Haddington	27	8	35	27	4	31	33	8	41	36,145	35,886
Inverness	56	13	69	71	32	103	94	30	124	94,797	97,799
Kincardine	14	5	19	12	5	17	7	3	10	31,431	33,075
Kinross	7	-	7	-	1	1	3	2	5	9,072	8,763
Kirkcudbright	29	7	36	15	4	19	18	11	29	40,590	41,119
Lanark	300	152	452	310	131	441	453	184	637	316,819	426,972
Linlithgow	52	6	58	72	16	88	39	27	66	23,291	26,872
Nairn	1	4	5	7	1	8	7	2	9	9,354	9,217
Orkney and Zetland	25	4	29	16	9	25	32	15	47	58,239	61,065
Peebles	7	-	7	16	3	19	14	4	18	10,578	10,499
Perth	114	30	144	60	26	86	95	30	125	142,894	137,390
Renfrew	318	122	440	253	94	347	305	133	438	133,443	155,072
Ross and Cromarty	18	3	21	17	7	24	14	2	16	74,820	78,685
Roxburgh	78	13	91	91	20	111	78	31	109	43,663	46,025
Selkirk	7	2	9	2	2	4	8	1	9	6,833	7,990
Stirling	95	30	125	65	26	91	108	23	131	72,621	82,057
Sutherland	9	-	9	6	1	7	17	3	20	25,518	24,782
Wigtown	31	13	44	22	18	40	33	18	51	36,258	39,195
	2,349	864	3,213	2,054	853	2,907	2,557	1,015	3,572	2,365,114	2,620,184

IV.—RETURN of the Purposes for which, and the Places where, the Monies imposed by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in *Scotland*, under the Act of 2d & 3d Vict. c. 42, have been applied for the Years 1840, 1841 and 1842, consisting of Five Branches.

1.—Towards repayment to the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, London, of the First and Second Instalments of Loan of 15,950 *l.*, bearing Interest at 5 per Cent per Annum, obtained from them by the General Board, on Security of the Assessment of 2,000 *l.* leviable Annually for Ten Years, under the 35th sec. of the Act, for defraying the Expense of converting the Buildings at Perth into a General Prison, and of furnishing and completing the same: the said Loan being payable by Instalments of 2,000 *l.* per Annum, commencing the First Payment of 2,000 *l.* on 1st June 1841, and the Second Payment on 1st June 1842, and so on annually thereafter until the Loan is extinguished.

In the Year 1841 - - £. 2,000.——In the Year 1842 - - £. 2,000.

2.—Towards building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons, under the 36th Section of the Act.

Places where Monies applied.		Applied in the Year from 1 July 1840 to 30 June 1841, inclusive.				Applied in the Year from 1 July 1841 to 30 June 1842, inclusive.				Applied in the Year from 1 July 1842 to 30 June 1843, inclusive.			
Counties.	Towns and Prisons.	On Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	Total.	On Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	Total.	On Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	Total.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen - -	Aberdeen - -	1,072 10 11⁶/	- - -	- - -	1,072 10 11⁶/	117 15 5				21 4 6			
	Peterhead - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,084 5 -	- - -	- - -	1,202 - 5	109 19 6	26 19 4⁶/	- - -	191 14 10⁶/
	Huntly, Tarland and Fraserburgh - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 11 6			
Argyll - -	Inverary - -	182 8 1	- - -	- - -	182 8 1	60 16 5	- - -	- - -	60 16 5	30 17 6	- - -	- - -	44 4 8
	Tobermory - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 7 2			
Ayr - - -	Ayr - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	824 7 10			
	Cumnock - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	260 - -			
	Largs - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	247 3 2	- - -	- - -	1,611 11 -
	Saltcoats - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	180 - -			
	Cumnock - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -			
Banff - -	Banff - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 9 6				19 14 10			
	Keith - - -	56 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	162 7 6	- - -	- - -	321 6 6	31 - -⁶/	- - -	- - -	68 7 3
	Aberchirder - -	53 4 8	- - -	- - -	203 9 2	148 8 6				17 12 4⁶/			
	Cullen - - -	93 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 -							
Berwick - -	Greenlaw - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	164 18 3				22 3 10			
	Dunse - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	390 - -				193 11 3			
	Lauder - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -	951 8 1	151 15 7	- - -	- - -	529 15 3
	Earlstown - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	150 - -				134 - 5			
	Coldstream - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 4 10				28 4 2			
	Aytoun - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 5 -							
Bute - -	Rothsay - - -	31 18 11	- - -	- - -	31 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 6 6	- - -	- - -	90 6 6
Caithness - -	Wick - - -	68 5 5	- - -	- - -	68 5 5	—							
Clackmannan -	Alloa - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,216 1 6	6 1 -	- - -	1,222 2 6
Dumfries - -	Annan - - -	280 - -	- - -	- 3 6	310 1 6	21 2 11	- - -	- - -	21 2 11	15 19 4	- - -	- - -	25 3 10
	Dumfries - - -	29 18 -								9 4 6			

(continued)

2.—Towards building, altering, and repairing Local Prisons under the 36th Section of the Act—*continued.*

Places where Monies applied.		Applied in the Year from 1 July 1840 to 30 June 1841, inclusive.				Applied in the Year from 1 July 1841 to 30 June 1842, inclusive.				Applied in the Year from 1 July 1842 to 30 June 1843, inclusive.			
Counties.	Towns and Prisons.	On Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	Total.	On Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	Total.	On Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	Total.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	104 19 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	624 4 2	26 8 10	- - -	719 5 5	4 15 -	38 8 1⁶/	- - -	1,036 18 10⁶/
	Kirkintilloch	- - -	- 19 9	- - -	105 19 3	68 12 5				486 1 9			
	Helensburgh	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	507 14 -			
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	347 16 -	- 4 11	- 16 3	356 9 2	6,471 17 11			
	Musselburgh	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 6 -				287 3 4			
	Dalkeith	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 6 -							
	Cells below Courts of Law	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4 -	- - -	- 9 3	6,763 14 6
Elgin	Elgin	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,378 3 1	- - -	- - -	1,378 3 1	805 - -	5 - 2	- 3 -	810 3 2
Fife	Cupar	16 4 8⁶/				273 15 5				2,560 2 -			
	St. Andrews	- 10 5				- - -				3 12 1			
	Dunfermline	149 15 2	5 - -	- - -	252 13 10⁶/	53 19 -	14 - 6	- - -	342 8 11	25 15 11	- - -	- 7 6	2,589 17 6
	Kirkaldy	81 3 7				- - -				- - -			
	Falkland	- - -				- 10 6				- - -			
	Auchtermuchty	- - -				- 3 6				- - -			
Forfar	Dundee	106 7 7⁶/				88 10 5⁶/				144 17 9			
	Forfar	3 11 8⁶/				9 - 5				120 - -			
	Arbroath	6 12 7				12 12 -³/				729 16 3			
	Brechin	- 5 6	- - -	- - -	159 17 11	2 12 6	- - -	- - -	229 15 8⁹/	160 - -	- - -	- - -	1,245 14 -
	Montrose	29 2 6				5 19 1				100 - -			
	Cupar Angus	13 18 -				- - -				- - -			
	Carnoustie	- - -				111 1 3				- - -			
Haddington	Haddington	- - -	- - -	- - -		31 7 8	- - -	- 3 6	36 1 9				
	Dunbar and North Berwick	4 - -		- 3 6	4 3 6	4 10 7				—			
Inverness	Inverness	130 - -	- - -	- - -	130 15 2	—							
Kinross	Kinross	—											
Kincardine	Stonehaven	- - -	- - -	- - -		396 8 9⁶/				1,061 3 -			
	Laurencekirk	100 - -			100 - -	110 5 7	7 1 9	- - -	696 18 11	- - -	54 7 8	- - -	1,132 3 11
	Bervie	- - -				183 2 9⁶/				16 13 3			
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	23 9 6	- - -	- - -	23 9 6	365 5 -⁶/	4 4 1	- - -	369 9 1⁶/	12 11 6	7 4 6	- - -	19 16 3
Lanark	Glasgow, N. P.	261 5 2				485 11 4				3,441 - 4			
	Glasgow, S. P.	157 15 11				200 - -				1,124 1 3			
	Broomielaw	- - -				- - -				38 5 -			
	Calton	- - -				- - -				26 8 10			
	Hamilton	520 8 4	- - -	- - -	1,070 18 9	600 13 6	- - -	- - -	1,401 4 -	89 19 3⁶/	91 9 2⁸/	- - -	6,515 13 8²/
	Lanark	122 5 -				108 11 5				60 - 1			
	Rutherglen	9 4 4				- - -				- - -			
	Airdrie	- - -				- - -				1,639 14 8			
	Gorbals	- - -				- 6 7 9				4 15 -			

| | | |

4.—Towards the Expense of Transmitting Prisoners from one Local Prison to another; the Expense of the Aliment of Prisoners in the County Gaols, and generally the Current Expenses of such Gaols, under section 38 of the Act.

Places where Monies Applied.		Applied in the Year, from 1st July 1840 to 1st July 1841, inclusive.					
COUNTIES.	TOWNS and PRISONS.	For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners Boarded Out.	For Prisoners from this County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	2,252 12 1	- - -	- - -	148 - 1	22 1 6	40 14 2	2,463 7 10
Argyle	Inverary	180 - 9						
	Campbeltown	120 2 5	- - -	- - -	36 5 7	5 - -	20 15 -	373 8 11
	Tobermory	11 5 2						
Ayr	Ayr	627 14 7						
	Irvine	35 9 4						
	Kilmarnock	7 11 2	11 4 -	- - -	163 4 10	25 - -	- - -	870 3 11
	Cumnock	- - -						
Banff	Banff	301 12 6	46 17 2	- - -	27 7 11	- - -	4 15 3	380 12 10
Berwick	Greenlaw	215 13 8						
	Aytoun	- 1 6						
	Dunse	1 1 10						
	Lauder	- - -	- - -	3 19 4	50 - -	- - -	- - -	270 16 4
	Earlstown	- - -						
	Coldstream	- - -						
Bute	Rothsay	107 10 4[9]	- - -	- - -	13 - 10[6]	- - -	1 12 11[6]	121 14 2[6]
Caithness	Wick	166 2 10[9]	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	196 2 10[9]
Clackmannan	Stirling	115 12 7[9]						
	Alloa	18 15 3	- - -	- - -	2 12 10	- - -	1 1 9	138 2 5[9]
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	209 5 4						
	Kirkintilloch	- - -	- - -	47 - -	5 8 4	- - -	2 8 4	264 2 -
Dumfries	Dumfries	499 17 2						
	Annan	5 15 -						
	Sanquhar	3 11 8	- - -	- 2 8	9 16 6	- - -	- - -	519 6 -
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	5,314 11 5						
	Canongate	18 6 8						
	Holyrood	6 11 9						
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	161 5 6[9]						
	Edinburgh Police-office	527 17 -[3]	33 1 8	- - -	454 18 2	423 8 9	108 - 10[6]	7,146 11 4[6]
	Leith Police-office	58 19 11						
	Musselburgh	28 18 6						
	Dalkeith	10 11 1						
Elgin	Elgin	136 12 8[6]						
	Forres	26 11 5	- - -	- - -	40 14 10	- - -	- - -	203 17 11[6]
Fife	Cupar	469 3 8						
	Auchtermuchty	11 13 2						
	Newburgh	10 11 5						
	Falkland	12 15 8						
	St. Andrew's and 8 small Prisons.	68 19 7						
	Dunfermline and Inverkeithing.	281 19 4	- - -	3 14 2	251 17 9	3 6 8	17 6 6	1,599 10 9
	Kirkaldy and 4 small Prisons.	468 2 10						
Forfar	Dundee	1,471 5 6						
	Forfar	139 15 1						
	Arbroath	183 18 6[6]						
	Brechin	72 12 -						
	Montrose	231 8 8[6]						
	Kirriemuir	1 1 -	- - -	16 - 9	213 18 6	- - -	11 17 6	2,343 3 11
	Cupar Angus	1 6 4						
Haddington	Haddington	205 1 2						
	Dunbar	4 12 3	- - -	15 13 4	37 3 3	- - -	- - -	262 10 -
	North Berwick	- - -						
Inverness	Inverness	634 13 7						
	Portree	39 11 9[6]						
	Kingussie	19 - -	- - -	8 8 -	- - -	- - -	13 11 -	722 5 -
	Grantown	15 - -						
Kinross	Kinross	39 2 3[6]	- - -	- - -	20 12 5	- - -	- - -	59 14 8
Kincardine	Stonehaven	103 - 7						
	Laurencekirk	- - -	25 6 2	5 13 5	30 - -	- 16 8	- - -	164 16 10
	Bervie	- - -						
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	284 15 6[6]						
	Maxwelltown	16 14 -						
	New Galloway	4 1 6						
	Gatehouse	2 2 9	- - -	- - -	77 4 11	10 - -	- 16 10	405 8 9
	Castle Douglas	7 - 2						
	Creetown	2 13 1						

4.—Towards the Expense of Transmitting Prisoners from one Local Prison to another, &c.—*continued.*

Places where Monies Applied.		Applied in the Year, from 1st July 1840 to 1st July 1841, inclusive—*continued.*						
COUNTIES.	TOWNS and PRISONS.	For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners Boarded Out.	For Prisoners from this County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lanark	Anderston	15 19 11						
	Airdrie	42 16 4						
	Calton	44 15 9						
	Glasgow	7,363 4 5						
	Douglas	8 6 8						
	Broomielaw	- - -	16 5 3	- - -	504 16 -[6]	20 - -	104 4 3	9,148 15 6[4]
	Glasgow Police-office	- - -						
	Gorbals	41 8 10[6]						
	Hamilton	549 17 8[6]						
	Lanark	424 15 10[3]						
	Rutherglen	12 4 6						
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	387 11 2						
	Bathgate	- 10 -	- - -	14 15 -	- - -	- - -	6 3 8	409 9 10
	Queensferry	- 10 -						
Nairn	Nairn	84 11 4	- - -	- - -	8 2 3	- - -	- 19 -	93 12 6
Orkney & Zetland	Kirkwall	127 - 11[3]	- - -	23 13 9	31 12 4	5 - -	- - -	194 15 4[9]
	Lerwick	131 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	131 7 2
Peebles	Peebles	118 11 5	- - -	- - -	23 18 8	- - -	1 7 10	143 17 11
Perth	Perth	932 11 2[6]						
	Dumblane	16 6 10[6]						
	Blairgowrie	4 6 1[6]						
	Culross	2 4 6	24 13 5	- - -	66 2 6[5]	- - -	- - -	1,052 19 5[6]
	Crieff	3 7 -						
	Kincardine	2 1 6						
	Cupar Angus	1 6 3[6]						
Renfrew	Paisley	1,212 2 7						
	Greenock	513 6 11[6]						
	Port Glasgow	54 8 5[6]	- - -	48 5 10[6]	127 1 -	- - -	29 1 -	2,000 1 3
	Renfrew	15 15 4[6]						
	Pollockshaws	- - -						
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	358 13 1	- - -	- 5 -	3 14 6	- - -	11 - -	377 3 7
	Kelso	3 11 -						
Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	89 17 2[3]						
	Tain	75 13 6[3]						
	Cromarty	17 9 11[3]	- - -	- - -	16 19 8	- - -	2 16 3	245 9 9[9]
	Fortrose	4 15 11[3]						
	Stornoway	37 17 3[9]						
Selkirk	Selkirk	148 16 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	148 16 5
Stirling	Stirling	649 7 7	- - -	6 14 -	101 - 7	- - -	- - -	814 16 9
	Falkirk	57 14 7						
Sutherland	Dornoch	97 18 4	- - -	- - -	27 - -	- - -	- - -	124 - -
Wigtown	Stranraer	222 16 1						
	Wigtown	113 14 11[6]	- - -	- - -	67 3 5	- - -	3 15 7	428 6 3[6]
	Stranraer Police-office	11 14 3						
	Whithorn	9 2 -						
	£.	29,973 14 -	155 7 8	186 5 11[6]	2,600 - 8[6]	514 13 7	381 17 9	33,819 8 -[9]

Applied in the Year, from 1st July 1841 to 1st July 1842, inclusive.

Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1,997 7 3	- - -	1 11 7	118 19 6	35 - -	46 12 1	2,199 10 5
Argyle	Inverary	258 5 6						
	Campbelltown	141 18 11	- - -	- - -	32 19 6	20 - -	- - -	466 2 7
	Tobermory	12 18 8						
Ayr	Ayr	725 12 -						
	Irvine	31 7 10						
	Kilmarnock	10 10 9	2 8 -	1 4 -	83 15 -	25 - -	- - -	881 1 6
	Cumnock	1 3 11						
Banff	Banff	294 10 8[6]	44 7 2	- - -	6 7 7	- - -	3 6 9	348 12 2[6]
Berwick	Greenlaw	228 - 4						
	Aytoun	- - -						
	Dunse	1 19 2	- - -	5 8 8	67 9 7	- - -	- - -	302 17 9
	Lauder	- - -						
	Earlstown	- - -						
	Coldstream	- - -						

4.—Towards the Expense of Transmitting Prisoners from one Local Prison to another, &c.—*continued.*

Places where Monies Applied.		Applied in the Year, from 1st July 1841 to 1st July 1842, inclusive—*continued*						
COUNTIES.	TOWNS and PRISONS.	For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners Boarded Out.	For Prisoners from this County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bute	Rothsay	90 – 7⅙	– – –	– 1 –	11 13 7	– – –	1 14 5	103 9 7⅙
Caithness	Wick	134 12 11¾	– – –	– – –	30 – –	– – –	– – –	164 12 11¾
Clackmannan	Stirling	133 13 5⅙	– – –	– – –	– 10 –	– – –	1 1 9	159 13 8
	Alloa	24 8 5⅙						
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	354 18 –¾	– – –	46 14 3	5 5 6	– – –	15 16 3	422 14 –¾
	Kirkintilloch	– – –						
Dumfries	Dumfries	583 19 5	– – –	– 3 –	5 2 –	– – –	– – –	596 11 5
	Annan	5 5 –						
	Sanquhar	2 2 –						
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	6,464 16 11	20 14 2	– – –	355 18 5⅙	487 – –	98 5 10¹¹⁄₁₂	8,309 11 1¾
	Canongate	171 5 3						
	Holyrood	– – –						
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house	170 19 4						
	Edinburgh Police-office	418 13 2						
	Leith Police-office	100 12 9¾						
	Musselburgh	18 13 10						
	Dalkeith	2 11 4						
Elgin	Elgin	160 2 7⅙	– – –	– – –	34 15 1	– – –	– – –	216 9 3
	Forres	21 11 6⅙						
Fife	Cupar	484 5 7	– – –	3 6 6	225 10 10	10 – –	80 – –	1,670 4 3
	Auchtermuchty	9 1 11						
	Newburgh	9 5 7						
	Falkland	8 1 8						
	St. Andrew's and 8 small Prisons.	58 9 10						
	Dunfermline and Inverkeithing.	348 8 5						
	Kirkaldy and 4 small Prisons.	433 13 11						
Forfar	Dundee	1,538 5 7	– – –	15 5 –	95 12 9	– – –	– – –	2,277 19 2¾
	Forfar	114 5 2⅙						
	Arbroath	195 19 4⅑						
	Brechin	56 6 10						
	Montrose	259 4 10						
	Kirriemuir	1 1 –						
	Cupar Angus	1 18 7						
Haddington	Haddington	298 – 5	– – –	160 11 11	26 5 –	– – –	10 19 8	510 10 11
	Dunbar	9 5 10						
	North Berwick	5 8 1						
Inverness	Inverness	656 3 7	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	22 8 11	759 1 6
	Portree	47 9 6						
	Kingussie	17 19 6						
	Grantown	15 – –						
Kinross	Kinross	68 13 6⅙	– – –	– – –	20 10 5	– – –	– – –	89 3 11⅙
Kincardine	Stonehaven	147 6 7	26 18 1	– 10 2	29 13 11	10 – –	– – –	221 8 1
	Laurencekirk	4 4 10						
	Bervie	2 14 6						
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	249 5 –⅙	– – –	– 2 –	32 1 4	– – –	– – –	332 13 3⅙
	Maxwelltown	37 – 4						
	New Galloway	4 – –						
	Gatehouse	– – –						
	Castle Douglas	7 – 3						
	Creetown	3 4 4						
Lanark	Anderston	34 16 10	25 14 9	– – –	448 4 8	152 12 9	120 11 8	10,241 9 5¾
	Airdrie	69 6 4						
	Calton	52 10 8⅙						
	Glasgow	8,129 17 3						
	Douglas	17 10 –						
	Broomielaw	2 10 –						
	Glasgow Police-office	1 17 6						
	Gorbals	46 2 9⅙						
	Hamilton	666 12 2						
	Lanark	457 9 –¾						
	Rutherglen	15 13 –						
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	339 – 7	– – –	75 12 9	– – –	4 14 5	– – –	423 7 9
	Bathgate	2 – –						
	Queensferry	2 – –						

4.—Towards the Expense of Transmitting Prisoners from one Local Prison to another, &c.—*continued.*

Places where Monies Applied.		Applied in the Year, from 1st July 1841 to 1st July 1842, inclusive—*continued.*						
COUNTIES.	TOWNS and PRISONS.	For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners Boarded Out.	For Prisoners from this County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Nairn	Nairn	85 13 11 3/	32 3 10	- - -	- 15 -	- - -	- 11 5	119 4 2 3/
Orkney & Zetland	Kirkwall	123 17 11	- - -	- - -	31 12 4	5 - -	- - -	160 10 3
	Lerwick	202 10 6 9/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	202 10 6 9/
Peebles	Peebles	138 6 6 6/	- - -	3 4 4	22 15 2 6/	- - -	6 8 9	170 14 10
Perth	Perth	802 19 2 6/	7 1 4	- - -	80 9 7	45 - -	- - -	1,041 1 9
	Dumblane	77 15 9 6/						
	Blairgowrie	13 14 6						
	Culross	2 - 8						
	Crieff	7 1 10						
	Kincardine	2 - 3						
	Cupar Angus	2 18 7						
Renfrew	Paisley	1,283 1 8	- - -	46 12 9	122 18 -	- - -	52 6 -	2,041 5 5 6/
	Greenock	466 4 10 6/						
	Port Glasgow	57 16 8						
	Renfrew	12 5 6						
	Pollockshaws	- - -						
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	806 19 8	- - -	1 8 10	10 4 1	6 7 6	16 - -	845 13 7
	Kelso	4 13 6						
Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	111 12 -	- - -	- - -	6 13 11	- - -	- 1 10	268 - 8
	Tain	82 5 3						
	Cromarty	37 5 -						
	Fortrose	- - -						
	Stornoway	30 2 8 9/						
Selkirk	Selkirk	338 13 - 9/	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	338 13 - 9/
Stirling	Stirling	693 4 5	21 9 7	24 17 4	100 6 6	5 2 -	- - -	906 16 3 6/
	Falkirk	61 16 5 6/						
Sutherland	Dornoch	164 17 11	- - -	12 7 -	24 5 4	- - -	1 9 5	202 19 8
Wigtown	Stranraer	186 15 9	- - -	- 2 -	55 19 - 6/	- - -	- - -	390 - - 6/
	Wigtown	130 2 8 6/						
	Stranraer Police-office	7 18 6 6/						
	Whithorn	9 2 -						
	£.	33,435 - 1	180 16 11	399 3 1	2,086 13 8 6/	805 16 8	477 14 9 11	37,384 15 3 5/

Applied in the Year, from 1st July 1842 to 1st July 1843, inclusive.

Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1,832 12 10	- - -	- - -	111 17 5	35 - -	- - -	1,979 0 3
Argyle	Inverary	323 12 8	- - -	30 19 5	36 10 6	20 - -	- - -	546 17 9
	Campbelltown	119 - 10						
	Tobermory	16 14 4						
Ayr	Ayr	896 7 3	6 11 4	- 18 -	77 14 3	25 - -	- - -	1,055 19 1
	Irvine	36 4 5						
	Kilmarnock	13 3 10						
	Cumnock	- - -						
Banff	Banff	242 14 6	16 4 6	83 17 8	11 7 -	- - -	5 1 6	359 5 2
Berwick	Greenlaw	285 8 11 3/	- - -	- - -	82 13 2	- - -	- - -	474 11 4
	Aytoun	17 14 11 9/						
	Dunse	28 10 3 9/						
	Lauder	21 5 5 6/						
	Earlstown	19 6 1						
	Coldstream	19 12 4 9/						
Bute	Rothsay	117 18 1	- - -	- - -	11 12 7 6/	26 16 9	5 18 4	162 5 9 6/
Caithness	Wick	110 4 3 9/	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	140 4 3 9/
Clackmannan	Stirling	151 3 -	- - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	1 18 10	216 10 10
	Alloa	28 9 -						
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	402 1 2	- - -	2 8 -	1 16 8	- - -	15 13 4 6/	423 - 2 6/
	Kirkintilloch	1 1 -						
Dumfries	Dumfries	605 2 3	- - -	- 4 -	6 12 -	- - -	- - -	617 13 3
	Annan	5 15 -						
	Sanquhar	- - -						

4.—Towards the Expense of Transmitting Prisoners from one Local Prison to another, &c.—*continued.*

Places where Monies Applied.		Applied in the Year, from 1st July 1842 to 1st July 1843, inclusive—*continued.*						
COUNTIES.	TOWNS and PRISONS.	For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners Boarded Out.	For Prisoners from this County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	5,518 9 6½						
	Canongate	236 6 2½						
	Holyrood	- - -						
	Edinburgh Lock-up-house.	129 18 8						
	Edinburgh Police-office	- - -	21 2 7	- - -	304 8 4½	493 15 -	79 8 11½	6,930 8 9½
	Leith Police-office	103 - 6½						
	Musselburgh	43 18 11						
	Dalkeith	- - -						
Elgin	Elgin	218 14 2	- - -	- - -	22 17 1½	- - -	2 3 8	261 10 10½
	Forres	17 15 11						
Fife	Cupar	419 19 10						
	Auchtermuchty	- - -						
	Newburgh	7 16 8						
	Falkland	- - -						
	St. Andrew's and 8 small Prisons.	24 17 5	- - -	7 13 4	279 12 11	10 - -	88 17 3	1,579 14 6
	Dunfermline and Inverkeithing.	351 9 7½						
	Kirkaldy and 4 small Prisons.	389 7 5½						
Forfar	Dundee	1,654 14 3						
	Forfar	119 18 7						
	Arbroath	177 12 8						
	Brechin	56 1 3½	- - -	20 16 -	172 17 6	- - -	- - -	2,452 1 9
	Montrose	250 1 5½						
	Kirriemuir	- - -						
	Cupar Angus	- - -						
Haddington	Haddington	363 1 -						
	Dunbar	18 9 6	- - -	217 15 7	42 18 1	- - -	5 3 10	649 1 9
	North Berwick	1 13 9						
Inverness	Inverness	616 13 6						
	Portree	38 9 2						
	Kingussie	8 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 14 5	687 7 1
	Grantown	8 15 -						
Kinross	Kinross	64 1 2	- - -	9 9 -	15 11 5	- - -	- - -	89 1 7
Kincardine	Stonehaven	193 7 3						
	Laurencekirk	14 - 10	17 4 -	2 5 -	28 5 11	10 - -	- - -	274 17 6
	Bervie	9 14 6						
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	310 7 1½						
	Maxwelltown	19 4 7½						
	New Galloway	4 11 -						
	Gatehouse	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	32 9 10	- - -	- - -	375 4 7
	Castle Douglas	5 11 -						
	Creetown	3 - -						
Lanark	Anderston	32 4 3						
	Airdrie	66 13 9						
	Calton	55 18 11						
	Glasgow	9,786 9 1						
	Douglas	13 15 -						
	Broomielaw	13 19 3	20 10 10	32 15 -	377 3 2½	188 13 -	146 8 11	12,106 3 2½
	Glasgow Police-office	2 12 6						
	Gorbals	75 7 4						
	Hamilton	816 14 4						
	Lanark	458 16 4						
	Rutherglen	18 1 6						
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	326 19 3						
	Bathgate	2 4 6	- - -	115 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	446 6 5
	Queensferry	2 - -						
Nairn	Nairn	109 1 1	9 2 1	- - -	- 11 10	- - -	- 11 11	119 6 11
Orkney & Zetland	Kirkwall	133 5 9½	- - -	- - -	33 16 11	5 - -	- - -	172 2 8½
	Lerwick	153 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	153 4 9
Peebles	Peebles	117 12 4½	- - -	1 2 4	22 1 2	- - -	5 13 4	146 9 2½

4.—Towards the Expense of Transmitting Prisoners from one Local Prison to another, &c.—*continued.*

Places where Monies Applied.		Applied in the Year, from 1st July 1842 to 1st July 1843, inclusive—*continued.*						
COUNTIES.	TOWNS and PRISONS.	For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners Boarded Out.	For Prisoners from this County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Perth	Perth	975 17 1						
	Dumblane	111 8 5⅙						
	Blairgowrie	9 14 3						
	Culross	2 – 3	- - -	- - -	103 7 4	15 – –	- - -	1,228 10 11⅙
	Crieff	6 6 9						
	Kincardine	2 – 3						
	Cupar Angus	2 16 7						
Renfrew	Paisley	1,553 9 6¾						
	Greenock	462 4 3⅙						
	Port Glasgow	67 13 1	- - -	35 14 –	133 13 6⅙	- - -	62 – –	2,331 5 3¾
	Renfrew	12 18 –						
	Pollockshaws	3 12 10						
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	629 8 –¾						
	Kelso	3 13 6	- - -	2 1 1	51 14 11	15 – –	20 – –	721 17 6¾
Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	141 1 –						
	Tain	94 16 6⅙						
	Cromarty	32 13 6⅙	- - -	11 – 11	4 6 –	- - -	- - -	311 1 10⅙
	Fortrose	- - -						
	Stornoway	27 3 10⅙						
Selkirk	Selkirk	189 11 1⅙	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	189 11 1⅙
Stirling	Stirling	795 14 2⅙						
	Falkirk	56 14 5	22 17 2	51 9 8	72 17 11	- - -	- - -	999 13 4⅙
Sutherland	Dornoch	106 14 7⅙	- - -	73 10 9	25 11 –	- - -	4 12 8	210 9 –⅙
Wigtown	Stranraer	192 7 5⅙						
	Wigtown	122 17 1⅑						
	Stranraer Police-office	4 10 7	- - -	74 4 9	44 15 4	- - -	- - -	444 1 5¾
	Whithorn	5 6 2						
	£.	34,491 13 11¾	113 12 6	773 8 2	2,174 3 11	844 4 9	458 6 11¼	38,855 10 2¼

5.—Towards the Payment of Interest on the Debts contracted by the Burgh of *Dundee* in the Erection of the Prison there, and the Formation of a Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Principal of the said Debt, under s. 25 of the Act.

The Sums assessed for the Three Years embraced in the Return have not yet been applied.

Edinburgh, 30 January 1844.

Lud. Colquhoun, Secretary.

PRISONS (SCOTLAND).

RETURNS of the Aggregate Sums of Money imposed by the Prison Board of *Scotland*, with the Rates levied on the different Counties, Cities, and Burghs, under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42, for 1840, 1841, and 1842.

(Mr. Hawes.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *February* 1844.

Under 2 oz.

PRISONS (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 April 1844;—*for*,

RETURN showing all Sums of MONEY which have been Assessed and Levied in each County and Burgh in *Scotland* respectively, for each of the Three Years immediately preceding the commencement of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42:—1st, For the Erection and Repair of any General or Local PRISONS; and, 2d, For the Committal, Trial, Removal, and Maintenance of any PRISONERS, and all other Expenses connected therewith, distinguishing the Amount expended under these two separate Heads, and specifying the Funds out of which such Sums were paid; the Returns from Burghs including such Towns and Places as have been made Parliamentary Burghs by Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 65.

RETURN showing all Sums of MONEY which have been Assessed and Levied in each County and Burgh in *Scotland* respectively (including as aforesaid), for each Year since the commencement of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42; 1st, For the Erection and Repair of any General PRISON; 2d, For the Erection and Repair of any Local PRISON; 3d, For the Committal, Trial, Removal, and Maintenance of any PRISONERS, and all other Expenses connected therewith, distinguishing the Amount expended under these three several Heads, and specifying the Funds out of which such Sums were paid; also, whether such Assessment was made upon valued Rent, or real Rent; and stating the Amount of the Rate per Cent. upon such Rent levied in each County and Burgh respectively.

(Mr. Gibson Craig.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
25 *February* 1845.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN showing all Sums of MONEY which have been Assessed and Levied in each County and Burgh in *Scotland* respectively, for each of the Three Years immediately preceding the commencement of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42:—1st, For the Erection and Repair of any General or Local PRISONS; and, 2d, For the Committal, Trial, Removal, and Maintenance of any PRISONERS, and all other Expenses connected therewith, distinguishing the Amount expended under these two separate Heads, and specifying the Funds out of which such Sums were paid; the Returns from Burghs including such Towns and Places as have been made Parliamentary Burghs by Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 65.

COUNTIES and BURGHS.	ASSESSMENTS for Erection and Repair of any General or Local Prisons.			ASSESSMENTS for Committal, Trial, Removal, and Maintenance of any Prisoners, and other Expenses connected therewith.			FUNDS out of which such Sums were paid.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Aberdeen	100 12 2	136 4 8	101 5 8	1,214 10 2	1,287 1 10	1,254 4 10	- - Rogue-money and bridewell assessments.	
Aberdeen	212 13 1	175 5 –	134 6 1	1,122 13 9	1,278 13 5	1,315 1 4	- - Burgh funds, assessments under Bridewell Act, and rogue-money.	
Peterhead	—							
Inverury	-	-	-	1 14 –	– 2 6	- - -	Burgh funds.	
Kintore	—							
Argyll	20 12 2	33 9 2	20 12 1	381 4 6	568 1 7	949 7 11	Rogue-money assessments.	
Campbeltown	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 3 3	53 2 11	62 16 9	Burgh funds.	
Inverary	5 – –	5 – –	5 – –	30 4 5	50 14 8	23 3 –	- - Ditto.	
Oban	—							
Ayr	10 – –	10 – –	10 – –	349 13 1	436 8 2	402 1 4	Rogue-money.	
Ayr	- - -	- - -	- - -	149 12 4	152 19 11	219 18 4	Burgh funds.	
Irvine	6 2 10	1 6 10	22 5 5	26 18 5	21 1 1	38 3 9	Burgh funds.	
Kilmarnock	—							
Banff	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 17 3	160 11 4	184 17 9	Rogue-money.	
Banff	13 – 2	5 16 –	4 3 9	21 5 11	47 13 –	45 11 3	Burgh funds - - - -	(1)
Cullen	—							
Berwick	- - -	- - -	- - -	602 11 5	722 18 4	651 6 4	Rogue-money.	
Lauder	– 3 2	1 7 8	- - -	8 11 9	10 13 1	8 7 1	Burgh funds.	
Bute	24 9 3	2 5 –	20 6 2	32 9 9	44 15 2	44 6 8	Assessment on valued rent -	(2)
Caithness	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 – –	150 – –	150 – –	Rogue-money.	
Wick	5 13 2	3 – –	12 15 3	50 9 7	42 3 6	69 – –	Burgh funds.	
Clackmannan	- - -	1 12 –	2 12 –	143 18 9	190 17 10	199 15 2	Assessment on valued rents.	
Dumbarton	- - -	- - -	- - -	283 2 8	209 8 3	226 12 4	Ditto - - ditto.	
Dumbarton	2 8 9	2 9 9	2 9 11	61 18 2	49 4 7	64 – 8	Common funds of burgh.	
Dumfries	- - -	109 – –	- -	833 – –	833 – –	833 – –	- - Rogue-money, assessed according to valued rent of property.	
Dumfries	99 3 7	49 10 5	53 2 10	174 11 9	250 3 8	113 12 –	Burgh good - - - -	(3)
Annan	– 19 6	3 15 –	– 11 –	23 13 –	29 13 10	38 13 8	Burgh revenue.	
Lochmaben	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 – –	4 – –	4 – –	Burgh funds.	
Sanquhar	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 – –	2 14 –	2 4 –	Common good of burgh.	
Edinburgh	- - -	- - -	105 – –	1,102 – –	1,102 – –	1,102 – –	- - Rogue-money, and bridewell assessments.	(4)
Edinburgh	68 4 8	355 5 9	48 14 4	4,775 11 7	4,625 15 8	4,683 17 2	- - Assessments on house property rented at 5*l.* and upwards, common good, or revenue of city, and police fines.	
Leith	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 13 6	83 18 8	69 7 9	Police assessment.	
Musselburgh	4 12 –	1 10 4	- -	22 14 6	20 7 8	20 17 10	Common good.	
Portobello	—							
Elgin	- - -	- - -	329 7 4	65 2 10	92 4 3	102 7 9	- - Assessments under a local Act, and rogue-money.	(5)
Elgin	- - -	- -	391 6 10	23 9 11	33 5 10	26 – 2	- - Common good of burgh, and local assessment on real property.	(6)
Forres	50 – –	50 – –	- - -	3 5 –	1 7 11	6 4 4	Assessed on real property.	
Ffe	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,810 – –	1,810 – –	1,810 – –	Rogue-money.	
Anstruther, East	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	1 5 –	– 7 –	Common good.	
Anstruther, West	—							
Burntisland	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 15 2	1 13 4	4 13 2	Burgh funds.	
Crail	—							
Cupar	12 10 –	24 15 –	15 – –	107 10 –	116 15 –	122 15 –	Corporation funds.	
Dunfermline	2 16 2	10 19 5	1 6 9	40 2 7	55 18 5	63 4 11	Burgh revenue.	
Dysart	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 –	8 18 6	10 6 –	Burgh funds.	
Inverkeithing	– 9 6	- - -	- - -	13 9 7	10 11 8	4 15 9	Common good of burgh.	
Kilrenny	—							
Kinghorn	- - -	– 12 9	– 2 –	5 15 –	6 6 10	2 10 10	Burgh funds.	
Kirkaldy	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 7 –	77 17 8	39 12 3	Corporation funds.	
Pittenweem	- - -	2 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Common burgh revenue.	
St. Andrew's	1 7 –	- - -	- - -	51 18 3	27 7 11	23 6 6	Burgh funds.	
Forfar	- - -	- - -	- - -	101 12 3	126 18 6	155 – 8	—	
Forfar	1 2 10	2 11 1	2 5 7	89 15 11	87 4 5	107 13 1	Burgh funds.	
Arbroath	11 3 8	14 17 11	36 4 10	51 4 5	80 17 2	100 6 6	Burgh funds.	
Brechin	13 6 9	6 18 –	4 11 5	24 16 –	53 7 6	58 14 9	Common good of burgh.	
Dundee	1,168 3 –	1,171 4 1	1,182 2 –	706 6 9	747 19 3	515 11 1	Burgh funds, and police and harbour assessments.	
Montrose	2 14 –	4 3 –	8 6 9	112 18 9	168 17 3	173 13 8	Burgh revenue.	

(1) These sums do not include the committal and trial of prisoners.
(2) This return does not contain any sums levied in the burgh of Rothesay, which is not a Parliamentary burgh.
(3) £. 136. 13 *s.* 4 *d.* of these sums were afterwards paid by the county.
(4) Stated to be the annual average amount of expense of committals, &c.
(5) The 329 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* stated to be the sum assessed and levied for three years preceding Prison Act.
(6) The 391 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.* is stated as the total sum assessed for the three years referred to.

COUNTIES and BURGHS.	ASSESSMENTS for Erection and Repair of any General or Local Prisons.			ASSESSMENTS for Committal, Trial, Removal, and Maintenance of any Prisoners, and other Expenses connected therewith.			FUNDS out of which such Sums were Paid.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Haddington	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No return.	
Dunbar	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 -	1 13 -	3 16 10	Common good.	
Haddington	2 4 2	2 4 9	5 19 10	105 11 5	104 - 8	140 5 6	Common good.	
North Berwick	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - - - -	(1)
Inverness	- - -	- - -	8 9 -	300 - 9	475 13 2	587 7 8	Rogue-money.	
Inverness	14 8 4	19 19 -	20 18 6	185 15 8	126 12 10	155 19 11	Burgh-funds.	
Kincardine:	1 12 8	3 13 8	1 3 8	107 18 2	139 12 6	154 6 10	Rogue-money.	
Inverbervie	—							
Kinross	1 4 6	8 1 5	16 5 5	112 - 9	155 - 7	133 2 2	No return.	
Kirkcudbright	- - -	- - -	- - -	795 4 -	908 16 -	1,211 9 8	Rogue-money - - -	(2)
Kirkcudbright	- - -	- - -	14 7 8	76 19 8	120 4 1	187 1 7	Common good.	
New Galloway	—							
Lanark	- - -	- - -	- - -	405 5 -	1,215 15 -	810 10 -	Rogue-money.	
Airdrie	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - - -	(3)
Glasgow	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,856 9 8	4,786 6 1	5,245 2 10	--Corporation funds, and assessments upon all property within the burgh.	
Hamilton	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 7 9	46 7 9	46 7 9	Burgh funds - - - -	(4)
Lanark	484 9 8	20 8 6	30 4 5	83 2 10	114 2 5	114 2 10	--Corporation funds, and assessment on real rent of burgh.	
Rutherglen	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No return.	
Linlithgow	- - -	- - -	- - -	211 8 4	213 19 5	231 10 3	Rogue-money.	
Linlithgow	5 - -	5 - -	5 - -	23 5 2	36 18 8	28 19 -	Common good.	
Queensferry	—							
Nairn	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No return.	
Nairn	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No return.	
Orkney and Zetland	360 19 -	- -	- -	136 7 4	138 11 4	136 15 2	- - Rogue-money and assessment upon property.	
Kirkwall	8 4 5	3 16 8	7 8 2	34 8 3	32 1 3	72 12 11	Burgh funds.	
Peebles	- - -	14 11 10	- -	5 12 2	15 2 9	49 13 10	Rogue-money.	
Perth	268 11 7	140 17 8	118 8 8	1,435 5 3	1,363 3 8	1,382 13 4	- - Rogue-money, and funds levied under the Act for the county and city prison.	
Perth	294 6 1	234 15 -	185 7 -	235 1 11	230 1 6	208 10 -	Burgh revenue.	
Culross	—							
Renfrew	- - -	- - -	- - -	252 15 4	103 13 8	1,579 11 5	Rogue-money.	
Greenock	14 4 9	22 1 4	5 1 5	330 3 8	441 8 -	348 18 11	- - Parliamentary trusts of harbour and police.	
Paisley	34 18 -	- -	- -	373 15 -	284 15 -	263 2 2	- - Corporation funds, and assessment under Police Act.	
Port-Glasgow	- -	- -	2 14 8	5 8 10	6 12 -	20 11 8	Burgh revenue.	
Renfrew	- -	- -	- -	8 5 -	9 12 6	8 - -	Common good.	
Ross and Cromarty	49 1 8	- -	- -	450 - -	450 - -	400 - -	Rogue-money.	
Cromarty	—							
Dingwall	5 9 5	7 - 4	3 16 2	26 3 7	35 4 4	34 9 3	Common good.	
Fortrose	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 14 -	- 14 -	- 14 -	Burgh funds - - - -	(5)
Tain	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No return.	
Roxburgh	- - -	35 15 6	14 12 9	768 6 3	812 4 3	890 3 9	Rogue-money.	
Jedburgh	- 17 5	3 4 1	- 7 7	78 16 6	112 16 -	77 - 11	Burgh revenue.	
Selkirk	7 15 7	1 19 2	1 7 6	329 2 4	253 15 7	270 16 9	- - Rogue-money, and corporation funds of burgh of Selkirk.	
Stirling	- - -	- - -	- - -	751 10 -	751 10 -	1,082 - -	Rogue-money.	
Stirling	7 1 9	7 14 4	6 8 11	57 1 7	172 3 6	162 10 6	Common good.	
Falkirk	—							
Sutherland	- - -	- - -	- - -	196 10 5	176 14 7	241 13 2	Rogue-money.	
Dornoch	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 16 -	16 6 7	8 8 9	Paid by Duke of Sutherland.	
Wigtown	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 11 8	360 9 8	409 15 10	- - Rogue-money, and assessment for police establishment.	
Stranraer	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 5 9	52 14 6	78 1 1	Common good.	
Whithorn	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 10	9 12 1	16 11 6	Common good.	
Wigtown	5 4 8	77 5 2	24 18 11	48 11 -	59 19 11	77 18 7	Common good.	

(1) *Note*:—Sums paid for repairs of prisons and maintenance of prisoners, &c. stated not to exceed 1*l.* annually, and paid out of burgh funds.
(2) The 1,211*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* includes a sum of 302*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* assessed to defray expenses of county constabulary.
(3) The Town Clerk states there are no means by which to make return.
(4) Town Clerk states that 46*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* is the average sum paid for three years.
(5) Stated not to exceed 14*s.* for each of these years.

RETURN showing all Sums of MONEY which have been Assessed and Levied in each Burgh and County in *Scotland*, for each Year since the any LOCAL PRISON; 3d. For the Committal, Trial, Removal, and Maintenance of any PRISONERS, and all other Expenses connected therewhether such Assessment was made upon Valued Rent or Real Rent, and stating the Amount of the Rate per Cent. upon such Rent.

COUNTIES and BURGHS.	ASSESSMENTS for Erection and Repair of any General Prison.				ASSESSMENTS for Erection and Repair of any Local Prison.			
	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aberdeen	94 4 4	94 4 4	94 4 4	94 4 4	921 5 11	921 5 11	921 5 11	921 5 11
Aberdeen	47 – 6	47 – 6	47 – 6	47 – 6	735 7 2	733 14 11	736 4 4	744 10 11
Peterhead	4 11 –	4 11 –	4 11 –	4 11 –	22 15 –	22 15 –	22 15 –	22 15 –
Inverury	– 16 11	– 16 11	– 16 11	– 16 11	4 4 10	4 4 10	4 4 10	4 4 10
Kintore	– 6 8	– 6 8	– 6 8	– 6 8	1 13 5	1 13 5	1 13 5	1 13 5
Argyll	59 17 6	59 17 6	59 17 6	59 17 6	299 7 10	299 7 10	299 7 10	299 7 10
Campbeltown	4 2 10	4 2 10	4 2 10	4 2 10	20 14 2	20 14 2	20 14 2	20 14 2
Inverary	– 13 4	– 13 4	– 13 4	– 13 4	8 6 10	8 6 10	8 6 10	8 6 10
Oban	– 18 10	– 18 10	– 18 10	– 18 10	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5
Ayr	63 9 9	63 9 9	63 9 9	63 9 9	317 8 10	317 8 10	317 8 10	317 8 10
Ayr	8 18 9	8 18 9	8 18 9	8 18 9	44 13 9	44 13 9	44 13 9	44 13 9
Irvine	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	21 6 1	21 6 1	21 6 1	21 6 1
Kilmarnock	10 3 4	10 3 4	10 3 4	10 3 4	50 17 –	50 17 –	50 17 –	50 17 –
Banff	22 8 2	22 8 2	22 8 2	22 8 2	506 10 8	506 10 8	506 10 8	890 3 5
Banff	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9	12 19 1	12 19 1	12 19 1	86 13 2
Cullen	– 15 7	– 15 7	– 15 7	– 15 7	3 18 1	3 18 1	3 18 1	26 2 3
Berwick	19 6 11	19 6 11	19 6 11	19 6 11	96 14 8	1,133 19 2	– – –	96 14 8
Lauder	– 12 2	– 12 2	– 12 2	– 12 2	3 1 1	35 16 7	– – –	3 1 1
Bute	9 11 8	9 11 8	9 11 8	9 11 8	47 18 4	47 18 4	47 18 4	47 18 4
Caithness	20 16 4	20 16 4	20 16 4	20 16 4	104 1 7	104 1 7	104 1 7	104 1 7
Wick	3 8 4	3 8 4	3 8 4	3 8 4	17 4 3	17 4 3	17 4 3	17 4 3
Clackmannan	19 3 3	19 3 3	19 3 3	19 3 3	95 16 3	95 16 3	95 16 3	247 16 3
Dumbarton	27 16 7	27 16 7	27 16 7	27 16 7	139 3 –	139 3 –	139 3 –	253 15 10
Dumbarton	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	18 12 9	18 12 9	18 12 9	18 12 9
Dumfries	45 19 5	45 19 5	45 19 5	45 19 5	229 17 3	229 17 3	229 17 3	229 17 3
Dumfries	6 14 –	6 14 –	6 14 –	6 14 –	33 10 1	33 10 1	33 10 1	33 10 1
Annan	2 7 11	2 7 11	2 7 11	2 7 11	11 19 9	11 19 9	11 19 9	11 19 9
Lochmaben	– 14 11	– 14 11	– 14 11	– 14 11	3 14 11	3 14 11	3 14 11	3 14 11
Sanquhar	1 4 8	1 4 8	1 4 8	1 4 8	9 8 5	6 3 4	6 3 4	7 4 4
Edinburgh	66 2 2	66 2 2	66 2 2	66 2 2	330 10 10	330 10 10	330 10 10	330 10 10
Edinburgh	180 11 4	180 11 4	180 11 4	180 11 4	902 16 8	902 16 8	902 16 8	902 16 8
Leith	32 10 3	32 10 3	32 10 3	32 10 3	162 11 5	162 11 5	162 11 5	162 11 5
Musselburgh	32 14 2	9 6 11	65 9 11	89 15 6	46 14 7	46 14 7	46 14 7	46 14 7
Portobello	3 17 9	3 17 9	3 17 9	3 17 9	19 8 11	19 8 11	19 8 11	19 8 11
Elgin	15 17 8	15 17 8	15 17 8	15 17 8	777 5 1	412 3 1	79 8 5	79 8 5
Elgin	3 8 –	3 8 –	3 8 –	3 8 –	116 4 6	16 18 2	16 18 2	16 18 2
Forres	17 12 4	12 8 8	12 9 2	12 11 3	19 11 5	20 11 10	19 11 6	25 8 11
Fife	65 3 9	65 3 9	65 3 9	65 3 9	325 18 9	724 – 5	724 – 5	724 – 5
Anstruther, East	– 14 2	– 14 2	– 14 2	– 14 2	3 11 1	7 17 11	7 17 11	7 17 11
Anstruther, West	– 4 7	– 4 7	– 4 7	– 4 7	1 3 3	2 11 7	2 11 7	2 11 7
Burntisland	1 8 7	1 8 7	1 8 7	1 8 7	7 3 –	15 17 9	15 17 9	15 17 9
Crail	– 18 6	– 18 6	– 18 6	– 18 6	4 12 7	10 5 7	10 5 7	10 5 7
Cupar	5 13 7	2 17 4	2 17 4	2 17 4	28 7 11	49 6 7	31 16 7	31 16 7
Dunfermline	3 17 11	3 17 11	3 17 11	11 15 11	19 9 10	43 6 –	43 6 –	43 6 –
Dysart	4 16 1	4 16 1	4 16 1	1 2 7	24 – 5	53 7 2	53 7 2	12 10 10
Inverkeithing	1 10 2	1 10 2	1 10 2	1 10 2	7 11 1	16 15 8	16 15 8	16 15 8
Kilrenny	– 19 9	1 1 5	1 1 5	1 1 5	4 18 10	11 17 11	11 17 11	11 17 11
Kinghorn	– 19 –	– 19 –	– 19 –	– 19 –	4 15 4	10 11 9	10 11 9	10 11 9
Kirkaldy	3 7 2	3 7 2	3 7 2	3 7 2	32 – 2	37 6 6	37 6 6	37 6 6
Pittenweem	– 18 3	– 18 7	– 18 7	3 16 7	4 11 7	10 6 7	10 7 1	10 7 1
St. Andrew's	2 19 2	2 19 2	2 19 2	2 19 2	14 6 1	32 17 11	32 17 11	32 17 11
Forfar	59 16 3	59 16 3	59 16 3	59 16 3	299 1 6	299 1 6	299 1 6	299 1 6
Forfar	6 15 7	6 15 7	6 15 7	6 15 7	33 18 3	33 18 3	33 18 3	33 18 2
Arbroath	11 9 1	11 9 1	11 9 1	11 9 1	57 5 6	57 5 6	57 5 6	57 5 6
Brechin	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	25 13 –	25 13 –	25 13 –	25 13 –

Commencement of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 42:—1st. For the Erection and Repair of any General PRISON; 2d. For the Erection and Repair of with, distinguishing the Amount expended under these Three several Heads, and specifying the Funds out of which such Sums were paid: also,

Assessments for Committal, Trial, Removal, and Maintenance of any Prisoners, and all other Expenses connected therewith.									Funds out of which such Sums were Paid.	Whether levied on Real Rent, or Valued Rent.	Rate per Cent of Assessment.
1840.			1841.			1842.			1843.			
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£. s. d.			
3,589	17	9	3,087	14	8	3,353	6	2	3,257 6 11	- - Assessments under Bridewell and Prison Acts, and Rogue-money.	Valued rent - - -	Various rates.
1,328	6	–	1,259	10	11	1,258	10	7	1,158 9 –	- - Assessments under Bridewell and Prison Acts, and Rogue-money.	Real rents - - -	Various rates.
73	5	11	61	13	4	72	12	11	57 2 10	Prison assessments - -	Real rent - - -	2 *d.* to 4 *d.* per £.
13	13	5	11	11	–	11	11	–	10 13 3	Burgh revenue.		
5	7	7	4	10	11	4	10	11	4 3 11	Paid by Lord Kintore.		
514	12	5	364	18	6	547	7	10	592 14 7	Prison assessments - -	Valued rent - - -	From 1 *s.* to 1 *s.* 9*d.* p' £.
35	11	10	25	4	9	37	17	2	40 19 11	Burgh revenue.		
5	13	8	4	1	6	6	3	10	6 12 4	- - First year, burgh funds; other years, prison assessments.	Real rent - - -	2 *d.* to 4 *d.* per £.
8	2	3	5	15	1	8	12	9	9 7 1	No return - - - -	No return - - -	No return.
656	11	4	800	4	3	934	8	1	1,029 – 10	- - Prisons assessment and Rogue-money.	- Partly valued and partly real rent.	- - Prison assessment 1 ¼ *d.* per £.; other not given.
84	1	7	77	3	6	97	15	1	113 14 –	- - Burgh revenue and assessments.	Real rent - - -	2 *d.* to 5 *d.* per £.
40	1	8	36	15	10	46	12	1	54 3 9	- - Partly from burgh revenue, and partly by assessments on real property.	Real rent - - -	5 *d.* per £.
95	18	10	87	16	5	111	4	9	129 7 7	Assessments - - -	Real rent - - -	1 ½ *d.* to 3 *d.* per £.
403	14	2	330	–	–	260	15	3	351 – 8	- - Prison assessments, and assessments in name of Rogue-money.	Valued rent - - -	- - From 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* to 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* per 100 *l.* Scots.
55	11	9	68	1	1	68	12	4	59 2 –	Prison assessments - -	Real rent - - -	2 *d.* to 3 ½ *d.* per £.
14	1	3	10	12	–	9	1	9	11 6 –	No return - - - -	No return - - -	No return.
525	5	10	193	17	6	281	2	5	482 16 9	Prison assessments - -	Valued rent - - -	No return.
16	11	11	6	2	6	8	17	7	15 5 1	Burgh revenues.		
163	19	2	160	–	–	170	–	–	203 2 7	Prison assessments - -	Valued and real rents -	- - From 13 *s.* 6 *d.* to 19 *s.* 11 *d.* per cent.
395	5	5	128	14	3	171	12	4	181 12 1	- - Prison assessments and Rogue-money.	- Partly valued and partly real rent.	- - From 1 ¾ *d.* to 4 *d.* per £.
65	7	4	21	5	9	28	7	9	30 – 9	Prison assessments - -	Real Rent - - -	- - Between 5 and 6 per cent.
328	3	8	363	15	10	607	13	1	No return -	No return - - - -	Real rents - - -	No return.
1,100	–	–	1,458	11	8	1,236	8	6	1,122 5 8	Assessments on real property	Real rents - - -	2 ¾ *d.* to 3 ½ *d.* per £.
70	14	9	37	16	–	25	7	11	45 8 10	Burgh revenue and assessment	Real rent - - -	2 ½ per cent.
1,619	5	2	1,508	13	2	1,050	7	8	1,485 10 1	- - Prison assessment and rogue-money.	Valued and real rent -	No return.
104	16	8	54	–	6	70	9	4	73 16 6	Burgh revenue.		
37	10	2	19	6	7	27	5	1	26 8 3	Burgh revenue.		
11	14	6	6	–	10	7	17	8	8 5 2	- - Assessments upon real property.	Real rent - - -	- - From 1 ⅔ to 3 ⅓ per cent.
19	6	–	9	18	11	12	19	5	13 11 9	- - Assessments for general and local prisons, for 1840, paid from burgh funds; the other sums levied by assessment on real rent.	Real rent - - -	4 *d.* per £.
1,747	15	1	1,130	6	11	1,582	9	8	1,662 13 3	Assessments - - - -	Real rents - - -	1 ¾ *d.* to 2 ¼ *d.* per £.
5,396	9	9	3,809	3	2	5,148	18	8	4,542 14 8	Assessment upon real property	- On 4-5ths of real rent of property.	3 *d.* to 4 *d.* per £.
994	7	–	644	14	–	893	14	9	818 – –	Assessment upon real property	- - Partly on real rent and partly on 4-5ths of real rent.	- - From 1 ¼ to 2 ½ per cent.
223	14	3	159	15	11	223	14	4	178 19 5	Assessment upon real property	Real rent - - -	- - From 6 *d.* to 10 *d.* per £.
227	19	6	152	13	1	230	8	11	132 17 3	- - Assessments under Prison and Constabulary Acts.	4-5ths of real rents - -	3 *d.* to 4 ½ *d.* per £.
275	3	10	263	8	4	247	10	1	252 3 5	- - Rogue-money and prison assessments.	- Partly valued and partly real rent.	No return.
40	9	6	31	19	6	31	19	6	31 19 6	Prison assessments - -	Real rent - - -	No return.
5	7	7	5	–	11	4	1	5	1 11 10	Burgh revenue.		
2,518	17	6	1,540	15	10	2,371	15	11	2,128 2 3	- - Prison assessments and Rogue-money.	Real rent - - -	- - From 11 *s.* 6 *d.* to 14 *s.* 6 *d.* per cent.
9	11	9	15	12	8	11	6	8	16 5 8	Burgh revenue.		
3	2	10	5	2	2	3	14	1	5 6 5	Burgh revenue.		
19	6	–	31	9	–	22	16	–	32 15 2	Assessments - - - -	On 4-5ths of real rent -	5 *d.* to 6 *d.* per £.
12	9	9	20	7	–	14	15	1	21 4 –	Burgh revenue.		
38	2	2	62	19	10	54	11	11	66 5 10	Prison assessments - -	Real rent - - -	5 per cent.
9	14	11	42	17	–	85	14	2	62 2 10	Assessments on real property	2-3ds of real rent - -	6 *d.* per £.
64	16	4	105	12	5	76	11	6	25 17 6	Assessments under Prison Act	real rent - - -	9 *d.* per £.
20	7	8	33	4	5	24	1	8	33 12 1	From common good.		
13	6	8	23	11	–	17	1	6	24 10 8	From common good.		
12	17	2	20	19	2	15	3	10	21 6 8	Prison assessments - -	Real rent - - -	- 10 *s.* 5 *d.* to 22 *s.* 11 *d.* per cent.
86	7	6	73	17	9	53	11	5	76 19 5	Burgh funds.		
10	1	5	20	8	10	14	16	11	18 8 6	Corporation funds.		
39	19	–	65	2	1	47	4	–	67 16 5	Burgh funds.		
1,280	–	4	1,151	12	4	1,126	15	9	1,878 11 6	Assessments - - -	Valued rent.	
112	15	7	76	13	2	86	4	10	146 13 8	Burgh funds.		
245	2	8	220	10	11	215	15	10	359 15 6	Assessments under Prison Act	Real rent - - -	4 ½ *d.* to 6 *d.* per £.
109	15	7	111	11	10	109	9	4	161 2 4	Assessments under Prison Act	2-3ds real rents - -	3 *d.* to 4 *d.* per £.

(*continued*)

COUNTIES and BURGHS.	ASSESSMENTS for Erection and Repair of any General Prison.				ASSESSMENTS for Erection and Repair of any Local Prison.			
	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Forfar—*continued.*								
Dundee - -	46 15 7	46 15 7	46 15 7	46 15 7	233 18 –	233 18 –	233 18 –	233 18 –
Montrose - -	11 11 6	11 11 6	11 11 6	11 11 6	113 1 6	149 17 7	128 14 4	171 – 9
Haddington - -	20 16 3	20 16 3	20 16 3	20 16 3	104 1 5	104 1 5	104 1 5	104 1 5
Dunbar - -	2 10 1	2 10 1	2 10 1	2 10 1	12 10 9	12 10 9	12 10 9	12 10 9
Haddington - -	2 18 4	2 18 4	2 18 4	2 18 4	14 12 –	14 12 –	14 12 –	45 8 6
North Berwick -	– 16 5	– 16 5	– 16 5	– 16 5	4 2 4	4 2 4	4 2 4	6 18 8
Inverness - -	54 14 9	54 14 9	54 14 9	54 14 9	273 13 9	1,055 17 7	1,055 17 7	1,055 17 7
Inverness - -	7 18 8	7 18 8	7 18 8	7 18 8	39 13 4	152 18 4	152 18 4	152 18 4
Kincardine - - -	22 4 3	22 4 3	22 4 3	22 4 3	111 1 6	186 – –	186 – –	186 – –
Inverbervie - -	– 11 4	– 11 4	– 11 4	– 11 4	2 16 10	4 15 2	4 15 2	2 16 10
Kinross - - - -	17 15 1	17 15 1	17 15 1	17 15 1	88 15 5	88 15 5	88 15 5	88 15 5
Kirkcudbright - -	26 15 6	26 15 6	26 15 6	26 15 6	133 17 10	133 17 10	133 17 10	133 17 10
Kirkcudbright -	1 17 1	1 17 1	1 17 1	1 17 1	9 5 5	9 5 5	9 5 5	9 5 5
New Galloway -	– 6 3	– 6 3	– 6 3	– 6 3	1 11 3	1 11 3	1 11 3	1 11 3
Lanark - - - -	92 7 9	92 7 9	92 7 9	92 7 9	461 18 9	461 18 9	461 18 9	461 18 9
Airdrie - - -	5 10 4	5 10 4	5 10 4	5 10 4	27 11 10	27 11 10	27 11 10	27 11 10
Glasgow - -	157 1 11	157 1 11	157 1 11	157 1 11	785 9 9	785 9 9	785 9 9	785 9 9
Hamilton - -	6 17 1	6 17 1	6 17 1	6 17 1	34 5 7	34 5 7	34 5 7	34 5 7
Lanark - - -	3 9 7	3 9 7	3 9 7	3 9 7	17 8 1	17 8 1	17 8 1	17 8 1
Rutherglen - -	3 13 3	3 13 3	3 13 3	3 13 3	18 6 6	18 6 6	18 6 6	18 6 6
Linlithgow - - -	18 10 –	18 10 –	18 10 –	18 10 –	92 10 2	92 10 2	92 10 2	299 12 8
Linlithgow - -	3 4 6	3 4 6	3 4 6	3 4 6	16 2 9	16 2 9	16 2 9	52 5 4
Queensferry - -	1 – 11	1 – 11	1 – 11	1 – 11	5 4 11	5 4 11	16 19 10	16 19 10
Nairn - - - -	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 8 3	27 1 7	109 18 2	109 18 2	27 1 7
Nairn - - -	1 19 6	1 19 6	1 19 6	1 19 6	9 17 6	40 1 9	40 1 9	9 17 6
Orkney and Zetland - -	31 3 10	30 11 7	30 11 7	31 3 10	155 19 5	152 18 1	152 18 1	155 19 5
Kirkwall - -	1 15 5	2 7 8	2 7 8	1 15 5	8 17 3	11 18 6	11 18 6	8 17 3
Peebles - - - -	7 1 10	7 1 10	7 1 10	7 1 10	35 9 2	35 9 2	235 9 2	235 9 2
Perth - - - -	105 16 7	105 16 7	105 16 7	105 16 7	529 2 11	529 2 11	529 2 11	529 2 11
Perth - - -	19 12 3	19 12 3	19 12 3	19 12 3	98 1 6	98 1 6	98 1 6	98 1 6
Culross - - -	– 12 4	– 12 4	– 12 4	– 12 4	3 1 9	3 1 9	3 1 11	3 1 9
Renfrew - - - -	42 8 9	42 8 9	42 8 9	42 8 9	212 4 –	212 4 –	212 4 –	212 4 –
Greenock - -	45 11 –	22 15 6	22 15 6	22 15 6	227 15 6	113 17 9	113 17 9	113 17 9
Paisley - - -	41 7 2	41 7 2	41 7 2	41 17 2	206 15 10	206 15 10	206 15 10	206 15 10
Port Glasgow -	4 6 10	4 6 10	4 6 10	17 18 7	21 14 2	21 14 2	21 14 2	21 14 2
Renfrew - -	1 13 –	1 13 –	1 13 –	1 13 –	8 5 4	8 5 4	8 5 4	8 5 4
Ross and Cromarty - -	46 – 2	46 – 2	46 – 2	46 – 2	230 1 2	548 3 10	854 19 3	854 19 3
Cromarty - -	1 9 11	1 9 11	1 9 11	1 9 11	7 9 10	17 17 1	27 16 11	27 16 11
Dingwall - -	1 3 –	1 3 –	1 3 –	1 3 –	5 15 –	13 14 1	21 7 5	21 7 5
Fortrose - -	– 15 –	– 15 –	– 15 –	– 15 –	3 15 1	8 18 11	13 19 1	13 19 1
Tain - - -	1 4 2	1 4 2	1 4 2	1 4 2	6 – 10	14 8 –	22 9 3	22 9 3
Roxburgh - - -	58 13 10	58 13 10	58 13 10	58 13 10	293 9 3	293 9 3	293 9 3	293 9 3
Jedburgh - -	5 8 11	5 8 11	5 8 11	5 8 11	27 4 10	27 4 10	27 4 10	27 4 10
Selkirk - - - -	5 19 11	5 19 11	5 19 11	5 19 11	29 19 7	29 19 7	209 10 6	29 19 7
Stirling - - - -	50 13 2	50 13 2	50 13 2	50 13 2	253 6 –	729 – 10	729 – 10	729 – 10
Stirling - - -	9 8 7	9 8 7	9 8 7	9 8 7	135 14 8	135 14 8	135 14 8	135 14 8
Falkirk - - -	6 9 2	6 9 2	6 9 2	6 9 2	32 6 2	92 19 10	92 19 10	92 19 10
Sutherland - - -	115 16 –	81 14 10	81 14 10	81 14 10	- - -	- - -	330 13 2	330 13 2
Dornoch - -	– 5 5	– 5 5	– 5 5	– 5 5	1 7 2	1 7 2	7 19 4	7 19 4
Wigtown - - - -	22 17 5	22 17 5	22 17 5	22 17 5	114 7 4	114 7 4	273 9 4	273 9 4
Stranraer - -	3 9 7	3 9 7	3 9 7	3 9 7	17 8 1	17 8 1	41 12 3	41 12 3
Whithorn - -	– 19 5	– 19 5	– 19 5	– 19 5	4 17 2	4 17 2	11 12 5	11 12 5
Wigtown - -	1 8 6	1 8 6	1 8 6	1 8 6	7 2 9	7 2 9	7 2 9	7 2 9

Edinburgh, 28 August 1844.

Assessments for Committal, Trial, Removal, and Maintenance of any Prisoners, and all other Expenses connected therewith.													Funds out of which such Sums were Paid.	Whether levied on Real Rent, or Valued Rent.	Rate Per Cent. of Assessment.
1840.			1841.			1842.			1843.						
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
,001	1	7	900	13	1	881	4	9	1,469	4	–		- - Assessments under Prison and Local Acts.	Real rents - - -	3 *d.* to 4*d.* per £.
192	9	11	159	15	9	147	4	1	250	7	3		Burgh funds.		
359	12	9	307	12	1	461	8	2	609	10	5		No return - - - -	No return - - -	No return.
43	6	6	37	1	2	55	11	10	73	8	8		Prison assessment - - -	Real rents - - -	4 *d.* to 6 *d.* per £.
107	12	6	119	4	7	115	16	5	156	19	5		Burgh property and revenue.		
31	19	8	31	10	10	28	5	9	39	3	6		Assessments on property -	Real rent - - -	2 ½ to 3 ¾ per cent.
,146	10	7	1,453	6	5	1,371	11	–	1,236	14	2		- - Rogue-money and prison assessments.	- - Partly valued, and partly real rent.	- - 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* per 100 *l.* valued rent, 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* per 100 *l.* of real rent.
89	2	4	80	3	10	82	16	9	63	5	10		- - Prison assessments and burgh funds.	Real rents - - -	3 ¼ *d.* to 3 ½ *d.* per £.
279	16	5	296	9	2	346	13	6	377	4	–		- - Prison assessments and Rogue-money.	Valued rent - - -	- - About 11 *s.* 1 *d.* per cent.
5	3	3	5	7	3	5	7	3	6	3	–		Burgh revenue.		
137	14	2	102	16	9	159	14	5	232	14	5		Assessments under Prison Acts	Real rent - - - -	No return.
,084	11	7	462	11	4	272	10	10	231	5	8		Assessments under Prison Act	- - Partly valued and partly real rents.	- 6 *s.* 3 *d.* to 1 *l.* 0 *s.* 10 *d.* per cent.
70	9	2	32	–	6	19	4	3	16	–	3		Burgh funds.		
12	13	6	5	8	2	3	4	11	2	14	1		Prison assessments - -	Valued rent - - -	3 *d.* to 8 *d.* per £.
,522	–	3	2,467	12	1	2,747	10	2	4,464	12	2		- - Assessments under Prison Act and Rogue-money.	- - Partly valued, and partly real rents.	- - 20 *s.* per cent. per 100 *l.* Scots on land, and on houses, from 2 *d.* to 4 *d.* per £.
150	13	2	147	8	3	164	2	8	266	14	3		Prison assessments - -	Real rents - - -	2 ½ to 5 per cent.
,288	9	6	4,588	14	1	4,671	18	4	7,591	14	2		Prison assessments - -	Real rent - - -	2 *d.* to 3 *d.* per £.
187	3	4	195	17	5	216	12	10	331	6	9		- - Assessment on real rent within burgh.	Real rent - - -	- - From 7 *d.* to 10 *d.* per £.
97	–	7	92	19	8	103	10	7	168	4	7		No return - - - -	No return - - -	No return.
100	1	2	97	18	1	109	–	2	177	2	8		No return - - - -	No return - - -	No return.
605	10	11	908	6	5	706	2	5	706	2	5		- - Assessment under Prison Act and Rogue-money.	- - Partly valued, and partly real rent.	- - 1 *l.* to 1 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.* per cent.
91	2	2	103	18	4	89	8	6	86	19	11		Assessments under Prison Act	Real rent - - -	6 *d.* to 9 *d.* per £.
21	1	–	27	12	10	23	–	8	23	–	8		Assessments under Prison Act	Real rent - - -	10 *d.* per £.
105	2	7	117	4	9	91	11	10	95	5	10		No return - - - -	No return - - -	No return.
38	6	11	42	15	3	33	8	2	34	15	2		No return - - - -	No return - - -	No return.
634	11	4	84	–	5	236	11	2	400	17	10		Assessments under Act - -	- - Partly valued and partly real rents.	- - 5 *s.* 11 ½ *d.* to 1 *l.* 0 *s.* 4 ½ *d.* per 100 *l.*
57	7	3	10	13	9	11	13	9	29	7	3		Assessments under Act - -	Real rents - - -	- - 15 *s.* to 2 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* per cent.
143	14	7	130	–	–	146	–	–	178	19	6		Assessments and Rogue-money	Valued rent - - -	- - 6 *s.* 4 *d.* to 13 *s.* 6 *d.* per 100 *l.* Scots.
935	3	6	839	10	–	839	10	–	1,344	13	11		Assessments under Prison Act	- - Partly valued and partly real rent.	- - 8 *s.* 4 *d.* per 100 *l.* Scots of valued rent, and 2 *d.* per £. on real rents.
173	10	3	155	12	–	155	12	–	249	4	5		- - Partly by assessments under Act and partly from burgh funds.	Real rent - - -	2 *d.* per £.
5	9	2	4	18	–	4	18	–	7	16	11		Assessments under Act - -	Real rent - - -	3 ½ *d.* to 4 ½ *d.* per £.
116	1	6	1,533	15	10	1,359	18	4	1,334	16	7		Assessments under Act - -	Real rent - - -	25 *s.* to 29 *s.* per cent.
360	8	10	303	10	–	374	15	8	538	8	10		Burgh funds.		
551	2	–	551	2	–	551	2	–	551	2	–		Assessments under Act - -	Real rent - - -	4 *d.* to 6 *d.* per £.
57	17	1	57	17	1	57	17	1	77	2	10		Assessments under Act - -	Real rent - - -	3 *d.* to 3 ½ *d.* per £.
26	3	1	22	–	5	22	–	5	34	11	–		Burgh funds.		
592	11	–	728	2	8	728	2	8	816	15	10		- - Assessments under Prison Act and Rogue-money.	Valued rent - - -	- - Average, annually, 14 *s.* 11 *d.* per 100 *l.* Scots on land, and 9 *s.* 2 *d.* per 100 *l.* on Rogue-money.
19	5	9	10	7	3	10	7	3	13	5	–		Assessments under Prison Act	Real rent.	
14	16	–	7	19	1	7	19	1	10	3	4		Assessments under Act - -	Real rent - - -	3 ¼ per cent.
9	13	3	5	3	10	5	3	10	6	12	9		Assessments under Act - -	Real rent - - -	2 per cent.
15	11	2	8	7	2	8	7	2	10	13	10		Assessments under Act - -	Real rent - - -	9 *d.* per £.
1,460	19	4	1,130	18	11	932	19	2	1,251	8	6		- - Assessments under Act and Rogue-money.	Valued rents - - -	- - 5 *s.* 6 *d.* to 8 *s.* 4 *d.* per cent.
81	11	7	61	11	8	42	9	6	66	15	6		Assessments under Act - -	Real rents - - -	- - 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per cent.
260	11	4	280	4	7	313	6	4	268	1	10		Rogue-money and burgh funds	- - Partly real rent, and partly valued rent.	No return.
1,536	18	6	2,230	3	5	1,755	–	1	1,684	16	–		Assessments under the Act,	Valued and real rents -	- - 2 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* per cent. on valued rent, and 5 *d.* per £. on real rent.
308	16	10	187	16	8	113	6	6	230	16	7		Assessments and Burgh revenue	Assessments on real rent -	2 *d.* to 4 ¾ *d.* per £.
104	–	9	77	14	6	77	14	6	98	4	5		Prison assessments - -	Real rent - - -	3 *d.* to 6 *d.* per £.
241	13	2	203	7	–	170	15	3	192	10	4		- - Prison and Rogue-money assessments.	Valued rent - - -	- - Varies from 13 *s.* to 2 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.* per cent.
2	12	9	3	6	7	5	5	9	4	6	3		Paid by the Duke of Sutherland.		
1,266	11	6	939	1	6	573	–	–	687	15	7		Prison and other assessments -	Valued and real rents -	- - 1 *l.* 7 *s.* to 2 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.* per cent. on valued rent, and 1 ½ *d.* to 3 ¾ *d.* per £. on real rent.
129	14	11	48	8	5	24	4	–	41	13	6		Assessments under Act - -	Real rents - - -	6 *d.* per £.
36	4	10	13	10	6	6	15	3	11	12	9		Burgh funds.		
53	4	1	19	17	2	9	18	7	24	16	6		Burgh revenues.		

(signed) *James Tytler*, Crown Agent.

PRISONS (SCOTLAND).

RETURNS of Sums of Money Assessed and Levied in each County and Burgh in *Scotland*, for the Erection and Repair of Prisons; &c.

(Mr. Gibson Craig.)

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